"All the News That's Fit to Print."

The New York Times.

THE WEATHER
Partly cloudy today, probably showers tomorrow; moderate, variable winds.
For full weather report see Page 23.

VOL. LXV...NO. 21,318. NEW YORK, TUESDAY, JUNE 6, 1916.—TWENTY-FOUR PAGES. ONE CENT In Greater New York, Jersey City and Newark. Elsewhere, TWO CENTS.

'AMERICA FIRST, ALLEGIANCE UNDIVIDED' SAYS HUGHES TO GIRL GRADUATES; CORTELYOU GOES TO ACT FOR COLONEL

BRITISH STRATEGY ALMOST CUT OFF GERMANY'S FLEET

Jellicoe's Heavy Ships Were Crushing in Head of Enemy's Line When Light Failed.

SPEED BIG FACTOR IN FIGHT

Beatty's Battle Cruisers and Attending Battleships Outmanoeuvred Opponents.

ACTION OF BIG WEAPONS

Correspondent Names the Hindenburg and Derfflinger Among German Vessels Sunk.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

GLASGOW, Tuesday, June 6.—The Glasgow Herald publishes this description of the various phases of the sea fight off Jutland:

"First phase, 3:45 P. M., May 31.—Beatty's battle cruisers, consisting of the Lion, Princess Royal, Queen Mary, Tiger, Inflexible, Indomitable, Invincible, Indefatigable, and New Zealand, were on a southeasterly course, followed at about two miles distance by the four Queen Elizabeths.

"Enemy light cruisers were sighted and shortly afterwards the head of the German battle cruiser squadron, consisting of the new cruiser Hindenburg, the Seydlitz, Derfflinger, Lützow, Moltke, and possibly the Salamis.

"Beatty at once began firing at a range of about 20,000 yards, (twelve miles,) which shortened to 16,000 yards (nine miles) as the fleets closed. The Germans could see the British distinctly outlined against the light yellow sky. The Germans, covered by a haze, could be very indistinctly made out by our gunners.

"The Queen Elizabeth opened fire on one after another, as they came within range. The German battle cruisers turned to port and drew away to about 20,000 yards.

"Second Stage, 4:40 P. M.—A destroyer screen then appeared beyond the German battle cruisers. The whole German high seas fleet could be seen approaching on the northeastern horizon in three divisions, coming to the support of their battle cruisers.

"The German battle cruisers now turned right round 16 points and took station in front of the battleships of the high fleet.

Beatty's Quick Manoeuvre.

"Beatty with his battle cruisers and supporting battleships, therefore, had before him the whole of the German battle fleet, and Jellicoe was still some distance away.

"The opposing fleets were now moving parallel to one another in opposite directions, and but for a master manoeuvre on the part of Beatty the British advance ship would have been cut off from Jellicoe's grand fleet. In order to avoid this and at the same time prepare the way so that Jellicoe might envelop his adversary, Beatty immediately also turned right round sixteen points so as to bring his ships parallel to the German battle cruisers and facing in the same direction.

"As soon as he was round he increased to full speed to get ahead of the Germans and take up a tactical position in advance of their line. He was able to do this, owing to the superior speed of our battle cruisers.

"Just before the turning point was reached, the Indefatigable sank, probably from striking a mine, and the Queen Mary and Invincible also were lost at the turning point, where, of course, the high seas fleet concentrated their fire.

"A little earlier as the German battle cruisers were turning the Queen Elizabeths had in similar manner concentrated their fire on the turning point and destroyed a new German battle cruiser, believed to be the Hindenburg.

Beatty had now got round and headed away with the loss of three ships, racing parallel to the German battle cruisers. The Queen Elizabeths followed behind, engaging the main High Seas Fleet.

Six Ships Attacked the Warspite.

"Third phrase—5 P. M. The Queen Elizabeth now turned short to port 16 points in order to folow Beatty. The Warspite jammed her steering gear, failed to get around, and drew the fire of six of the enemy, who closed in upon her.

"I am not surprised that the Germans claim her as a loss, since on paper she ought to have been lost, but as a matter of fact, though repeatedly straddled by shellfire with the water boiling up all around her, she was not seriously hit and was able to sink one of her opponents. Her Captain recovered control of the vessel, brought her around, and followed her consorts.

"In the meantime the Barham Valiant and Malaya turned short so as to avoid the danger spot where the Queen Mary and the Invincible had been lost, and for an hour until Jellicoe arrived fought a delaying action against the High Seas Fleet.

"The Warspite joined them at about 8:15 o'clock, and all four ships were so successfully manoeuvred in order to upset the spotting corrections of their opponents that no hits of a seriously disabling character were suffered. They had the speed over their opponents by fully four knots, and were able to draw away from part of the long line of German battleships, which almost filled up the horizon.

"At this time the Queen Elizabeths were steadily firing at the flashes of German guns at a range which varied between 12,000 and 15,000 yards, especially against those ships which were nearest them. The Germans were enveloped in a mist and only smoke and flashes were visible.

"By 5:45 half of the High Seas

Continued on Page 5.

Von Tirpitz Congratulated and Thanked by the Kaiser

AMSTERDAM, Tuesday, June 6, (via London.)—Emperor William has sent congratulatory messages to Grand Admiral von Tirpitz, former Minister of the Navy, and Grand Admiral von Koester, former Grand Admiral of the fleet. The message to von Tirpitz reads:

After visiting my fleet, which returned victoriously from a heavy battle, I feel I must again declare to you my imperial thanks for what you have performed in my service in the technical domain and the domain of organization. Our ships and weapons upheld themselves brilliantly in the battle in the North Sea. It is also for you a day of glory.

That to von Koester reads:

From the fleet flagship, the old Fleet Chief, my imperial salutations. You laid the foundation for the careful employment of all weapons, and the tactical training of the fleet. Building on your work and cultivating the spirit implanted by you, your successors have further developed the fleet to a living war instrument that stood so brilliantly its trial fire. The consciousness of having sowed such seed must be a great source of gratification to you.

BERLIN TELLS HOW BATTLE WAS FOUGHT

Germans Able to Choose Their Distance When 11 and 12 Inch Guns Were Not Overmatched.

COUNT FOE'S FLEET BIGGER

The Kaiser Promotes Vice Admiral Scheer and Decorates Many of His Officers and Men.

BERLIN, June 5, (by Wireless to The Associated Press, via Sayville.)—An authoritative account of the North Sea battle, issued here today, gives the first detailed picture of the engagement between the German High Seas Fleet and that of the British.

Many details of the engagement are suppressed for strategic reasons, leaving unsatisfied for the present the German public's thirst for interesting touches in regard to the individual achievements of the German warships and the manner in which the mighty British vessels were sent to the bottom.

The recital, however, meets clearly what is characterized as the British attempt to explain defeat by the statement that the German sea forces in the action were much larger than those which the British were able to bring into play.

This account states explicitly that twenty-six of Admiral Jellicoe's most powerful battleships, including six of the most modern Queen Elizabeth class, and the entire British flying wing, composed of battle cruisers equal to dreadnoughts in every respect except armor protection, were engaged in all but the early stages of the day battle. The fleet thus assembled surpassed in tonnage and weight of broadsides the German forces engaged, was at least equally modern, and was far speedier than the squadron of German pre-dreadnoughts, which, lumbering along at eighteen or nineteen knots, were soon left far to the rear by their swifter consorts, out of the main action.

For obvious reasons the recital leaves untold the tale of damages sustained by German units and the losses in personnel. It says nothing of the brilliancy in battle tactics displayed by Admirals Scheer and Hipper, the smoothness and precision with which the German ships manoeuvred, and the deadly sureness of the German marksmanship, although it is an open secret that these three factors were largely responsible for the achievements of the Germans.

It is shown that the Germans on this occasion, unlike the Dogger Bank engagement of cruiser squadrons, were able to choose their distance and fight considerable portions of the battle at ranges of about eight miles, (now ranked as a moderate distance,) at which the German eleven and twelve inch guns were virtually as effective in penetrating power as the big-mouthed thirteens, fourteens, and fifteens with which the modern British giants are armed. Furthermore, they are far superior in rapidity of fire. Naval experts have intimated that this was one of the most decisive factors in the titanic struggle.

German battleships and battle cruisers were able to shower the British with a hail of shell which, at a range of eight miles and sometimes even closer, smashed and riddled British armor belts and wrought havoc on ships' vitals. The ponderous British projectiles naturally were no less effective, but the Armstrong & Whitworth monsters could land scarcely one punch to each two from the vicious Krupp eleven-inchers.

The hazy weather was Germany's friend, as it necessitated action at closer range.

EMPEROR PROMOTES SCHEER.

He Also Decorates Officers and Men Conspicuous in Jutland Fight.

AMSTERDAM, Tuesday, June 6, (via London.)—The Emperor, according to a dispatch, has promoted Vice Admiral Scheer, commander of the German battle fleet, to be Admiral. To Vice Admiral Hipper has been awarded the Order of Pour le Mérite. War decorations of various kinds have been awarded officers and men who distinguished themselves in the North Sea battle.

The Emperor laid a wreath on the grave of several dead buried in the Garrison Cemetery at Wilhelmshaven. The Emperor and Empress have visited the wounded in the hospitals at Wilhelmshaven.

ACOSTA IS BACK, CRIPPLED.

Destroyer Which Germans Said Was Sunk Reaches Port in Tow.

LONDON, June 5.—The destroyer Acosta, which the Germans said they sunk, has arrived at a northeast coast port under tow of another destroyer. The shell which put her out of action, after she had been in the thick of the fight forty minutes, exploded in the engine room, killing five men.

"After that we were helpless," said one of her crew, "and with shells falling all around us we expected soon to be sent to the bottom. But luckily none struck us."

BUCKWOOD INN
Shawnee-on-Delaware. Now open. Ideal climate. Family apartments. No better Golf Links in the world. Booklet. A. J. Murphy and C. V. Murphy, Managers.—Advt.

PEACE REJECTED, WILL FIGHT ON, SAYS CHANCELLOR

Germany Stronger Than When First Offer Was Made, He Tells Reichstag.

ENUMERATES THE VICTORIES

If Enemies Refuse to Take the War Map as It Is, Then Germany Must Continue.

GAINS ON ALL THE FRONTS

Sea Battle Off Jutland Is Mentioned as Crowning Achievement—"Final Victory" the Aim Now.

BERLIN, June 5, (via Amsterdam to London, June 6.)—The Imperial Chancellor has again discussed peace in the Reichstag.

"Six months ago, on Dec. 9," he said, "discussing our military situation, I spoke here for the first time of our readiness for peace. I could do so in entire confidence that our war situation would continue to improve. Developments have confirmed this confidence. We have made further progress on all fronts. We are stronger than we were before.

"If, with this development before my eyes, I declared that we were ready for peace, I need have no regret for my statement, even if our offer evoked no response from our enemies.

"In the critical times of July, 1914, it was the duty of every responsible statesman before God, his country, and his conscience to leave nothing untried that could preserve peace with honor. We also desired after the successful repulse of our enemies to neglect nothing that was calculated to shorten the terrible sufferings experienced by the people of Europe in such a conflagration.

"I tol an American journalist that peace negotiations could only reach a settlement if they were conducted by statesmen of the belligerent powers on the basis of the real war situation as shown by the war map. This proposition was rejecte by the other side. They will not recognize the war map, as they hope to improve it in their own favor. But it has constantly changed in our favor. We have added to it since that remark was made. The surrender of the British army at Kut-El-Amara, defeats, with tremendous losses, of the French at Verdun, the collapse of the Russian offensive in March, the mighty thrust forward of our allies against Italy, the strengthening of our lines before Saloniki, and, just now we have received news of the naval battle off Jutland with jubilant and grateful hearts.

"This is how the war map looks now. If our various enemies desire to shut their eyes to it, then we must, and shall fight on until final victory."

CONDEMNS THE TALK OF A 'WALLED KAISER'

Herr Zimmerman Declares the Ruler Is Free, but Decisions on Policy May Be Changed.

From a Staff Correspondent.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

BERLIN, June 5, (via The Hague.)—Eugene Zimmerman in the Lokal-Anzeiger defends the Kaiser against the charge made by a Conservative in the Reichstag, that "the Kaiser was surrounded by a Chinese wall whose guardians would not let the opinions of the German men who wanted a strong policy get to the Kaiser's ears," meaning the arguments for a ruthless submarine warfare.

Pointing out that the decisions made are not unchangeable, Herr Zimmerman writes:

"Reproaches against the Kaiser, however, cannot too emphatically be condemned. Apart from the fact that apparently it was not known to these critics whom the Kaiser has seen in the course of the war, we can give the assurance that the Kaiser is very exactly informed regarding all currents among the German people.

"In view of the Kaiser's intellectual mobility, his deep sense of duty and his imperial self-consciousness, the mere thought that he would permit himself to be surrounded by guardians who would only let him know what they pleased is absurd. As we see Wilhelm II. he would most decidedly decline the services of such guardians and therein he fulfills the wishes and hopes of all good Germans who want no walled Kaiser and who know that they have a free Kaiser."

HEAT EXHAUSTION.
HORSFORD'S ACID PHOSPHATE
Revives, refreshes, strengthens. Relieves depression, restores the nerve force, overcomes the effects of heat. Buy a bottle.—Advt.

Germans Call for von Tirpitz; Dissatisfied Over Battle

LONDON, Tuesday, June 6.—A dispatch to The Daily Mail from The Hague says:

"Leaders of the German Conservative and National Liberal Parties, as well as of other German political factions, are making a concerted and determined effort to secure the recall of Admiral von Tirpitz as the head of the navy because they are not satisfied with the result of the North Sea battle."

MORGAN FIRM SET TRAP FOR SULTZER

Got Seymour & Seymour Tenant to Boast of a "Guardian Angel" in the Bank.

McADOO MAY HOLD BURNS

Magistrate Says He Cannot Condone Detective's Offense in Raiding Lawyers' Office.

Chief Magistrate McAdoo concluded the hearing of testimony yesterday in his inquiry to ascertain whether William J. Burns, the detective, had committed unlawful entry in visiting the office of Seymour & Seymour at 120 Broadway. The testimony disclosed the perpetration of fraud by Mortimer B. Sulzer, who had a desk in the Seymour office, and who is now awaiting sentence on a conviction for grand larceny.

Sultzer's fraud, as proved by the testimony and admitted by himself to District Attorney Swann, consisted in offering to obtain munition contracts for manufacturers by representing himself as a man who had a pull with a "guardian angel" in the office of J. P. Morgan & Co. Sultzer insisted he had no connections whatever with the "thief" in the Morgan office, who released secret information concerning munition contracts which the occupants of the Seymour office were alleged to have utilized.

Sultzer Admits His Fraud.

District Attorney Swann said to Magistrate McAdoo:

"I have just consulted Mr. Sultzer, and he says he is willing to testify that all the facts alleged against him here are correct; that he was trying to make a brokerage; that he pulled a pretty long bow and missed it. He was making himself appear as big as he could. He was trying to put something over, but it slipped. He is willing to testify to that part, and says that there was nobody in Morgan's office that he knew or even knew by sight."

James M. Beck, counsel for Burns, insisted that the admissions of Sultzer justified the raid on the Seymour office, as the detective was really engaged in exposing a "double fraud"—one perpetrated by the thief in the Morgan office and the other by Sultzer in the Seymour office.

District Attorney Swann maintained that two wrongs did not make a right, a contention in which he was supported by Magistrate McAdoo, who added that he, as a Magistrate, could not "condone the offense," no matter how justified it might have been. He discussed in detail three sections of the Penal Code under which Burns might be held for the Grand Jury, and said he was as yet undecided as to which section would suit the case best.

He invited the District Attorney to submit a brief, stating the section of the penal law which he believed had been broken. On Friday Magistrate said he would give Mr. Beck an opportunity to argue his client's case before finally deciding to hold Burns for the Grand Jury under any one of the proposed sections.

Burns Was After Morgan "Thief."

Among the witnesses yesterday was James Lynch, the stenographer whom Burns had with him to make copies of papers and memoranda in the Seymour office. He told of six or seven invasions of the Seymour premises. All they were looking for, he said, was to obtain evidence leading to the identity of the Morgan thief.

Sherburne Prescott, Treasurer of the Anglo-American Cotton Products Company, told of being approached by Sultzer last March with an offer to intervene in a cotton lintern contract which the Cotton Products Company was trying to negotiate with J. P. Morgan & Co. Sultzer, he said, seemed to have a surprising amount of information concerning the secret affairs of the Morgan firm. Several interviews followed, at which Sultzer offered to arrange a contract with the Morgan firm for the Cotton Products Company on terms that would yield him a commission of $25,000.

Before doing business with Sultzer, however, Prescott decided to verify his "pull" with the Morgan firm. An interview was arranged at which Harry B. Prindle, head of the import department of J. P. Morgan & Co. was introduced to Sultzer under the name of "Mr. Howard." Sultzer expressed his opinion of Mr. Prindle quite freely, calling him, among other things, a mere "figurehead" in the Morgan concern. In Mr. Prindle's presence Sultzer also boasted that he had a "pull" with a "man higher up" in the Morgan office.

Claimed a "Guardian Angel."

"He said that there was somebody in J. P. Morgan & Co. who was his guardian angel," Prescott testified, "and it was this guardian angel who gave him any information he could procure, and the value of which he estimated at $25,000 on this particular contract."

Mr. Prindle of the Morgan firm then took the stand and corroborated Mr. Prescott's testimony.

"Mr. Sultzer claimed," testified Mr. Prindle, "that if the Anglo-American Cotton Products would reduce its price to J. P. Morgan & Co. through his influence, this guardian angel would get the contract. However, it was not clear why the Anglo-American couldn't do this thing themselves. He was asked to inform us in some way that this was a fact, and wasn't a say-so on his part. He was unable or unwilling to do this except that he said Prindle—referring to myself—was nothing more than a pen pusher and a rubber stamp man and through his influence the contract would be arranged before it ever came to me. All Prindle would have to do was to see that it was properly negotiated; that this contract would be handed to him, and all Prindle had to do was to act as a messenger or office boy."

Mr. Prindle said Sultzer showed a surprisingly accurate familiarity with the contents of a secret cable in which the

Continued on Page 9.

ARE YOU RUN DOWN?
Dewey's Port Wine & Olive Oil will build you up. $1.00 at your dealer, or
138 Fulton St., 61 Nassau St., N.Y. Phone Cort. 3001.—Advt.

No More German Goods to Be Passed by England

LONDON, Tuesday, June 6.—It is announced that no more permits will be issued by the British Government for the importation of German goods into the United States. The only goods allowed to pass recently from Germany to America have been a few consignments of dyes for the exclusive use of the United States Government Printing Office in the manufacture of banknotes.

It is probable that there will be further exceptions of this character. Assurances have been furnished by Washington that the dyes are for Government purposes only.

JURIST FOR NATIONAL UNITY

You Cannot Be Saved by Valor of Ancestors, He Declares.

SPEAKS OF PATRIOTIC DUTY

Upon the Willingness to Sacrifice, He Declares, Rests the National Hope.

FLAG SYMBOL OF EQUALITY

Address at Washington Is Heard by Only One Man Who Is in Public Life.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, June 5.—Justice Charles E. Hughes made his first public address since the pre-convention campaign began today, when he presented an American flag to the honor graduates of the National Cathedral School.

The jurist declared that the Stars and Stripes meant America first and an undivided allegiance, an "America united, strong and efficient, to her task."

The only man in public life who heard the address of the man to whom many Republicans have looked in vain for an expression of political opinion was Senator Martin of Virginia.

"On this happy occasion we meet to measure and reward achievements," Justice Hughes said. "In these last school days your hearts are full of the perfect joy of friendship and the dominant thought is doubtless of the associations which have been more potent in their influence than either study or precept. The teachers you love mean more to you than the subjects they have taught. It is because of the winning power of their personality and your response to the message of their lives that memory will ever turn fondly to this spot.

"But while all this is implied, the ceremony of today has a distinctive significance in its recognition of scholarship. This is a place of serious intellectual discipline. Intellectual interests are not sacrificed to meet the whims of folly or the indifference of the thoughtless.

Heirs of All the Ages.

"We are the heirs of "all the ages in the foremost files of time,' but this vast inheritance counts only as we actually possess it and use it. It is a miserable spectacle to see youth neglecting the lessons of science, the instruction of history, the resources of literature and art, and leading a life small and impoverished amid the opportunities of the twentieth century. Peculiarly is it necessary for us to realize the need of thorough, well-directed training.

"The school is the powerhouse of democracy. You cannot expect to make efficient men and women out of the ill-instructed and the undisciplined. I am glad that there is here the zest of a wholesome competition in school work. You have had a generous rivalry and you all rejoice in the success of those who have won.

"Their success takes from no one the fine results of her own endeavor. Each has her own prize in her own effort, and in the giving of this reward for distinguished excellence, you all recognize that the ideal of all is being honored.

"It is a beautiful prize that I am privileged to give. It has floated over your heads during the past year, and is associated with every activity of your school life. It means much to you in its association with this place. It will ever call to your memory the forms of teachers, classmates, and friends, mingling in happy comradeship under these trees. It speaks to you of the days of serious toil, when determined to achieve you put forth all your powers and triumphed.

Means America First.

"It means more than association and reward. It is the symbol of our national unity, our national endeavor, our national aspiration. It tells you of the struggle for independence, of union preserved, of liberty and union one and inseparable, of the sacrifices of brave men and women to whom the ideals and honor of this nation have been dearer than life.

"It means America first; it means an undivided allegiance. It means America united, strong, and efficient, equal to her tasks. It means that you cannot be saved by the valor and devotion of your ancestors; that to each generation comes its patriotic duty, and that upon your willingness to sacrifice and endure, as those before you have sacrificed and endured, rests the national hope.

"It speaks of equal rights, of the inspiration of free institutions exemplified and vindicated of liberty under law intelligently conceived and impartially administered. There is not a thread of this but scorns self-indulgence, weakness, and rapacity.

"It is eloquent of our common interests, outweighing all divergencies of opinion, and of our common destiny.

"Given as a prize to those who have the highest standing, it happily enforces the lesson that intelligence and zeal must go together; that discipline must accompany emotion, and that we must ultimately rely upon enlightened opinion.

"With these thoughts, and in token of the first rank in scholarship, which you have equally attained, I give to you, Isabel Ringelhaupt and Marguerite Wiese, jointly the flag which during the past year has floated over the National Cathedral School. And we believe that it betokens in the case of each of you a life dignified by service and successful endeavor."

Justice Hughes's address was not intended as a political speech, but only as a school affair and was delivered with that understanding.

Roosevelt Denies Negotiating With the Old Guard; Won't Discuss Hughes Till the Latter Speaks

Special to The New York Times.

OYSTER BAY, N. Y., June 5.—Colonel Roosevelt said tonight that he had not been in close communication over the long-distance telephone with Republican Old Guard leaders at Chicago. He was told first that a dispatch had been received from Chicago to the effect that an emissary from the Old Guard was expected here at 5 o'clock today. He said he knew nothing of such a report, and had not heard that an emissary was to be sent. He likewise denied a report that Senator Borah had written to him demanding that, under certain conditions, he support the Republican nominee. He had not heard, either, he said, of the report that there was an increasing sentiment in behalf of the nomination of ex-Senator Burton of Ohio.

There was nothing in Colonel Roosevelt's demeanor or utterances to indicate for a moment that he believed his cause lost or that he was ready to support any compromise candidate.

The Colonel is standing pat and by no means in a mood to deal with Old Guard leaders on a basis that would be to his disadvantage. He is not ready to discuss his attitude toward Justice Hughes unless the Justice says something first; nor is he prepared to sit by passively and permit the Old Guard to use him to get Justice Hughes out of their way in order to nominate another whom they would prefer for President.

Such action on the part of the Old Guard will be one of the surest paths toward getting a third ticket, headed by Colonel Roosevelt, in the field. For instance, a successful move on the part of the Old Guard to nominate Mr. Burton or Senator Harding of Ohio would almost surely result in putting Colonel Roosevelt in the field at the head of a third ticket.

COLONEL IS READY TO FIGHT HIS FOES

Sends Cortelyou to Chicago to Direct His Forces in the Final Manoeuvres.

UNYIELDING TO OLD GUARD

He Still Is Uncommitted to Any Compromise—May Yet Go to the Convention.

Special to The New York Times.

OYSTER BAY, N. Y., June 5.—George B. Cortelyou, for years a prominent figure in political and financial circles, is speeding to Chicago, after a long and important conference with Colonel Roosevelt, to direct an eleventh-hour fight to obtain for the Colonel the Republican nomination for President.

Nominally Mr. Cortelyou is going to the convention city to work with George von L. Meyer, William Loeb and other Republican leaders, but he may figure prominently in whatever result may come when the Republican Convention enters upon its deliberations on Wednesday.

On the success of Mr. Cortelyou's mission much depends. He held his conference with the Colonel early today and they went over the situation at Chicago in detail. The need of a leader for the Roosevelt forces in the Republican Party, the growth of the movement to nominate Hughes, the talk of a compromise candidate—all these questions were taken up.

Colonel Roosevelt and Mr. Cortelyou exchanged views and came as nearly to a complete understanding as the muddled conditions in Chicago would permit, and with a reasonably clear and comprehensive grasp of the situation, Mr. Cortelyou jumped into a taxicab and hurried away.

Colonel in Fighting Mood.

Mr. Cortelyou left Colonel Roosevelt determined and in a fighting spirit, by no means ready to enter upon any compromise that will provide for the sacrifice of a single principle for which the Colonel has fought during the last six months. On the other hand, Mr. Cortelyou understood the Colonel's attitude toward the Republican and Progressive conventions most thoroughly, and he will be able to transmit to the Old Guard Republicans as much of this information as he sees fit.

The reports from Chicago that there has been a steady trend of sentiment toward the nomination of Hughes, which were supplemented tonight by still another report that there was an increasing sentiment for the nomination of Theodore E. Burton of Ohio, were met by the Colonel with the statement that:

"I have not said that I was against any man or for any man."

But added to this is the position taken by the Colonel that the Old Guard Republicans cannot be certain that he will not run on a third ticket if he is rebuffed, and that the Progressives cannot be sure that he will run on a third ticket.

Developments recently have come as confirmation that Colonel Roosevelt will not accept the nomination of Burton, and that such a move on the part of the Republican Convention would mean a third ticket and another fight like that staged in 1912.

His Support Unpledged.

The fact is that the Colonel has by no means given up the fight for the nomination, and is not ready to say where he would stand if another than himself were nominated. He is in the fight to the end, and there will be no statement from him pledging his support to Mr. Hughes or any other, at least not until the Republican Convention has completed its deliberations.

The importance of Mr. Cortelyou's appearance in the right, Roosevelt adher-

Continued on Page 3.

GREAT BEAR SPRING WATER.
50c. the case of six glass-stoppered bottles.—Advt.

PUT HUGHES BOOM IN CONCRETE FORM

Delegates Supporting Justice Hold Enthusiastic Meeting at Call of Oregon.

WHITMAN ADDRESSES THEM

Hitchcock Also Says a Few Words of Cheer—About 150 Present—Meet Again Today.

Special to The New York Times.

CHICAGO, June 5.—On the eve of the Republican National Convention the movement in behalf of Supreme Court Justice Charles E. Hughes, heretofore nebulous and without definite form, has assumed a concrete shape expected to bring important results. Up to this time the Hughes movement has been a sort of "political babe in the woods, with nobody feeling authorized to claim guardianship. But today an organization was effected in the interest of making the Justice the choice of the Republican convention.

Perhaps it would be better to call it a near-organization. No managers or officers were selected, and no comprehensive plan of campaign was outlined, but delegates to the convention who favor the nomination of Mr. Hughes met in open conference and decided that the time had arrived to take off their coats and work together to bring about victory for the Hughes cause.

The near-organization was brought about through a suggestion by Charles W. Fulton, ex-Senator from Oregon, who, with his nine fellow-delegates from that State, is pledged by primary to Hughes. Mr. Fulton on his arrival in Chicago found that there was no ready way of ascertaining the strength of Justice Hughes among the delegates, so he issued a call through the Chicago newspapers for all delegates in favor of the nomination of the Justice to meet with the Oregon delegates in the Sherman Hotel this afternoon to talk things over.

Meeting a Marked Success.

For a time after the meeting was called to order it looked as if it might end in a fizzle, but before the session was over the attendance grew, and it produced an enthusiasm that has warmed the hearts of the Hughesites. Governor Charles S. Whitman of New York was there and made a speech.

Frank H. Hitchcock, ex-Postmaster General and ex-Chairman of the Republican National Committee, who has been regarded as the manager of the Hughes forces but who disclaims having any authority to act in that capacity, was there also. Altogether the meeting was a marked success. No hard-and-fast organization was effected, but it was agreed that those present should begin necessary work among their fellow-delegates and show that the Hughes boom was a concrete thing.

Before the meeting assembled Mr. Hitchcock issued a statement indicating his confidence in the success of the Hughes candidacy. He gave the favorite son candidates a total of only 345 votes among the 985 in the convention, and asserted that the Hughes strength on the first ballot would be greater than the combined strength of the favorite sons.

The nomination of Justice Hughes "on an early ballot" was inevitable, said Mr. Hitchcock. His figures did not include the Roosevelt strength, but the leaders of the Hughes movement appear to be convinced that the Colonel has been eliminated as a prospective nominee for President.

This is the statement issued by Mr. Hitchcock:

Mr. Hitchcock's Estimate.

"The maximum strength of the favorite son States is as follows: Delaware,

Continued on Page 2.

NEAR DEADLOCK AT CHICAGO

Report Whitman Would State Justice's Views to Convention.

ANTI-HYPHEN TALK WANTED

Nothing Less Than Repudiation of German Alliance Support Will Do, Says White.

PERKINS FAVORS WAITING

Tries in Vain to Get Moose Leaders to Defer Nomination Till Saturday.

Special to The New York Times.

CHICAGO, June 5.—The Republican pre-convention situation today is a situation without a precedent in the whole political history of the United States. All its features, all the things about which men are talking, the rival candidacies, the balloting for a nominee, the convention plans, the harmony conferences, are grouped around one central problem—the problem how to get around the refusal of the chief candidate to state his views to the leaders. Every phase of the situation is a phase of this problem. Hughes's silence is the hub, and all the other questions are the spokes that centre it.

The question is no longer how to make Hughes issue a statement. It is how to get around his silence. All hope of his enlightening those who are to nominate him concerning the reason why they should nominate him has been abandoned. The question now is how to prevent it from giving the Democratic Party another four years of power, how to side-track it so that the silence of one man may not deflect the course of American history, how to prevent it from thwarting the wishes and intentions of two parties and several million voters. Not since the invention of silence, one might say, has there been a silence so tremendously potent, a silence so creative and so destructive.

No matter what feature of the situation may be momentarily engrossing the attention of the delegates, it is only a side-light, not a real feature; it comes back in a moment to the one vexing, irritating, inflaming state of things which is the progenitor of all the minor disputes. It is a silence which shrieks, a silence louder than all the brass bands in Chicago.

The Impasse of Silence.

Hughes is the only man upon whom the delegates can unite when the break comes. He is the only man now in the field whom the Progressives will accept. He is the second choice of almost everybody. That applies to the Progressives as well as the Republicans. Why not nominate him then?

"Because we must have a man whom the Progressives will support," say the Republicans.

"But he is the only man you have whom the Progressives will support. Again, why not nominate him?"

"Because the Progressives won't support him without knowing his views."

"Tell them what he thinks then."

"We can't."

"Find out then."

"He won't tell us."

That is the whole situation—two parties, both perfectly ready to unite on one man; both desirous of harmony, no issue dividing them; both ready to agree on the platform; one party refusing to accept any candidate except one and the other party entirely willing to accept that one; nothing to prevent a love feast, except one small condition attached by the first party. And that condition is the product of one man, and that man the candidate. Meanwhile, a deadlock, with a growing exasperation and increasing irritability, held in check as yet, but containing dangerous explosive possibilities.

Enlightenment Per Whitman.

The Republicans, knowing that they cannot make Hughes talk, have been trying to hit on a way around the stump, since they can't climb over it. They are talking of a nomination speech in which Hughes's position on the issues of the day shall be set forth so emphatically and with such evidence of authority that it will satisfy the most exacting Progressive in or out of Oyster Bay.

General Felix Agnus, owner of The Baltimore American, says that ex-Postmaster General Frank H. Hitchcock, the Hughes manager, told him this was to be done and promised him that the necessary statement would be explicit and ample. Governor Whitman is to make the nominating speech, so to him would fall the privilege of expounding the sphinx's riddle.

The Progressives scoff. They do not believe that anything Mr. Whitman may say will carry any sure evidence of authenticity. They believe that for Justice Hughes to intrust Mr. Whitman or Mr. Hitchcock with any sufficient powers would be tantamount to a confession that he had been privy to their delegate-seeking activities and that his silence was a strategic one only. They think Mr. Hitchcock's wish is father to his thought and that he looks upon that as authoritative and satisfactory which in fact evidently is not authoritative and is highly unsatisfactory. Anything which

offers any solution of the great silence, they hold, Mr. Hitchcock sees through an aurora borealis.

The Wait-and-See Idea.

George W. Perkins goes differently at the problem of prying into the great silence. His method he has already explained, and today he took his first try at applying it. It is to have a conference committee of Republicans and Progressives, to have the Progressives set forth that their candidate is Colonel Roosevelt, who stands for such-and-such principles, and ask the Republicans to name their first choice and his principles. If the Republicans name Hughes and say they don't know his principles, the Progressives are to propose a recess while the Republicans find them out.

If the great silence is breakable, this, in Perkins's opinion, ought to crack it at least a little. He outlined this scheme last week, and today, after holding a number of unofficial conferences on the backstairs with Republican leaders, he felt sufficiently encouraged to spring in on the Progressives as ready for action. He did so, accordingly, at a meeting of the Progressive National Committee.

Most of the members looked with favor on the idea, but when it was proposed to appoint the Executive Committee as a conference committee to meet with the Republicans there was considerable difference of opinion. The Republicans can't very well appoint a similarly official conference committee, at least not thus early in the proceedings, and the Progressive official conferees would, therefore, be put in the position of meeting unofficial Republican conferees. This would be poor strategy. So no formal action, no action of record, was taken; but the members of the Executive Committee, by unanimous consent, are to act as a conference committee "steering committee" was the title generally applied to them, though they were not even appointed to that work by any actual official action. Perkins is at their head and can go right on with his backstairs talks with the Republicans, reinforced now by a body of colleagues.

Time of Nomination.

Next on the list of problems comes the question of when the Progressives shall make their nomination. That, too, on examination boils down to another phase of the one great problem—the problem of how to get around the great silence. The idea is that if the Republicans nominate Hughes on Friday the Progressives should hold off till Saturday to give Hughes an opportunity to let some information trickle out concerning whether or not he holds views similar to theirs on the subject of Americanism and preparedness. He could do it then without offending even his own sense of propriety, let alone other people's, say optimistic Progressives like Oscar S. Straus. Pessimistic Progressives don't believe he could, or rather that he would. Extremely pessimistic Progressives have reached the point where they don't care whether he ever speaks out or not.

This secondary problem, or arm, of the great silence was brought up at the meeting of the Progressive National Committee, too. Mr. Perkins and the other harmonizers, who want a union with the Republicans, propose that the convention mark time until Saturday for the purpose hereinbefore specified. Governor Hiram W. Johnson of California, who belongs to the pessimistic faction of the Progressives, rudely objected that the National Committee had no authority to bind the delegates or even to speak for them in such matters.

O. K. Davis, Secretary of the Progressive National Committee, and John W. McGrath, secretary to Colonel Roosevelt, both said to night that there was no truth in the report that the Progressives had arranged to postpone their nomination of a Presidential candidate until Saturday.

The ultra-pessimists of the Progressive Party are growing in numbers fast and their talk in truculent. They inject all the acid there is in the harmony situation. They are entirely convinced that they hold the life or death of the Republican Party in their hands; that all they have to do is to run a third ticket and they cannot only elect Wilson but give the Democrats a majority of the United States Senate and a lot of State Governments. Therefore they are resentful of any assumption of a standoffish and superior demeanor by the Republicans. All that is necessary to get them completely off the reservation is for the Republicans to be a little careless of their feelings.

Can Prolong the Suicide Club.

"If they want to prolong the existence of the Suicide Club," said Sam D. Goza, a pessimistic Progressive delegate from Montana, "let them go right ahead; we won't stop them."

In spite of the fact that Hughes is the only one of the present batch of Republican candidates whom the Progressives are willing to support, they are not willing to take even him unless he measures up exactly to the Progressive principles. This does not mean the Progressive principles of 1912; they have taken the Roosevelt view that the war in Europe has brought about a great national emergency, and that patriotism and the undreamed-of exigencies of 1916 have put domestic matters temporarily in abeyance.

The "January statement," calling for Americanism and preparedness and offering to unite with the Republicans to defend those issues, is the Progressive Bible of today. The Progressive National Committee ratified the January statement today. That is the acid test for candidates. They want Colonel Roosevelt, who typifies those issues, to be the candidate, but, since he cannot be, they want some one who will stand as strongly on them as he does. And tonight William Allen White laid down the extent to which Justice Hughes must state his position if he is to get the Bull Moose support. In what follows Mr. White is not stating his own view alone, but Colonel Roosevelt's as well:

Mr. White holds that, since the German-American Alliance has endorsed Mr. Hughes, it is not enough for that gentleman to make a simple declaration such as another candidate might very well make, saying that he believes in Americanism and preparedness; the fact that the German hyphens claim him makes it necessary for him to go further and make a statement so strong that it will drive away the hyphen support. This view was set forth tonight by Mr. White as follows:

Want the Hyphens Cast Out.

"The Progressives have no desire to rest on one name, but they will not take any favorite son that has so far been announced. They would take Hughes if he would make a statement that puts him clearly in the class where the German-Americans cannot support him, as they have declared for him. We want him to make such a statement as will make him just as persona non grata to that bunch as Roosevelt is. We will not have any candidate who will raise a national issue in our campaign. The time is growing short for that declaration. The man who can rest under the endorsement of the German-American Alliance as long as he has rested cannot very well come in with a deathbed repentence on the day of the funeral. And that simmers it down to Roosevelt."

The attitude of the Republican leaders is a willingness to let Roosevelt name not only the platform but the candidate if he will only come into camp. But by this they mean that they want him to commit himself to support of the nominee. Since they will let him name the nominee (provided of course it is not himself) this might not seem much of a hardship. However, the Progressives distrust the Greeks bearing this magnificent gift; they think that after the Colonel had committed himself something might occur to prevent the other side from carrying out its part of the bargain which would leave him roped, tied and branded.

The Hughes boom continues to increase its initial strength. Frank H. Hitchcock today estimated that the favorite sons all told could muster 345 votes, and that Hughes would have more than that number on the first ballot.

"Hughes," said a New York delegate today in vivid and appropriate metaphor, "is a snowball rolling down hill, and all hell can't melt him."

62 CONTESTS ARE DECIDED.

District of Columbia Ruled Out—Courtesy to Women.

CHICAGO, June 5.—The Republican National Committee adjourned at 6 o'clock tonight after disposing of sixty-two contests for seats in the Coliseum Convention. During the last four hours of the four-day session the most interesting decisions were made. They included these things:

Refusal to place on the temporary roll of the convention any member of the three contesting delegations from the District of Columbia.

Seating of both delegations from Louisiana, each member with half a vote, and requesting the delegation to select Armand Romian of New Orleans National Committeeman in the place of Victor Losel.

Decision that the Committee on Resolutions be asked to receive delegations from the suffrage convention and conference and from preparedness organizations.

The District of Columbia contest was bitterly fought. The delegation, headed by Frank J. Hogan of Washington, claimed a right to seats in the convention from the fact that it received a majority of the votes cast at a primary election called by a committee appointed by the National Committee. The delegation, headed by Aaron Bradshaw, charged that the primary election was not authorized by the National Committee, and was, therefore, illegal. A convention was held after the primary election at which this delegation was selected.

A third set of delegates, headed by Robert I. Miller, charged that the primary election was permeated with fraudulent voting and that the primary officials were intimidated by followers of Hogan. It was argued for this contingent that it received a majority of the voters in the precincts in which no charges of fraud were made.

Successive motions were made to seat the Hogan and Bradshaw delegations. Both were withdrawn and Fred W. Estabrook of New Hampshire moved that none of the contestants receive seats because of the irregularity of the methods of selecting delegates and as a preventive of further contests from the district. This motion prevailed with hardly a dissenting vote. The district was to have had two seats in the convention.

The decision in the Louisiana contest, in which a delegation claimed a right to be seated over the regular delegation because the State convention was held in a hotel from which negroes were barred, was in accordance with a plan formulated yesterday when members of the committee essayed the rôle of mediators between the two factions.

R. B. Howell of Nebraska, asked for the seating of the entire contesting delegation on the ground that the National Committee could not countenance the disfranchisement of the negro. Senator Simmons declared that woman suffrage could be ignored and presented the motion by which the contest was settled. Victor Loisel protested against this action and said he might argue the case before the Credentials Committee.

Advocates of preparedness and organizations favoring woman suffrage will have an opportunity to present their case under the most favorable conditions to the Committee on Resolutions, if that committee accedes to the request of the National Committee. Chairman Hilles announced the decision of the committee public hearings by announcing that many requests had been made for an opportunity to present various subjects to the Resolutions Committee.

"It is inevitable that the Resolutions Committee will hear some delegations, particularly those organizations which are urging preparedness and those supporting woman suffrage," said Mr. Hilles, "and I think this committee should request the Committee on Resolutions to give public hearings on these questions two hours after the adjournment of the session on next Wednesday. The proper place for these hearings would be the convention hall, where all the publicity possible can be given. The Resolutions Committee could occupy the platform seats of the National Committee while the subjects were being presented."

One of the last acts of the committee before adjourning until Wednesday morning was to adopt a resolution presented by Senator Smoot providing that proxies shall be allowed to vote in the National Committee meetings only when the committeeman is actually absent from the city in which the meeting is held and that every proxy holder shall be a resident of the State from which the committeeman was elected. The resolution excepted the territories.

The temporary roll presented by the committee will contain 991 delegates, including 2 each from Hawaii, the Philippines and Porto Rico. Previous to the first the committee hearings were marked by what was said to be unusual attention to detail. Repeatedly the rules were set aside by unanimous consent to permit an extension of the argument or the presentation of evidence.

Earlier in the day George W. Bean of Tampa was seated in the first Florida list over C. H. Alston, a negro. P. P. Bralles, counsel for the contesting delegates at large from Texas, withdrew "in the interest of party harmony" and the regular delegation was seated. Formal announcement was made of the withdrawal of the contests in the Seventh and Eighth Texas Districts.

TO TRY STAMPEDE AGAIN.

Chicago Woman Who Caused Furore for Colonel Has a Seat.

Special to The New York Times.

CHICAGO, June 5.—The most spectacular incident in the Republican Convention of 1912 was the effort of a woman to stampede the convention to Colonel Roosevelt by waving his picture from the galleries. Mrs. M. A. Davis of 4,234 Drexel Boulevard, Chicago, was the heroine of that episode, and she is determined to repeat the attempt this year. She already has a rear seat in the Coliseum and is maneuvering to exchange it for a more conspicuous place.

A few days ago a reporter called on Mrs. Davis and asked what were her plans. "You are not a reporter," she said. "I know you are a spy from the Old Guard."

But today she had thrown off all disguise. When she was questioned about her intentions, she made a pretty gesture and exclaimed: "Oh, anything to help Teddy."

Mrs. Davis's attempt four years ago did not affect final results but scenically it was a splendid success. In every detail she carried out the idea of spontaneity. Instead of waving a flag, she merely opened an unmounted photograph of Colonel Roosevelt, and while the band played, she waved it rhythmically to the music. The crowds below went wild. A delegation climbed into the galleries and led her to the floor; then, gathering an hysterical train as she advanced, she proceeded to the rostrum, took the place gallantly vacated by Elihu Root, and presided over the convention for a full half hour.

Little business was transacted, it is true during that half hour, but the song service was enthusiastic.

ROCKEFELLER IN CHICAGO.

Believes in Preparedness—To Address University Assembly.

Special to The New York Times.

CHICAGO, June 5.—John D. Rockefeller, Jr., came to Chicago today to attend the closing of the quarter-centennial of the founding of the University of Chicago by his father. Mr. Rockefeller will speak at the convocation of the University tomorrow.

Here are some of his views as given tonight to a representative of THE TIMES.

"The President of the United States is my President and he should be the President of every loyal citizen. Although I am a Republican I am heartily back of every move by President Wilson. My criticism of him will always aim to be constructive, instead of a mere passive statement of disapproval.

"The preparedness parades were splendid showings of the patriotic American spirit. The Colorado situation, according to my latest reports, is much improved. The plan of labor delegation has spread to other industries, and I hope it is to be successful."

NEW YORK IN FIGHT OVER BARNES'S JOB

Selection of a Committeeman to Succeed Him Dwarfs Presidential Choice.

OLD GUARD PLANS STRUGGLE

Defection of Three Delegates to Root Is Hailed with Satisfaction by Boomers.

Special to The New York Times.

CHICAGO, June 5.—The fight in the New York delegation over the selection of a National Committeeman to succeed William Barnes took on bigger proportions today and overshadowed interest among the delegates in the choice of the Presidential candidate. The Old Guard element, headed by "Boss" Barnes, has seized upon the issue as a test of convention strength, and when the showdown takes place Tuesday night the relative strength of the Hughes and Root forces in New York State will be pretty accurately obtained.

Several efforts were made by the Hughes leaders today to sidestep the trouble and bring about harmony, but the Barnes faction feels sure enough of its ground to make a contest. It is likely to mean the complete elimination of the Old Guard in the affairs of the State organization, or the coming back of Barnes. The Albany boss is not going to die without a struggle.

Governor Whitman, State Chairman Frederick C. Tanner, and Herbert Parsons are leading the fight on the Old Guard. Mr. Parsons is the candidate of the Hughes forces for National Committeeman, and if he is selected he will be the Republican leader in the State henceforth. The Barnes followers have not yet announced their candidate, and it may be that Barnes himself will make the contest. An attempt was made today to have United States Senator James W. Wadsworth, Jr., enter the contest, but Mr. Wadsworth emphatically declared he would not undertake the job. If Barnes decides not to make the fight himself, Charles D. Hilles, Chairman of the Republican National Committee, may be selected, Mr. Hilles, it is said, is anxious to get the job.

Each Side Is Confident.

The Whitman-Tanner-Parsons combine want the selection of a National Committeeman to be made at Tuesday night's caucus, while the Barnes crowd want it to go over until the convention has nominated a candidate. The fight will be made on the question of adjournment, and not upon the selection of a Committeeman Tuesday night, and if the Whitman forces win they will go ahead and elect Mr. Parsons. If the Barnes forces succeed the selection will take place after the convention meets. A compromise may then be made and another candidate than Parsons agreed upon.

Both sides insisted today that they would win. Mr. Parsons said his selection was assured, but Mr. Barnes's friends said they did not fear the result. The first effort at a compromise in the interest of harmony came at noon when the Hughes plan for the selection of Senator Wadsworth and State Senator Elon R. Brown, representing the Root element, and Governor Whitman and State Chairman Tanner, representing the Hughes people, met at the Governor's headquarters in the Blackstone Hotel to arrange a plan for the selection of committees at Tuesday's caucus.

"Now that we are here," suggested the Governor, "let us first decide on what candidates we will vote for in the convention."

"Oh, that is only a little incident and it should not interfere with what we are to discuss," it was objected. "Let each delegate vote as he pleases."

The Governor said that was agreeable to him, and then the question of selecting a National Committeeman was taken up. Senator Wadsworth and Senator Brown suggested that no action be taken until after the convention had met. By doing this, they said, a committeeman would be selected who would be sure to be in harmony with the party's Presidential candidate. Governor Whitman and Chairman Tanner thought that the selection should be made Tuesday night, as originally planned.

After a lengthy discussion, and when it was seen that no agreement could be reached, it was decided to let the subject drop for the time being and to try another conference. However, it was decided that Senator Wadsworth should be a member of the Committee on Resolutions of the convention, Senator Brown a member of the Committee on Credentials, Chairman Tanner a member of the Committee on Rules, and Governor Whitman Chairman of the New York delegation. William Berri of Brooklyn was also favored for this office. The selection of a committee to notify the candidate of the nomination was postponed.

Up-Staters Demand Place.

Opposition to the selection of Herbert Parsons as National Committeeman is being offered by up-State Republicans on the ground that the place should not go to a man from New York City, in asmuch as the State Chairman already comes from New York, and there is a possibility that both the Presidential candidate and the candidate for United States Senator to be selected this Fall will also hail from New York City. The up-State men suggested N. V. V. Francho of Cattaraugus as a compromise candidate, but the Whitman forces did not look favorably on the suggestion.

Friends of Mr. Parsons said the up-State Republicans had no valid objection to a New York City man, as it had been decided four weeks ago, at a conference in which up-State men predominated, that the selection should be made from New York City, inasmuch as the committeeman would have to spend most of his time in that city. They said Mr. Parsons was chosen at this conference because he was considered the candidate who would get the majority of votes if the Old Guard should make a fight on him.

When Senator Brown was asked today if Mr. Barnes were still in the race for committeeman he said:

"I have not heard any talk that he doesn't want to retain his pleasant position."

If the question comes to a vote Tuesday night Mr. Parsons may obtain the support of several Root delegates because of personal friendship. On the other hand, there are several Hughes delegates who do not want him and will vote for the Barnes candidate. These Root votes are expected to practically offset each other.

The Root people asserted today that they had taken three Hughes delegates from the Whitman forces and that this would mean a majority for Root in the convention. These were said to be William B. Thompson of Yonkers, a lieutenant of William L. Ward. The other two votes, it was said, were obtained in the Thirty-fourth Congressional District. Both George W. Fairchild and Harvey D. Hinman, the delegates from this district, are Hughes men, but both are ill, and it is not believed that they can attend the convention. Their alternates are Andrew J. McNaught, Jr., and James P. Hill, and the Root leaders say that both these men have agreed to vote for Root. On the three men the vote for Root the Hughes strength will be reduced from 43, the number claimed for him, to 40, while the Root votes will be increased from 38 to 41, giving the Root supporters a majority of one in the convention. The Hughes leaders say, however, their strength is increasing and that their candidate will easily have a majority. But they do not give out any figures.

Hedges Praises His Candidate.

Job E. Hedges, a strong Root supporter, said yesterday that conversations with delegates and others had convinced him that it was generally admitted that Mr. Root was the best qualified of the candidates to be nominated.

"It was admitted generally," said Mr. Hedges, "that his qualifications are peculiarly desirable in the present situation of the country and when the war closes. The only argument I heard opposed to him, if it can be taken as an argument, is that he could not be elected. This I do not believe, because I am unwilling to admit that the average voter is incapable of judging between big and little things. I am personally unwilling to go on record as saying that the voters of the United States are so unintelligent that they cannot of themselves determine Root's capacity for the position, when it is universally admitted by their representatives in this convention he is far and away best qualified.

"There is no reason in human experience, nor in a psychological analysis of the situation, that can justify the assertion that a man best qualified for the position will not be selected by the voters at large."

FEW DELEGATIONS HAVE FINAL CHOICE

Canvass by States Shows Only Favorite-Son Vote Is a Fixed Quantity.

SOME SHIFTING TO HUGHES

Others For or Against Roosevelt, with a Small Increase in Root Supporters.

Special to The New York Times.

CHICAGO, June 5.—After many days of waiting for the Republican inside clique to decide what they want to do about the Presidential nomination, all that is known positively is that on the first ballot the various favorite sons will get certain votes; beyond that, forecasting becomes more or less guess work.

It was possible today, however, to round up individual opinions and a few definite predictions among most of the State delegations and to get unofficial indications about the probable attitude of the few stragglers who had not yet arrived in Chicago. Correspondents of THE NEW YORK TIMES talked to delegates from nearly all of the States. In several cases shifts in favor of Hughes were indicated.

There had been evidence also of a little shifting for or against Roosevelt, and a few votes were put in the Root column that had not been there before. On the whole, however, the predictions were too conditional on future happenings or machine orders to make possible an accurate summary. A survey of more than two-thirds of the delegations follows:

The Alabama delegation, sixteen members, is expected to scatter at the outset, probably giving Hughes three or four votes on the first ballot, and Root and Weeks several apiece.

Drift from Roosevelt.

The Arizona delegation, uninstructed, was elected after a fight in which Roosevelt was the issue, the Roosevelt forces being led by National Committeeman Ralph H. Cameron and the organization forces by Judge Richard E. Sloan and Judge Edward Kent. Recently Judge Kent joined the Roosevelt Republican Committee. Since then a drift away from Roosevelt seems to have set in, and though the delegation will not hold a caucus until tomorrow night, one of the delegates, Frank R. Stewart of Phoenix, Ariz., said today:

"I don't see how under any circumstances the convention could possibly vote for Theodore Roosevelt. The Arizona delegation will hold its caucus tomorrow night at the Great Northern Hotel. Its six delegates are uninstructed, but four will probably vote on the first ballot for Burton, one for Hughes, and one for Sherman of Illinois. But as between Hughes and Roosevelt, the delegates will vote solidly for Hughes. I feel, however, that the Republicans should nominate some Western man, and Burton most nearly meets our views."

The fifteen Arkansas delegates are expected to scatter at first among Burton, Root, Fairbanks, and others.

The Arkansas delegation will hold its caucus at 9 o'clock tomorrow morning at the Great Northern Hotel. All its fifteen members are uninstructed. The delegation is controlled by H. L. Remmel, Republican State Chairman, who is nonconmittal as to his preference, but announces that he will vote for a man who is known "to be a winner."

California's twenty-six delegates arrived today. They declared that their action in the convention would depend entirely on developments. There was only one thing that most of them seemed positively agreed on, and that was that they would not vote for Roosevelt. One of their number, who said that events of the short time now intervening before the convention might change the alignment, prophesied that Hughes would get about ten of the California votes at the outset, Root seven, Burton three, and that the rest would be divided as complimentary ballots among other candidates, excepting Roosevelt.

Californians to Caucus.

This delegation is composed of "regulars." In California there was another set of delegates in the field, composed of strong Roosevelt adherents, who were defeated by the regulars now on the scene for the convention. The delegates will hold a caucus tomorrow night.

The Colorado delegation of twelve is expected to reach Chicago tomorrow. Western politicians acquainted with conditions in that State estimate that Fairbanks, Hughes, Root, and Sherman will share the delegates' ballots on the first vote.

The Connecticut delegation of fourteen uninstructed members is divided. Its only pledge was to vote for a "tried and true" Republican, which was meant to eliminate Roosevelt. While a visitor was discussing the attitude of the Connecticut delegates with one of them in their headquarters at the Congress Hotel today another came in with a little placard. He tacked it on the wall. The placard bore a slogan kidnapped from the Burton camp—originally kidnapped from a flour manufacturer's advertisement. It read: "Roosevelt eventually—why not now?"

Another delegate strolled in and tore the placard down. Three or four minutes later, after several more had been walking about the room, it was found to be in place again on the wall.

"Some of them are beginning to take more interest in T. R.," laughed the delegate who had been discussing the situation. "Our bunch probably will divide at first among Burton, Hughes, Root, and Weeks, Burton getting about six votes, Hughes probably six, and the others a vote apiece. But I believe practically all the Connecticut delegates would line up behind any man who seemed able to beat Wilson."

The Delaware delegation of six is instructed for T. Coleman duPont, and it is likely that he will get all on the first ballot. On the second ballot it is probable that four votes will go to Roosevelt and two to Weeks. There is no Hughes sentiment among the delegates. The six may swing to Weeks finally.

The District of Columbia has four delegates at large and they are uninstructed. No one professes to know how they will vote.

Florida has eight uninstructed "Lily White" delegates. The indications are that all eight will cast their first ballot for Hughes.

The Florida delegation will hold its caucus tomorrow morning at 10 o'clock in the Grand Pacific Hotel. National Committeeman Henry S. Jackson is in control.

The Georgia delegation of seventeen members, all uninstructed, will hold its caucus tomorrow at the Victoria Hotel. There are two sets of contesting delegates, elected at separate conventions and led by Walter H. Johnson, head of the Republican State Committee, and Henry Jackson, respectively. Jackson claims twelve delegates, none of whom will vote for Roosevelt. Their vote on the first ballot is still undecided.

Two Hawaiians Delegates.

Hawaii has two delegates, but they will not be permitted to vote for candidates unless the convention rule is changed.

The Illinois delegation of fifty-eight probably will split even on Hughes and Roosevelt, after a complimentary vote to Senator Lawrence Y. Sherman. Sherman will get fifty-six at fewest on the first ballot and probably two will go to Roosevelt. The Roosevelt people say that on the switch, a majority of the fifty-eight will go to the Colonel. An even break between Hughes and Roosevelt is almost a certainty.

Indiana's thirty delegates are instructed for Fairbanks, and he will be voted for as long as his name is before the convention. When it is withdrawn, the indications are that sixteen will go to Hughes and fourteen to Roosevelt. The situation is complicated over the efforts of many leaders to have Fairbanks nominated for Vice President, no matter whether Hughes or Roosevelt is nominated. If this occurs, the entire Fairbanks delegation may go to the man heading the ticket.

The Idaho contingent of eight was also among today's arrivals. These eight will vote for their favorite son, Senator Borah, on the first ballot. Mr. Borah, who is the State leader, was a stanch Roosevelt supporter in 1912, but remained regular as a Republican. It is expected that if the opportunity presents itself about half of the Idaho delegates will shift to "T. R." The remaining four are said to favor Hughes.

The Iowa delegates are instructed for Senator A. B. Cummins and are expected to vote for him until his name is withdrawn. When that happens, the votes probably will be evenly divided between Hughes and Roosevelt. The sentiment in the Iowa delegation for Roosevelt is growing, and he may get eighteen votes when the delegates are released from Cummins.

The Iowa delegation, at a general meeting today, laid plans to further the candidacy of Senator Cummins. The delegates agreed that the hope of his election lay in elimination of Colonel Roosevelt and Justice Hughes. Committees were appointed to keep in touch with the instructed Cummins delegates from Montana, South Dakota, Minnesota, and Nebraska, and to look after delegates in Kansas, Washington, Arkansas, and Oklahoma, who have manified their intention of voting for Cummins.

The Kansas delegation held a caucus this morning, at which eighteen of the twenty uninstructed members voted their first choice to be Senator Root. Two voted for Senator Weeks. On the second ballot the entire delegation is likely to go to Hughes. There is scarcely any Roosevelt sentiment among the delegates.

The Kentucky delegation of twenty-six is pretty well split up. Ten are instructed for Fairbanks and eight of the others are favorable to his candidacy. Roosevelt may get four of the remaining eight and Hughes four on the first ballot. On the second ballot it is predicted, Roosevelt will get nineteen, with seven going to Hughes.

Claimed for Hughes.

Louisiana has twelve uninstructed delegates. The sentiment among them is uncertain. A few have Roosevelt leanings, but the indications are that the twelve will be divided among several candidates. The Hughes people claim them all on the final ballot.

Maine's twelve delegates are uninstructed, but they were elected on a platform urging preparedness and a permanent tariff commission. The outlook is that all twelve will vote for Hughes on the first ballot.

The Minnesota delegates, numbering twenty-four, would be satisfied with either Root or Roosevelt, according to one of the leaders. This delegate said tonight that they had discussed preferences and that he believed more than half of them would be ready to jump to Roosevelt at the first opportunity. His estimate was that Roosevelt could poll about seventeen of the Minnesota votes, and that Root would get the rest, after the favorite sons had been disposed of. Other delegates put the Root figures somewhat higher and the Roosevelt support lower, but of all the candidates these two seemed the real favorites. The Minnesota delegates held a caucus this morning and elected their former Governor, S. R. Van Sant, Temporary Chairman.

Hughes is very popular with the thirty-six Missouri delegates, though it is expected that on early ballots some of the votes will go to Weeks, Fairbanks, and Root. Roosevelt seems to have no chance with this group.

Of Massachusetts's thirty-six uninstructed delegates, it is predicted that twenty-eight will vote for Senator Weeks on the first ballot, four for Governor McCall, and four for Colonel Roosevelt. The McCall people, however, are claiming six votes. There is strong Hughes sentiment among the delegates, and when Senator Weeks's name is withdrawn Hughes may get twenty-two votes, the remainder going to Roosevelt. Some of the Weeks boosters are "flirting" with the Progressives to help kill off Hughes, thereby increasing Weeks's chances. The delegates will have a caucus tomorrow morning.

Michigan's twenty delegates are instructed for Henry Ford, but after discharging its obligations to him the majority will swing to Hughes. Hughes will get at fewest twenty-eight votes when Ford's name is withdrawn, the other two going to Roosevelt.

Mississippi has twelve uninstructed delegates, and their votes probably will be scattering on the first few ballots. The negro delegates are favorable to Roosevelt, and the final ballot is likely to show almost an even division between Hughes and Roosevelt.

Instructed for Cummins.

Montana's eight delegates are instructed for Senator Cummins. The final lineup probably will show four votes for Hughes, two for Roosevelt, and two for Root, but it is conceded that Roosevelt's chances in the delegation are improving.

Nebraska's sixteen delegates also are instructed for Cummins. The delegates look favorably on Hughes, and, if Cummins's name is withdrawn, Hughes probably will get ten votes, Roosevelt four, and Root, two.

New Jersey has twenty-eight delegates, and two of them are instructed for Roosevelt. The Hughes sentiment is gaining among the delegates, and the outlook is that on the first ballot Hughes will get twenty votes; Root five, and Roosevelt three.

Nevada's six delegates are uninstructed. Four of them are Hughes men and two are uncertain, but inclined to Hughes.

New Mexico has six uninstructed delegates, four will vote for Hughes on the first ballot and two for Roosevelt. On succeeding ballots Roosevelt may get four and Hughes two.

New York's eighty-seven delegates are uninstructed. The delegation will hold a caucus tomorrow night. Both Hughes and Root leaders claim a majority, but the outlook now is that Hughes, on the first ballot, will have forty-three, Root, thirty-nine; Roosevelt, two; doubtful, 3. Michael J. Dady of Brooklyn has announced that he favors the army man.

North Dakota delegates held a caucus at the Majestic Hotel this afternoon. The ten are all instructed to vote for La Follette and the North Dakota preferential primaries law technically makes no provision for the release of delegates from their instructions after the first ballot. At the caucus, it was evident that after La Follette the delegation would first prefer Cummins, with Hughes as its next choice. Any one except an out-and-out standpatter would be supported as against Roosevelt, it was said, and in the event of a choice between Roosevelt and Hughes the delegates would vote to a man for Hughes. They would oppose Weeks and Fairbanks to the last, but the possibility of a Root vote by the delegation was still admitted.

At the Ohio delegation headquarters no talk could be coaxed from the delegates save talk for Senator Theodore E. Burton, Ohio's favorite son; and the Ohioans stubbornly professed ignorance as to who or how strong Hughes, Roosevelt, or any other candidate was.

All forty-eight votes of the Ohio delegation will be cast for Burton on the first ballot, and their pledge for Burton, according to the delegates interviewed, will be lived up to stubbornly even in subsequent balloting. Only about thirty-three of the Ohio delegates have arrived in Chicago so far. The rest are expected tomorrow, and will take part in the caucus to be held in the Elizabethan room of the Congress Hotel tomorrow night.

Ohio Delegates Dodge.

Roosevelt carried Ohio in the Presidential primaries over William H. Taft four years ago, but this year Taft's friends are among the delegates chosen, and there is no Roosevelt sentiment perceptible among them. When questioned today as to the possibility of their switching to Hughes if the choice should be narrowed down to Hughes and Roosevelt, the delegates dodged the issue, and insisted they were pledged to vote for Burton. W. M. Hahn of Mansfield, while refusing to discuss the attitude of the delegation on this point, suggested that the question be put to Frank R. Stewart, one of the Arizona delegates and a pronounced anti-Roosevelt man, who had been busily sounding the sentiment at the Ohio delegation.

The Oklahoma delegation, consisting of twenty delegates, all uninstructed, is still on the fence as to how it will cast its votes. Two of its contests are undecided and up for a rehearing, and it was intimated today that the decision reached in these cases would largely influence the way the delegates would vote. Eight of the delegates are under the control of J. A. Harris, National Committeeman, and committed to Roosevelt, and three, classed as "wild-eyed Roosevelt men," will stay with the Colonel to the end. The twelve others, in the words of John Fields, one of the delegates, "are looking for friends," and don't know how they will vote until the contests are decided.

"Under no conceivable circumstances, however," said Mr. Fields, "can Roosevelt get more than three votes by personal preference, and five more upon orders; the remaining twelve will vote solidly against him to the last."

Asked about the Hughes sentiment in the Oklahoma delegation, Mr. Fields said: "The sentiment on the whole is not unfriendly to him, except in the cases of the wild-eyed three. Weeks may get one or two of our votes. As for Roosevelt sentiment among the delegates at this convention, however, I have been able to find almost none."

The Oklahoma delegation will hold its caucus tomorrow at the Congress Hotel.

The Pennsylvania delegation is still undecided as to how it will dispose of its seventy-six votes, and is looking forward to its caucus to be held tomorrow afternoon in the French Room at the Congress Hotel. It was said at the delegation headquarters tonight that from twenty to twenty-five delegates instructed for Governor Brumbaugh would cast their votes for him on the first ballot, seven for Roosevelt, and forty-four for Philander C. Knox. It was asserted at the delegation headquarters, however, that fifty-one of the delegates would vote any way that Senator Boies Penrose directed, even including some delegates who were instructed for Brumbaugh.

Senator Penrose made the definite announcement today that he would vote for Mr. Knox on the first ballot, at least. He expects most of his friends in the Pennsylvania delegation will follow his example. Pennsylvania delegates favorable to the candidacy of Governor Brumbaugh in conference tonight decided to support Senator Penrose for the Chairmanship of the delegation. This action forecasts the unanimous selection of the Senator at tomorrow's caucus.

What were Penrose's preferences no one would undertake to conjecture, and it was declared that he himself had maintained an open mind on this point, intending only to preserve his votes for a man who looked like a winner. Several of the Pennsylvania delegates, while not professing to know Penrose's own intentions, said they regarded it as quite likely that the forty-four votes cast for Knox on the first ballot would be switched to Hughes if he should develop any strength at that stage of the voting. After the first ballot, it was said, sixty delegates would do anything Penrose told them to do, despite the fact that the Brumbaugh faction had been regarded as Roosevelt men and the Penrose delegates had been unpledged.

As soon as the twenty-one Tennessee delegates arrived at their headquarters today, they began mingling with the hotel lobby throngs to "listen in." They admitted that they wanted to learn what others thought of the various candidates before arriving at definite decisions. Governor Hooper of Tennessee was with them. If called on to vote at once, without having a chance to discuss the situation with fellow Republicans, several of them said, the delegation would be divided as follows: Hughes, 11; Weeks, 3; Burton, 2; Roosevelt, 2; doubtful, 3.

Three-fourths of the Tennessee delegates would be ready to jump to Root if there appeared an opportunity for him to win, according to the group of them who figured out their present preferences from what they had heard the rest of the delegates say on the way to Chicago. This delegation will hold a caucus tomorrow.

Smoot to Rule Delegation.

The eight Utah delegation will hold their caucus tomorrow. They are uninstructed, but controlled by Senator Reed Smoot, a standpatter, like all the delegates. The delegation will fall in with any plan the real leaders in the convention decide on. The State was one of the two carried by Taft in 1912.

Wisconsin's twenty-six delegates arrived today, and opened State headquarters. On the first ballot, it is said, the delegates will line up as follows: La Follette, 15; Hughes, 5; Root, 5; Fairbanks, 2; Burton, 2. It is said that Alfred T. Rogers of Madison will be re-elected aNtional Committeeman. Headquarters for Senator La Follette were opened today, with W. L. Houser in charge. He announced that Senator La Follette will not come to Chicago for the convention. He asserted the Senator would get fifteen votes from Wisconsin, ten from North Dakota, three from Oklahoma, and two from Nebraska.

The six Wyoming delegates who came here to vote for Senator Borah today declared for Justice Hughes on Senator Borah's assurance that he was not a candidate for the nomination.

INDIANAPOLIS, June 5.—Indiana Republicans, several hundred strong, moved on to Chicago today to support Charles W. Fairbanks for the Presidential nomination. "Roost Fairbanks; Knock Nobody," was their slogan. Two special trains, one starting from Evansville and the other from Indianapolis, carried about 800 Fairbanks men to Chicago. The vanguard is expected to be joined Wednesday by more than 2,000 Hoosiers from the northern part of the State, and a big Fairbanks parade, with much red fire, is planned for that night.

Mr. Fairbanks will remain at his home here during the convention.

PROVIDENCE, R. I., June 5.—The ten delegates from Rhode Island to the Republican National Convention left for Chicago today. They were headed by Governor R. Livingston Beeckman. The delegation will vote solidly for Justice Hughes on the first ballot, it was stated by Senator H. F. Lippitt.

PUT HUGHES BOOM IN CONCRETE FORM

Continued from Page 1.

6 for du Pont; Idaho, 6 for Borah; Illinois, 58 for Sherman; Indiana, 30 for Fairbanks; Iowa, 26 for Cummins; Massachusetts, 36 for Weeks; Ohio, 48 for Burton; Wisconsin, 13 for La Follette. Total, 227.

"In the remaining States delegates have been instructed for the favorite-son candidates as follows: Kentucky, 8 for Fairbanks; Michigan, 30 for Ford; Minnesota, 24 for Cummins; Montana, 8 for Cummins; Nebraska, 16 for Cummins. Total, 106; scattering, 12.

"This makes a total of 345 delegates instructed for favorite son candidates. It will require 493 to nominate.

"Justice Hughes will receive more votes on the first ballot than the united strength of the favorite son candidates, and his nomination on an early ballot is certain."

Mr. Hitchcock declined to give any figures of the estimated strength that Hughes would show. He indicated that to make public his estimate at this time would not be strategy. In talking with the many visitors to his rooms in the Congress Hotel he showed a feeling of absolute confidence. In the minds of his fellow-workers he left no doubt that the success of their effort to bring about the selection of Justice Hughes was already assured.

Discourages Breaking Pledges.

The extent of Mr. Hitchcock's confidence was shown in a practical way by his refusal to accept the support on the first ballot of delegates who were bound by pledges or instructions or otherwise obligated to vote for some candidate other than Hughes. He actually turned away the opportunity of obtaining more votes for his candidate.

According to what was told today by men in the confidence of Mr. Hitchcock, he had been approached by a considerable number of delegates who belonged to delegations that, on the surface at least, were bound by varying degrees of moral considerations to cast their ballots for particular aspirants for the Republican Presidential nomination. To these men Mr. Hitchcock gave a set answer somewhat as follows:

"I want you to live up to your pledges. Vote as you are pledged. That is honest politics. If you are financed by any favorite son, vote for him, as you are expected to do. If the balloting shows that your candidate cannot be chosen, then vote as your convictions dictate. That, too, is the honest method."

It was said that Mr. Hitchcock in rejecting overtures of pledged or instructed delegates had in mind that the feeling might be caused by permitting them to climb on the Hughes band wagon as soon as the balloting was begun, and

INSISTS OLD GUARD CAN DEFEAT HUGHES

One Leader Believes This Is Price to be Paid to Avoid Third-Ticket Peril.

LOOK TO PENROSE AND CRANE

These Conservatives Seen as Big Factors in Naming the Republican Candidate.

Special to The New York Times.

CHICAGO, June 5.—A Republican "old guard" leader whose name is a household word throughout the country told a correspondent of THE TIMES tonight that assurances had been received from Progressive leaders, presumed to be in a position to speak for Colonel Theodore Roosevelt, which almost entirely had eliminated the danger of a third picket.

According to this leader, whose view is not that of the Old Guardsmen, the selection of Justice Hughes would be more likely to precipitate trouble with the Progressives than the naming of any other candidate. He added that on the strength of such promises a determined attempt would be made to eliminate Justice Hughes, just as Colonel Roosevelt already had been eliminated as a prospective Republican nominee for president.

"To my certain knowledge," said the old guardsman, "promises in hand have come from the Progressives assuring us that Roosevelt would not only not oppose but actively support almost any candidate we might name with the exception of Justice Hughes."

He refused to divulge the source of these assurances or the medium through which they had been transmitted to the Republican leaders, but he reiterated with a great degree of positiveness the nature of the promises.

"Justice Hughes has not been eliminated as yet, but he will be eliminated," he declared. "The nomination of Justice Hughes ceased to be a necessity with the elimination of Roosevelt, and he has been eliminated.

"The Republican Party will not go back on its fine and honorable traditions and crawl to any candidate on the hands and knees begging him to receive a nomination, especially when his views on the issues of the day are not known. In my opinion we will nominate Root; it will not be either Roosevelt or Hughes."

Thinks Nominee Invincible.

"But do you not think that the Republican National Convention when it meets will be actuated chiefly by a desire to name a man who can win?" was asked.

"You couldn't beat the next Republican nominee with a club," was the blunt reply. "That is absolutely clear to me. Why, I think even Theodore Roosevelt could win, although I did not think so two months ago.

"The leading issue in the next campaign will be whether the people north of the Mason-Dixon line shall be ruled from the South. Under the present régime every important committee of Congress and all the principal positions in the Cabinet are controlled by Southerners."

When attention was called to the pro-Hughes sentiment which has seemed so pronounced on every hand as the delegates from various States are coming in, this leader said that most of this sentiment was artificial, manufactured and nursed by Republican leaders in the various States for the purpose of keeping their delegations fit in tying up to Col. Roosevelt.

"Why, take Kansas, for instance," he said, "it is known as one of the most radical States in the Middle West. The delegates from Kansas have been for Root for three months, though it has not been generally known. The same thing is true regarding the State of Washington, which also, presumably, is the home of so-called Progressive Republicanism. I tell you, Hughes will be eliminated beyond a doubt before we get down to nominations, and the progressives will do all in their power to help us eliminate him."

At the Perkins headquarters in the Blackstone Hotel, John W. McGrath, Colonel Roosevelt's Secretary said that any assertion that the Colonel had given pledges or assurances of any kind with a bearing on candidates to the Republicans was false.

"I am aware of all that has occurred in connection with the conferences that have been held," said Mr. McGrath. "When the Colonel is ready to lend his support to any candidate, he will do so in writing and over his own signature. Please, say that for me."

It has been said in some quarters since the preliminary activities of the convention began that this convention would be unlike other conventions in that it would be controlled by delegates themselves, and not by a handful of Republican bosses. The Republican leader who was being interviewed smiled when this was brought to his attention.

"The nomination this year will be made in exactly the same way that it was made in the convention four years ago and in the conventions which preceded that," he said. "The nomination will be made in this very hotel late on Friday night or early Saturday morning with a lot of influential Republican leaders sitting about a table.

"Then the delegates will troop down to the Coliseum later in the day, make nomination speeches, and ratify the selection made here. That the way nominations are made. And what's more, it is the only sensible way to make them."

This Old Guard leader was not altogether alone in declaring that Hughes would be eliminated before the start of balloting. While hotel lobbies and headquarters of incoming delegations were buzzing with exciting gossip indicating Hughes strength, much missionary work was being done by the Old Guard, and several of the leaders weer beginning to say that Root stock was looking up.

All through the day a determined effort was being made to unite all the conservative elements in the convention personnel behind the candidacy of Mr. Root. Late tonight a prominent old guard leader said that when the convention met a block of 370 votes would be found in a pool possibly not for the nomination of Mr. Root, but for some other candidate of old guard choosing who would have the Bull Moose support.

Penrose and Crane Strong.

With the influence of William Barnes in eclipse, the most powerful leaders on the ground are Senator Boies Penrose of Pennsylvania and Senator W. Murray Crane of Massachusetts. Where Penrose stands is still as much of a mystery as on the day he came to Chicago. The only thing which might afford any indication of his future stand regarding candidates points distinctly to close relations with the Rosevelt camp.

Mr. Penrose, since his arrival here, has had several conferences with George W. Perkins, Generalissimo of the Bull Moose forces. Crane of Massachussetts, while reputed to have strong Hughes lehnings, not because he likes Hughes, but because he believes Hughes could win, has resisted all efforts by interviewers to put him on record for the Justice.

Crane did not attend the meeting of Hughes delegates called by the Oregn delegation, nor did any of his delegates from Massachusetts. A prominent Republican leader said tonight that Crane had quit working for Hughes.

"Who is there in the Hughes camp who can influence any votes in the Republican National Convention?" said this leader.

"Hitchcock—the Republican leaders throughout the country have been hostile to him for the last eight years. Governor Vare of Pennsylvania, the Middle West, where the bul kof the Republican votes come from, knows or cares anything about Whitman?"

There has been a great deal in the Progressive doings of the day, as well as in the known attitude of Mr. Perkins and Colonel Roosevelt toward Justice Hughes, to lend color to the statement made by the prominent Republican with whom THE TIMES correspondent talked. Neither Mr. Perkins nor the Colonel has any use for Justice Hughes.

In addition, it is pointed out, if the Republicans on the strength of such assurances as are said to have been received, should name a candidate whom the voters should reject at the polls, or if they should name some man like Root and elect him, it would all ge grist for the T. R. movement.

Defeat for the Republican candidate this Fall would bring the Colonel into an enviable position four years hence, providing he supports the ticket. And by aiding in the election of a one-term man like Root and putting himself in the position to claim having been the chief instrument for republican victory the Colonel would be equally fortified when another national convention comes around.

Harry S. New of Indianapolis, who was Chairman of the Republican National Committee from 1904 to 1908, said this evening that, in his opinion, Hughes, Fairbanks, and Burton were the only candidates who had any chance of landing the nomination.

"Root is out of it," said Mr. New. "The efforts of the Root people to make inroads in the Middle West have failed utterly. Roosevelt is out of it, too. He will never have more than 200 votes in the convention.

"hTe opposition to him is not based on any personal bitterness growing out of what happened in 1912, but purely on the general recognition among Republicans of the fact that he could not be elected. In that respect Roosevelt and Root are very much in the same boat, even though it must be admitted that Root perhaps is best equipped for the Presidency by intelligence and experience."

Mr. New said that beyond doubt everything would be done to placate the Progressives.

"In what way?" he was asked.

"I should say, if we offered a candidate and George W. Perkins and Colonel Roosevelt turned their thumbs down, that would settle it. But if they tried the same thing with five or six other candidates, their objections would be too thinly spread to prove effective."

Senator Penrose tonight vouchsafed again the information that he would vote for Philander C. Knox on the first ballot.

"And then!" Penrose was asked.

"After that my mind will be open. I will be ready for free and untrammeled discussion of other candidates," said the Senator.

He was asked if, in his conferences with other leaders throughout the day, he had noticed a drift toward any one candidate.

"There has been no such drift that I have been able to discover," was his reply.

LEADERS OF BOTH PARTIES CONFER

Hilles, Warren, Lodge, and Meyer with Perkins, and Wire to Oyster Bay Is Busy.

MOOSE COMMITTEE MEETS

Opposition to Delaying Nomination —Conflicting Reports as to Action Taken.

CHICAGO, June 5.—Republican and Progressive leaders conferred constantly tonight, principally in an effort to find a basis for harmony and to discuss the relative strength of candidates.

Chairman Hilles of the Republican National Committee and Charles D. Warren, Committeeman from Michigan, conferred with George W. Perkins and advised him to hold off a nomination in the Progressive convention until after Thursday. It was said that Mr. Perkins, while he expressed the view that the convention would not nominate immediately, said it might be difficult to hold the delegates long. There was a suggestion that if any effort should be made to precipitate immediate action when the convention assembled Wednesday a resolution would be offered proposing a conference with the Republicans.

Late today Senator Lodge, who expects to nominate Senator Weeks, went into conference with Mr. Perkins at Progressive headquarters. Mr. Perkins said the purpose of the conference was to discuss candidates upon whom the two parties might agree.

When the conference had lasted an hour and a half Mr. Perkins said nothing had been accomplished, but that he expected to see Senator Lodge again.

George Von L. Meyer, one of the Roosevelt leaders, was called into the conference, and while it was in progress Theodore Roosevelt, Jr., was close by. There was a great deal of telephoning while the conference was on, and it was fairly well understood that Colonel Roosevelt was being informed at Oyster Bay of what was going on.

Plan of Marking Time.

Conflicting reports regarding a plan of the leaders, headed by George W. Perkins, to have the Progressive Convention postpone action upon nominations until some tangible result upon acceptance by Hughes is approached in the Republican Convention followed today's meeting of the Progressive National Committee. Many leaders favored the plan of marking time. Mr. Perkins announced tonight that the convention would not nominate right off the bat, but would probably wait for a time at least.

On the other hand, ex-Representative Victor Murdock of Kansas, National Committee Chairman, asserted that the committee had reached no agreement to withhold action upon nominations in the convention. So did Secretary Oscar K. Davis and others.

Against these assertions, William Allen White, National Committeeman from Kansas, declared the committee had agreed to have the convention postpone consideration of nominations until Saturday, awaiting Republican action. He said a Steering Committee had been named to launch a publicity campaign to boost Colonel Roosevelt among Republican delegates and confer with a Republican Committee looking to joint nominations.

Chairman Murdock, after the National Committee's meeting, issued the following formal statement:

Roosevelt Publicity.

The committee adopted a resolution confirming the action taken by the National Committee last January, and pointed out that every event which had transpired since January had added emphasis to the position of the Progressives.

State Chairmen and Chairmen of State delegations will meet with the National Committee at 5 o'clock Tuesday afternoon.

All the National Committeemen were present, with two exceptions—one occasioned by illness and the other by delayed trains.

The Executive Committee was authorized to prepare an address to the delegates of the Republican Convention, giving the reasons why the Progressives urge the nomination of Theodore Roosevelt. This statement will be prepared immediately and published in full probably on Wednesday morning and afternoon in the Chicago newspapers.

Chairman Murdock's statement was the first official announcement that the party would foster a publicity campaign designed to reach Republican delegates here in behalf of Colonel Roosevelt's candidacy. It was regarded by Progressive ledaers as formal notice to Republican leaderes that the Progressives will make a determined effort to have the Colonel nominated.

Opposition to Delay.

Many Progressive delegates ere openly and vigorously outspoken tonight against delay. Some appeared determined to force immediate nomination of Colonel Roosevelt on Wednesday, the opening day. Several leaders expressed doubt tonight that the delegates could be held in check and remain virtually idle while the Republicans were deliberating.

The meeting called today for tomorrow afternoon with Chairmen of all State delegations, it was understood, is to thrash out the question of delaying the nominations. A final decision may be reached after the temper of the delegates themselves is sounded through the Chairmen of delegations.

Leaders favoring the program of delay were much perturbed over William Allen White's announcement that the National Committee had definitely and formally decided upon such action. They frankly disliked the possible effect upon delegates demanding Colonel Roosevelt's nomination regardless of Republican action.

Prompt and emphatic denial that the committee had acted came from Chairman Murdock, E. A. Van Valkenburg, and others. In the committee room after the meeting Murdock and White had a friendly dispute.

"William, you're a liar," Murdock jocularly shouted across the room to his fellow Kansan.

"You're the liar, Vic," White smilingly retorted.

"I'm a newspaper reporter and I guess I would have known about it," said Murdock.

"I am some reporter myself," White rejoined.

Hard to Control Delegates.

In the committee meeting, which was executive, Mr. Perkins, Governor Johnson and others discussed the question of the convention's withholding action upon nominations while waiting for results from the Republican meeting.

Reading a detailed report of the work of the Executive Committee, of which he is Chairman, Mr. Perkins pointed out the difficulty the Progressive Convention faces with its own delegates to prevent them from forcing immediate nominations. He said he thought it important that the Progressibes should give the Republicans at least a chance to show their attitude toward joint nominations.

Mr. Perkins argued that by delaying action there would be a better chance for the joint nomination of Colonel Roosevelt and that, in the event of failure, the Progressives would stand before the country in the position of placing responsibility for the deadlock upon the Republicans.

Mr. Perkins pointed out that neither the Executive nor the National Committee could bind the convention upon any postponement program beyond the moment of permanent organization. He said the Progressives could act much more rapidly than the Republicans, having fewer nominating speeches and nominees.

eH admitted the delegates might grow restive if the convention should remain idle, but said it was important to be nominee

FRENCH HOLD FORT IN FURIOUS FIGHT

Germans Use Blazing Liquids in Vain Struggle to Take Vaux Stronghold.

FAIL ON LINE TO DAMLOUP

Bad Weather Holds Up Day Operations—Berlin Reports Repulse of Masses of French Infantry.

LONDON, June 5.—The Germans have made no further gains on the Verdun front, where the fighting in the Fort Vaux-Damloup sector has been of the very greatest intensity for several days. Bad weather, the Paris report of tonight says, has held up the operations today.

Last night the attacks went on with unchecked violence. Inside the fort the French garrison was engaged in a fierce struggle with the German detachment trying to take the position, the Germans using liquids in their assault.

The French line between the fort and the village was also subjected to severe attacks, while in the Douaumont sector there was heavy artillery fighting.

The text of the French statement of this afternoon follows:

On the left bank of the River Meuse there has been an intermittent bombardment. East of the river the artillery fighting has continued with extreme violence in the region of Thiaumont and Douaumont. The Germans continued yesterday evening and last night their attacks upon our positions at Vaux and Damloup. To the northwest of Fort Vaux, on the slopes of the Fumin Wood, repeated German advances were completely checked by our fire. All the assaults between the fort and the village of Damloup also were broken.

There was ferocious fighting between the garrison of Vaux Fort and the detachment of the enemy who were attempting to penetrate this position. In spite of the fact that the enemy made great use of flaming liquids, our troops prevented their adversaries from making any progress.

In the Vosges an attack by the enemy at a point to the west of Carspach resulted in their becoming possessed of three trenches. Shortly after, we delivered a counterattack and drove the Germans from all the positions they occupied.

The official communication issued by the French War Office tonight reads:

On the front north of Verdun bad weather hindered the operations. There was no infantry action during the course of the day.

The bombardment continued with considerable intensity in the region of Vaux and Damloup and on the Vaux front, where the situation is unchanged.

On the left bank of the Meuse there was an intermittent artillery duel in the Avocourt sector. The day was calm on the rest of the front

Berlin Reports French Attacks.

BERLIN, June 5, (by Wireless to Sayville.)—The following statement on the western front was given out today at army headquarters:

The British yesterday evening again attacked the positions captured by us southeast of Ypres. The attack broke down under our artillery fire.

A feeble attack which was undertaken by the French after gas preparation near Prunay, in the Champagne, resulted in failure.

On the Verdun front west of the Meuse our artillery fired on the enemy's batteries and trenches with good success. French infantry attempted an advance on our trenches west of the Haucourt-Esnes road, and was repulsed.

East of the river fighting continued with undiminished violence between Caillette wood and Damloup. The enemy's infantry in mass formation attempted to regain positions captured by us during the last few days. The greatest efforts were made by the enemy on Funin ridge, southwest of the village of Vaux, and in the district southeastward. All French counterattacks were without success, and were repulsed with the heaviest losses.

German reconnoitring detachments entered positions of the enemy along the Yser, north of Arras, east of Albert and near Altkirch. They captured, unwounded, thirty French, twenty Belgian and thirty-five British soldiers, as well as one mine thrower.

The official German communication of today as cabled via London contains the following paragraph in regard to operations on the western front, which does not appear in the wireless version: "In aerial combats three French aeroplanes were brought down, one over Marre ridge, another over Cumières and the third over Fort Souville."

WAR'S WORST OUTDONE.

Verdun Butchery Surpasses Imagination, French Officers Say.

PARIS, June 5.—In their repeated attacks on Fort Vaux, one of the outlying defenses of Verdun along the front east of the Meuse, the Germans are hurling forward their infantry in masses so compact that the first ranks are obliged to advance to certain death. The assaulting columns debouch from the village of Damloup, below the fort and separated from it by a ravine, which they are obliged to cross to attain the slopes near the fort. For three days this spot has been the scene of carnage which has saturated the ground with blood.

One German column advanced no further than the bottom of the ravine. The front ranks, pushed on by those behind, fell as fast as they reached the dead line swept by the French quick-firers. As they toppled over, others came on to take their place and fall in turn.

French officers who have returned from the Verdun front, although hardened to the worst sights of war, declare the butchery there surpasses imagination.

CANADIANS UNABLE TO HOLD YPRES GAINS

Lost Bulk of Recaptured Ground After Stubborn Fighting in Zillebeke Region.

LONDON, Tuesday, June 6.—The London Times correspondent at British Headquarters, describing the situation at Ypres, explains that the Canadian forces were unable to retain their ground recaptured from the Germans last Saturday owing to the intensity of the German artillery fire.

"As soon as they had reoccupied the trenches and killed or driven off the enemy," the correspondent says, "the Canadians found themselves again under the same terrific artillery fire as had preceded the first enemy assault on Friday. Everywhere the trenches themselves were either demolished by gunfire or heaped with dead. To hold the positions won was impossible, for the mere reason that no one there could live.

"The Germans are now in possession of a mile of front to a depth in places of 350 yards back from the original Canadian front line.

"It is considered by competent judges that the character of the bombardment here during the last two or three days represents the high-water mark thus far attained on the western front. It has certainly been, and continues to be, of the most terrific severity. It has been so marked as almost to create a new phase in the war. The scale on which guns and ammunition were used is almost incredible judged by any standard of experience.

"Whatever the outcome of the present fighting may be, you must be prepared to hear that the Canadian losses have been very heavy. As compensation for their losses the Canadians have the satisfaction of knowing that no troops could have shiwn finer galantry than theirs. Their spirit is spenuid.

The British official communication issued early this morning says:

There was no material change at Zillebeke. The night (Sunday) passed quietly, but today (Monday) there has been a good deal of shelling by both sides. The enemy made a small night attack in this locality, but was easily repulsed.

On the other parts of the line several minor enterprises were carried out by both sides. The enemy made a raid near Boisselle after a heavy bombardment. Some few casualties were caused to our troops before the enemy retired, leaving his dead.

A second hostile raid was attempted after a mine explosion northeast of Arras, but it was unsuccessful. The enemy was driven back and we occupied the crater. Our infantry entered German trenches in five different places between Cuinchy and Fauquissar. Two of our parties were particularly successful in causing loss to the hostile garrison, killing forty of the enemy.

Mine warfare continues actively in the sector from Hulluch to Givenchy. Five mines have been sprung by us and one by the enemy during the last twenty-four hours.

700 on Casualty List.

OTTAWA, June 5.—Evidences of the toll paid by the Canadians in the recent fighting about Ypres is shown in the casualties being received at the Militia Department. About 700 names of the rank and file have already been received, and will be made public as soon as the next of kin is notified. The list is steadily growing and the casualty and record officers of staff have already inaugurated an all-night tour of duty promptly to notify relatives.

More than a hundred Canadian officers were killed, or are missing. The list of officers is headed by General Victor Williams, wounded and missing. General Mercer is also listed as wounded and missing. The casualty list issued tonight contained the names of two Captains, and a lieutenant killed in action; one major, five captains and ten lieutenants wounded. The list also contains the names of nineteen enlisted men killed, forty-three wounded and three ill.

CANADIANS IN GREAT CHARGE.

With Pipes Playing and Soldiers Cheering, They Rushed to Attack.

Special to The New York Times.

TORONTO, June 5.—A special cable from London telling of the battle of Sanctuary Wood, southeast of Ypres, last Friday and Saturday, in which the Canadian casualties were very heavy, including over 200 officers, 32 from Toronto alone, says:

"From the conversation of an officer just returned from the Canadian lines it appears that after a fierce and sustained bombardment of two hours, in which the Germans concentrated their entire artillery in that neighborhood upon 3,000 yards of frontage of Canadian lines between Hooge and the Ypres-Comines Canal, our trenches were sufficiently battered to admit of a small opening, through which the enemy, attacking in mass formation and with supreme disregard for losses, was able to penetrate. After standing the bombardment for a considerable time, the Canadians had been ordered to fall back, which they did, fighting hard, and with our artillery ably covering the retirement.

"Notwithstanding the terrible carnage that our guns wrought among the enemy, the Huns pressed on, the living advancing over heaps of German dead, in the approved Verdun manner.

"Thus they managed to push the Canadians back in a rush for 700 yards. This happened at night and in the early morning, but our revenge quickly followed, and a furious counterattack was made upon the enemy before he got settled in his position.

"A spectator of the advance of the Canadian counterattack Saturday morning declares it was a most inspiring sight to see the Highlanders coming up, led on by the wild music of the Toronto pipers, who strode along fearlessly, playing pibrochs under a storm of fire.

"Then breaking into a run, our soldiers charged with a cheer and familiar Canadian yells right among the battered poplars of Sanctuary Wood. Here the ground was strewn thick with bodies of dead and wounded Germans. With shouts of defiance the Canadians then attacked the trenches, out of which the remaining Huns were driven.

"Though resisting fiercely many fled when the Canadians came close up, displaying the old aversion to the bayonet. Breaking in at various points the Canadian bombers soon began hurling their missiles, and managed to kill or maim whole groups. Many German dead were left in the trenches. Most of the captured Germans were glad enough to be taken prisoners, though a few were inclined to be exultant at the doctored news of the naval engagement served out by the German headquarters.

"The enemy worked hard to fortify himself after the capture of the trenches, but our guns soon battered down their attempts at parapets, and the infantry did the rest.

"It was almost impossible to live in the inferno of shells the enemy poured into our trenches at one time. St. Eloi was nothing compared to it. The Germans used all kinds of artillery and many trench mortars, which threw big 'sausages,' but the chief weapon was the big guns, the 4.2 and the 5.9, such as used at St. Eloi craters. These monster shells came crashing down all over the area in the rear of our trenches, and particularly on the roads of communication. The main object was to stop reinforcements and ammunition.

"Many gas and tear shells were also fired against the Canadians. To this frightful bombardment the Canadian artillery replied with an incessant fire, the gun crews working splendidly, launching high explosive against the Hun trenches and batteries and deluging the advancing enemy with shrapnel. All unite in saying the enemy received terrible punishment for his transitory success.

"Viewed from afar, the scene at night was a weird spectacle, the flashes of guns showing in the skies a continuous flicker, like sheet lightning, while the incessant thunder of explosions rumbled. So ceaseless and rapid was the artillery fire that those close to it declare it sounded like giant machine guns at work."

AMERICANS CHASED BAR-LE-DUC RAIDERS

Nearly Caught by German Air Bombs But Brought Down Two Aeroplanes.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

PARIS, June 5.—The recent air attack on Bar-le-Duc was the German's revenge for the success of the American air squadron, letters just received from American aviators say. On the night of June 1 the Americans were resting in the town with their machines at a neighboring aerodrome, when fourteen German fliers opened a terrific bombardment.

"We expected to be killed right there and all ran headlong toward the aerodrome; I at least want to finish in the air," wrote Kiffin Rockwell.

Led by a French Captain the Americans were up a few minutes after the alarm was given, Chapman, Norman Prince, Cowdin, and Hall leading. A battle followed over the town. Prince, Cowdin, and the French Captain each downed an adversary. The Captain had a tank blown off by an explosive bullet. Prince lost his ammunition case, and Cowdin's mitrailleuse jammed. But with Hall, Chapman pursued the raiders until the arrival of French reinforcements from Toul, which accounted for two more of the German machines. Rockwell did not share in the combat as his Nieuport was damaged in the previously reported battle and his extra machine was wrecked by a bomb from the air.

At the time of the raid Lovebury and MacConnell were patralling the German lines. The latter met the retreating squadron, fired a round of his mitrailleuse, but dropped his ammunition supply in trying to reload in a hurry. Two Fokkers attacked from either side and forced him to land abruptly in a shellpitted field, smashing his machine which was riddled by a score of bullets.

Throughout the attack the American Red Cross and ambulance squad assisted in collecting the wounded.

FRENCH WAR HERO AT 63.

Prof. Bibet Returns with Honors After Nineteen Months at Front.

August Bibet, professor of French at Toronto University, returned yesterday from France on the liner Rochambeau, after serving for nineteen months in the Forty-fourth Regiment of Infantry as a Captain.

Although he was 63 years of age, Captain Bibert left for France directly the war started and relolned his old regiment at the front. He has been wounded three times and was decorated with the Legion of Honor and the French War Cross for distinguished service on the field. After spending two months in Toronto he will return to France, the Captain said.

Benjamin Jaimines Lastra of Buenos Aires, who has been serving as an aviator with the French Army, returned on the Rochambeau with a broken arm. He will see his mother and return in the Fall to the front, he said.

ITALIANS FALL BACK IN THE CENGIO ZONE

Lose 5,600 in Prisoners, with 3 Cannon, 11 Machine Guns, and 126 Mine Throwers.

REPULSE FOE ELSEWHERE

Austrians Lose Heavily in Futile Attacks in the Lagarina and Posina Sectors.

ROME, June 5.—Austrian attacks in the Lagarina Valley, where a vigorous attempt was made to carry the important Italian position at Coni Zugna, were repulsed with heavy losses, the War Office announced tonight. The Austrians were also driven back while endeavoring to advance in the Posina sector, the report states. An Italian retirement under an attack by superior force in the Cengio zone is admitted. The text of the statement is as follows:

In the Dalgone Valley on June 3 enemy detachments attacked by surprise our advanced post in the neighborhood of Malga Staboletto, but on the arrival of reinforcements we counterattacked and put the enemy to flight.

In the Ledro Valley there was intense but ineffective artillery activity by the enemy.

In the Lagarina Valley, after the customary bombardent with the heaviest projectiles, the enemy yesterday attempted a diversion against the section of the front between Monte Giovo and Tierno, while making a real attack upon our Coni Zugna position, but was repulsed with heavy losses.

In the Pasubio sector there have been an artillery duel and skirmishes between small detachments.

Along the front between Posina and the Astico the enemy, after vigorous artillery preparation, repeated his violent efforts in the direction of Monte Alba and Col Posina. A desperate struggle ensued and the enemy infantry, decimated by our fire, fell back in disorder.

In the Cenglo zone on Saturday night the enemy, attacking with decidedly superior forces, compelled our troops to evacuate their positions and retire on the line of the Canaglia Valley, where they have been reinforced. We retain possession of the western slopes of Monte Cengio as far as Schiri. Two violent enemy attacks on the same night against these positions broke down.

On the remainder of the front, as far as the Brenta, there has been an artillery action.

On the Isonzo, our detachments, by daring raids, secured good booty in the form of prisoners and weapons.

VIENNA, June 4, (via Berlin and Wireless to Sayville, June 5.)—Notwithstanding stanch resistance by the Italians, the Austro-Hungarian troops have made further gains in their offensive, the War Office announced today, and yesterday took 5,600 prisoners. The announcement follows:

The Italians are offering stubborn resistance with strong forces along the main ridge south of the Posina Valley and before the Austro-Hungarian front between Monte Cengio and Asiago. Accordingly, violent engagements were begun in this district. The Austro-Hungarians drew nearer the Bostelide positions and gained considerable terrain east of Monte Cengio. The town of Celsana already is within the Austro-Hungarian lines. The enemy was repulsed wherever he made counterattacks.

Yesterday 5,600 Italians were made prisoners. Among them are seventy-eight officers. We also captured three cannon, eleven machine guns and 126 mine throwers.

GERMANY CALLS MEN HOME.

Members of Landsturm Class of 1917 Ordered to Return.

LONDON, June 5.—A Reuter dispatch from Zurich says that members of the German Landsturm class of 1917 who are living abroad have been ordered to return home immediately.

The Landsturm is a home defense force which includes, in addition to trained soldiers between the ages of 39 and 45, all those between the ages of 17 and 39 who have received no military training.

$100 REWARD

is offered for information leading to the arrest and conviction of any person obtaining money through the insertion of a fraudulent or misleading advertisement in The New York Times.—Advt.

GREEK CONVOY SHELLED.

Bulgars and Germans Also Bombard French Positions Near Doiran.

PARIS, June 5.—French positions near Lake Doiran, in the vicinity of the Greek-Serbo frontier, have been violently bombarded, according to a dispatch to the Havas Agency from Saloniki.

A Greek convoy crossing the Pataros region near Doiran was cannonaded by Germans and Bulgarians, the correspondent adds, despite the fact that the white and Greek flags were hoisted.

RUSSIANS ASSAIL GREECE.

Petrograd Papers Urge Pressure by the Entente Powers.

PETROGRAD, June 5.—The Russian press urges the Entente Powers to bring pressure to bear on Greece because of the antagonistic attitude of that country.

Something of a sensation has been caused by the articles, especially one in the Boerse Gazette, expressing the opinion that the King of Greece "would do well to take a rest of some duration at some place better for his health than Athens." The other papers denounce "the political felony" of Greece toward the Entente.

The Novoe Vremya considers the measures taken at Saloniki as insufficient and calls upon the Entente Powers to take necessary steps at Piraeus and Athens.

GREAT POVERTY IN GREECE.

Letter Tells of Conditions There and in Neighboring Islands.

The following letter, which was received in New York yesterday from Greece, tells of conditions in that country and the neighboring islands:

Samos, May 3, 1916.

Dear Miss ——: Your letter of July last reached me only in November, and I suppose it was because you wrote about our dislike to the Italian rules and the censor kept it so long. On account of that I dared not answer it while I was in Calymnos. I went now to Athens, and on my way I thought of the answer I owed to you. With the censorship all around here we dare not express our opinion or our ideas, still I think I can say quite safely that every one hates the very name of the Germans, and we all hope and pray that peace may come soon, but not before Germany is crushed to nothing.

I could never describe to you the poverty that exists around the islands and Greece. It is beyond comprehension. Some people do not get a mouthful of bread for four or five days. They walk about almost naked, and still they never ask for clothes, but only a piece of bread. All the ladies in Calymnos joined and formed a sort of relief society, but what good can we do when we have over 500 families to keep and we collect under 200 francs per week? That will give you an idea of the state of things with us. I suppose with you it is quite the reverse.

I am going back to Calymnos now, and after two months we shall start for England, and I must own I do not feel very comfortable with the idea after so many misfortunes by the submarines.

My youngest brother, Solon, I think you met him, is in Cuba now. I wish we were there also. What happy times we have passed and what misery surrounds us now!

AICATERINA VOUVALIS.

Calymnos is an island of the Grecian Archipelago, and in the distribution after the Balkan war passed from the authority of the Turks to that of the Italians. The principal industry is sponge fishing, and conditions there have been growing steadily worse for some years.

British Seize More Neutral Mail.

BERLIN, June 5, (by Wireless to Sayville.)—A dispatch from The Hague says that the Holland-America steamship Noordam, which arrived at Rotterdam on May 28 from New York, was compelled by the British authorities to leave her mail at Falmouth.

ALLIES STOP CHECKS SENT TO WAR VICTIMS

Aid Society Finds $200,000 Has Been Held Up—French Censors Open German Mail.

Special to The New York Times.

CHICAGO, June 5.—A wireless message from Berlin via Sayville to The Chicago Daily News, dated May 29, and delayed in transmission, says:

"Chicago mail dated March 28 reached the Berlin office of The Daily News today. It had been opened by a French censor, but how it got into French hands is not known, unless it was sent across the Channel by the British. England, it is suggested, probably wishes to divide the responsibility for opening American mail.

"The situation here with regard to mail from America is growing worse. The American Chamber of Commerce and Trade in Berlin asked the State Department to have American mail sent to Europe on a Government ship. There is surprise and disappointment over a report from London which says that President Wilson concedes the right of the English to take securities and checks out of the American mails. No authentic text of the American note to Great Britain has been received here.

"British censors have confiscated almost 10,000 checks, amounting in all to 80,000 marks (about $200,000) sent by Americans through the Hebrew Sheltering and Immigration Aid Society of America to dependent relatives in Russian Poland, acording to C. L. Marcus, financial agent of the society, who arrived here today from New York. He will write new checks here as far as possible.

"'I cannot see,' he said today, 'what the British hope to accomplish by taking these checks or by preventing Americans from sending aid to their starving relatives in Poland. The checks run from $10 to $20 and each represents the saviuxe of an American family for the rescue of dependent relatives. The Berlin office this morning received 100 letters which had been opened and the checks removed by the British censor. For each letter so treated a family is starving in Poland. This is the British idea of humanity.'"

Former Judge Leon Sanders, President of the Hebrew Sheltering and Immigrant Aid Society, said last night that Mr. Marcus had gone to Europe about two weeks ago in order to see that the persons to whom relief funds had been sent got their money.

"Mr. Marcus went to represent the Bank of the United States," said Judge Sanders. "He is not affiliated with the society. The society got a cable from a Mr. Warburg in Hamburg about a month ago saying that the drafts which we had sent for relief work had not been received. The advices telling whom the drafts were meant for had come through, but the drafts had been taken by the British or French mail censors.

"We communicated with the Bank of the United States, which decided to send its Vice President, C. L. Marcus. Mr. Marcus sailed from here about two weeks ago and is now in Berlin. We have not yet heard from him, but he has a drawing account in Berlin and will use it to pay the money which was sent and did not arrive to whoever it belongs."

Dutch Embargo on Meat and Cattle.

LONDON, June 5.—The Dutch Ministry of Agriculture has decided to prohibit the exportation of meat and cattle, says a Reuter dispatch from The Hague.

JACKSON HEIGHTS

revives opportunities for profitable activity among operators, lenders, builders and investors by offering lowest price land in New York for apartment house sites in a district having four stations of the Dual transit system. Jackson Heights land, because of its present day price, excels in possibility for gain any other part of the city.

Send for Descriptive Folder of New Apartments.

THE QUEENSBORO CORPORATION

Bridge Plaza, L. I. City, N. Y.

FACTS AND FIGURES ALWAYS READY. Binder for the Annalist, full cloth, $1.25. Best reference to stock prices and important financial facts. Times Square, New York.—Advt.

Julian Street went to Detroit with T. R. and trailed him through speeches, receptions and parades. "On the Jump with Roosevelt" is the result in this week's

Collier's THE NATIONAL WEEKLY

Collier's headquarters during the Republican Convention at Chicago will be 1020 Westminster Building

J. M. Gidding & Co.

364-366 AND 368 Fifth Avenue, 46TH AND 47TH STS.

Are Holding Their

SEMI-ANNUAL CLEARANCE

Fashionable Women already acquainted with Gidding Styles, recognize this dispersal of Smart Fashions as *the season's greatest opportunity* to procure *modish apparel* of the highest character, at *mere fractions of former prices*

SUITS COATS WRAPS GOWNS DRESSES BLOUSES AND MILLINERY

at reductions of

ONE-THIRD *to* ONE-HALF

less than regular prices

(IN MANY INSTANCES SALE PRICES ARE LESS THAN HALF)

NO EXCHANGES, CREDITS OR APPROVALS

Lichtenstein Millinery Co.

Final Clearance Sale

TO-DAY

Gowns, Wraps, Coats, Tailored Suits, Blouses, Trimmed Millinery

IN ORDER TO DISPOSE OF THE ENTIRE STOCK EXCEPTIONALLY LOW PRICES WILL PREVAIL

584-586 Fifth Avenue

Between 47th & 48th Streets NEW YORK

No Branch Store and no connection with any other store of a similar name

KOLYNOS Dental Cream

Now Used and Indorsed by 31,000 American Dentists—more than Two-Thirds of the Profession

An oiled rag will wipe up the dust from your hardwood floor; but after the operation the rag is not the most wholesome thing in your house.

Unless the dentifrice which you use *cleanses your tooth brush as well as your teeth*, your tooth brush bears a close resemblance to the oiled rag.

It is evident to the eye of the casual observer that his tooth brush is cleaner after using Kolynos. It dissolves and washes away the fatty, filmy substances brushed from the teeth.

In addition to this, it has a *strong disinfectant quality* which minimizes the germ colonies in the brush as well as in the mouth.

The Kolynos Company - - - New Haven, Conn., U. S. A.

"IT CLEANS THE TEETH AND THE TOOTH BRUSH TOO"

Saks & Company

Broadway at 34th Street

Saks-Made Suits for Chauffeurs at $25

are designed to give maximum service

¶ The materials from which they are made are selected with special consideration for their wearing qualities, as well as their appearance.

¶ They fit properly; are tailored by men whom we have thoroughly trained in specialized production. They retain their fine lines until the very last.

¶ From every standpoint—style, workmanship and fabric—Saks-made suits for chauffeurs are without a peer.

"Ask the man who bought one"

GREENHUT'S "THE BIG STORE" SIXTH AVE. BETWEEN 13TH & 14TH STREET

50 2½C Green Trading Stamps Free Today Only with Purchases of $1 or More

CUT OUT THIS COUPON

IT IS GOOD TODAY ONLY

This Coupon is good for 50 (FIFTY) 2½C Green Trading Stamps FREE with purchases of $1 or more, Today, June 6th, only.

These 50 FREE Stamps are of the same kind as those you would ordinarily obtain with your purchases. GREENHUT'S.

N. Y. T., 6-6-16. 168

GREENHUT'S—MAIN FLOOR

A Clearaway of Men's and Youths' Stylish Suits at $13.95

Exactly 466 high quality summer suits in "broken lots," chosen from our own superb lines in today's sale.

Only 2 or 3 suits of a pattern; but the whole collection includes ALL SIZES.

Every garment is of fine quality and in a most desirable style.

There's an average saving of $5 on a suit. No more need be said.

"Choice of the House" Sale of Kingly Trousers, Today, $3.95

Former Prices to $6

You have a choice of FINEST ALL WOOL FAST COLOR BLUE SERGES, SCORES OF NEAT STRIPES IN WORSTEDS, PLAIN BLACK UNFINISHED WORSTEDS, PLAIN GRAY WORSTEDS, FINEST CASSIMERES IN NEAT STRIPES, BLACK THIBETS.

Cuff or plain bottoms; waist measures from 28 to 56. Big men can be particularly well suited in sizes from 40 to 56.

Double 2½C Green Trading Stamps Forenoons—Single Stamps Afternoons

Summer Home Furnishings

Desirable Models in

Reed and Willow Furniture

Cretonnes, Taffetas and **Printed Linens** for Curtains, Slip Covers and Draperies in full assortment of pretty patterns and colorings at very Moderate Prices.

English and **French Figured Nets,** the popular Curtain materials in beautiful patterns.

Summer Rugs for every room in the home at Prices that mean **Real Savings.**

Window Shades, Awnings and **Slip Covers** made to order from best materials. Estimates cheerfully given.

LACE CURTAINS, RUGS and BLANKETS Cleaned and Stored at Moderate Prices.

McGIBBON & CO.

37TH STREET WEST, NEAR FIFTH AVENUE

The Greatest Sporting Goods Store in the World

Buzzing June

The month of bumble bees and bass—June bugs and roses—it's here!

Buzzing—coaxing—beckoning the city men to the tented woods—to the red-flagged golf greens—to the land of honey and health.

Little Neck clams at the seaside and small mouth bass in the streams—have you looked at the calendar?

Bass season opens June 15th in New Jersey and Pennsylvania, June 16th in New York, *and has already opened in Connecticut.*

Which reminds us that the greatest fishing tackle department on earth is right here under this roof.

When a City Man Goes to the Country

Briarcliff suits of "Tropicloth," an exclusive A. & F. fabric of undyed camel's hair—the ultimate of coolness.

Coat and trousers, $30.

All the imported tweeds, including the A. & F. "Thorntweeds," which have ingratiated themselves with leading golfers.

English flannels, linens, crashes—everything that the best sportsmen in the world have suggested.

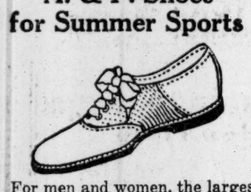
Flannel trousers, $6.50 and $9—and the new "Fairway" sport shirt, all white and pre-shrunk, at $3.

Scotch golf stockings, with the clan plaids—white duck hats faced with green—Madagascar hats and helmets.

Summer-weight Vicuna sweaters, $12.50 and $15.

Camp clothes and hats and shirts—and the regulation Plattsburg uniform.

Exclusive A. & F. Shoes for Summer Sports



For men and women, the largest stock of golf, tennis, fishing and hunting boots ever shown—all on special Abercrombie & Fitch lasts.

White buck shoes, plain, or with black or tan leather saddles and tips, $6 to $9.

The "Ostend" white buck oxford, shown in cut, $7.50.

New model in golf brogues.

A. & F. golf oxford, of box calf—most comfortable golf shoe ever made, $9.

English waders and fishing boots.

Women's Suits with the Spirit of Sport

All special A. & F. designs, with that open-air smartness which bespeaks thoroughbred familiarity with the sport itself.

"Rumson" suit, like illustration, of Guernsey cloth—a fine knit material, of wool or silk. Ideal for country club wear.

Wool, $34.50 up.

Silk, $60 up.

Pongee and mohair suits, $45; and an endless variety of summer tweed town-and-country suits, $30 up.

Summer motor coats, $19.50 to $100.

America's representative department of women's sporting clothes.

Abercrombie & Fitch Co.

Ezra H. Fitch, President.

53-57 West 36th St., New York

INSIST GERMANS LOST 16 OR 17 SHIPS

Continued from Page 1.

Fleet had been left out of range, and the Queen Elizabeths were steaming fast to join hands with Jellicoe.

"I must now return to Beatty's battle cruisers. They had succeeded in outflanking the German battle cruisers, which were, therefore, obliged to turn a full right angle to starboard to avoid being headed.

Heavy fighting was renewed between the opposing battle cruiser squadrons, during which the Derfflinger was sunk; but toward 8 o'clock the German fire slackened very considerably, showing that Beatty's battle cruisers and the Queen Elizabeth had inflicted serious damage on their immediate opponents.

Jellicoe's Fleet Arrived.

"Fourth phase, 6 P. M.—The Grand Fleet was now in sight and coming up fast in three directions. The Queen Elizabeths altered their course four points to the starboard and drew in toward the enemy to allow Jellicoe room to deploy into line.

"The Grand Fleet was perfectly manoeuvred and the very difficult operation of deploying between the battle-cruisers and the Queen Elizabeths was perfectly timed.

"Jellicoe came up, fell in behind Beatty's cruisers, and, followed by the damaged but still serviceable Queen Elizabeth, steamed right across the head of the German fleet.

"The first of the ships to come into action were the revenge and the Royal Oak with their 15-inch guns, and the Agincourt, which fired from her seven turrets with the speed almost of a Maxim gun.

"The whole British fleet had now became concentrated they had been perfectly manoeuvred, so as to 'cross the T' of the high seas fleet and, indeed, only decent light was necessary to complete their work of destroying the Germans in detail. The light did improve for a few minutes and the conditions were favorable to the British fleet, which was now in line approximately north and south across the head of the Germans.

"During the few minutes of good light Jellicoe smashed up the first three German ships, but the mist came down, visibility suddenly failed, and the defeated fleet was able to draw off in ragged divisions.

"Fifth phase, night—The Germans were followed by the British, who still had them enveloped between Jellicoe on the west, Beatty on the north, and Evan Thomas with his three Queen Elizabeths on the south. The Warspite had been sent back to her base.

"During the night our torpedo boat destroyers heavily attacked the German ships, and, although they lost heavily themselves, succeeded in sinking two of the enemy.

"Co-ordination of the units of the fleet was practically impossible to keep up, and the Germans discovered by the rays of their searchlights the three Queen Elizabeths not more than 4,000 yards away. Unfortunately they were then able to escape between the battleships and Jellicoe, since we were not able to fire as our own destroyers were in the way.

"So ended the Jutland battle, which was fought as had been planned and very nearly a great success. It was spoiled by the unfavorable weather conditions, especially at the critical moment, when the whole British fleet was concentrated and engaged in crushing the head of the German line.

"It was an action on our part of big guns, except, of course, for the destroyer work, since at the very early stage our big ships ceased to feel any anxiety from the German destroyers. The German small craft were rounded up by their British opponents and soon ceased to count as an organized body."

INSIST GERMANS LOST 16 OR 17 WARSHIPS

British Not Yet Able to Assert Positively the Identity of All the Big Ships Sunk.

LONDON, Tuesday, June 6.—In the absence of direct reports from Admirals Jellicoe or Beatty concerning the Jutland sea fight, interest still centres in England on the question of the number of ships lost by the Germans and the identity of the larger vessels.

Definite evidence, it is stated in official circles, has now been obtained that the German losses were deliberately falsified by Berlin, and that the following ships were totally destroyed:

Two battle cruisers.
At least one, and probably two, battleships.
Four light cruisers.
Eight destroyers.
One submarine.

The rest of the German battle cruiser squadron may have reached home ports, but the ships are all severely damaged, it is stated, as also were ships of the König class, which came under the fire of part of the British battle fleet.

Naval officials point out that on account of their proximity to home ports some of the German vessels, even as badly injured as was the British cruiser Warrior, would have been able to make port.

As to the identity of the battleships and battle cruisers only fragmentary information is available, so far as the public or press know.

Returned officers of the fleet say that they are able to identify the lost battle cruisers as the Hindenburg and the Lützow. According to another version the two lost were the Derfflinger and the Lützow.

From the same Danish source whence came a report yesterday that the 25,000-ton battle cruiser Seydlitz was sighted Thursday morning off the west coast, pursued by British warships and badly damaged, comes the statement that it is now believed that the Seydlitz was sunk. A dispatch to an Aalborg newspaper from Ribe, Jutland, reports that persons living in Schleswig have received word that relatives on board the Seydlitz were killed.

So far as the German denials of British assertions are concerned, it is pointed out that the Germans did not admit the loss of the cruiser Elbing until after the arrival of survivors from her in Holland, and this is cited as confirmation that the Germans conceal their losses until forced by circumstances to reveal them. This is made possible, it is argued, by the fact that the British losses occurred in daylight and are known to the Germans, while the German losses took place in twilight or after dark.

See Big Results from Fight.

Should the British estimate of the German losses prove correct, naval writers say that it will be many a long day before the German fleet shows itself again in the North Sea, and even should the estimate prove excessive the damage done to the German battle cruisers, it is held, will put an end to raids on English coasts. After the Doggerbank battle, the Derfflinger and Moltke were five months in dock, and it is believed that the German ships of this class, engaged in last week's battle, were more severely damaged than the two named.

The result of the battle, it is also suggested, puts an end to the German ambition, which many believe they were attempting to realize last week, of forcing a way through the British blockade for a few fast cruisers, which, if the scheme had been successful, would have undertaken to raid allied shipping in the Atlantic. With the loss of several cruisers and damage done to others, Germany now, it is argued, has not the ships suitable for this undertaking.

Another advantage, set forth as an outcome of the battle, is that it relieves the pressure on the Russian Army wing in Courland to which the German fleet was giving valuable support. Moreover, the sinking of eight or more German destroyers and the damage done to others will make it easier for British submarines to enter the Baltic and cruise there. It is already reported from Copenhagen that German cruisers have been withdrawn from the Courland coast, while German destroyers have not been seen for a week in the southern Baltic.

Criticising Officers and Admiralty.

Criticisms are now being voiced in various quarters against the Admiralty and even against the officers who led the British naval forces in the battle of last Wednesday.

Referring to aspersions cast by some newspapers on the professional conduct of the higher officers in the Jutland battle, the Admiralty in a statement, issued last night, said:

It cannot be too clearly stated that as no definite report from the Commander in Chief has been published or even read any attempt to criticise the direction of the operations must be wholly conjectural, and that such aspersions inflict grave injustice upon able and gallant officers to whose care is confided the command of his Majesty's squadrons and ships.

There is also criticism of the way the Admiralty gave out its reports of the fight. It is questioned by many whether the Admiralty does wisely in giving to the world an inventory of the damage the British suffer, or whether the alleged German policy of admitting nothing an opponent cannot prove may not be more in harmony with the conditions of modern warfare.

Hindenburg Report Is Credited.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

LONDON, June 5.—It is learned from a semi-official source that the report that the Hindenburg has been sunk, which is current among British sailors and officers, is probably correct, although thus far no information exact enough to admit of the claim being made officially has reached the Admiralty. It can be stated that at the outset the British official view was that the Hindenburg was not in the Jutland fight.

SANK THE HINDENBURG, SAY DESTROYER CREWS

Survivors State British Craft in Massed Attack Destroyed Germany's Pride.

EDINBURGH, June 5.—Survivors from British destroyers, which made a massed attack on a German battleship in the Jutland battle, are convinced that they sent to the bottom the dreadnought Hindenburg, the pride of the German Navy.

These sailors say that the Hindenburg was struck successively by four torpedoes, while the destroyers dashed in alongside of her hull, tearing her to pieces, until the mighty ship reeled and sank.

An officer from one of the destroyers gave this account of the battle:

"The ships of the Grand Fleet went into action as if they were going into manoeuvres. From every yardarm the white ensign flew, the flag which is to the sailor as the tattered colors were in days of old to a hard-pressed regiment. That it went hard with the battle cruisers is apparent, but one ship cannot fight a dozen. They had fought a great fight, a fight to be proud of, a fight which will live longer than many a victory.

"We fought close into the foe, and if anything is certain in the uncertainties of naval battle, it is that we gave at least as good as we got. We passed along the line of German ships some miles away and let off broadside after broadside. The air was heavy with masses of smoke, black, yellow, green, and every other color, which drifted slowly between the opposing lines, hiding sometimes friend and sometimes foe. The enemy ships were firing very fast, but watching the ships in front, one came to the conclusion that the shooting was decidedly erratic. Again and again salvos of shells fell far short of the mark, only to be followed immediately by others which screamed past high in the air.

"I watched the Iron Duke swinging through the seas, letting off broadside after broadside, wicked tongues of flames leaping through clouds of smoke. The din of battle was stunning, stupendous, deafening, as hundreds of the heaviest guns in the world roared out at once. Great masses of water rose in the air like waterspouts, reaching as high as the masts as the salvoes of German shells fell short or went over their target. Now and then a shell found its mark, but it left me absolutely cold, as is its effect on each man at a time like this. A dozen men may be knocked out at one's side. It makes no difference. It is war.

"It was impossible to see what was happening among the ships of the foe. The smoke obscured everything so effectually that one could only get a glimpse at intervals when a kindly wind blew a lane through the pall. It was apparent that the best ships of the enemy were engaged, but how many neither eye nor glass could make out. The number was certainly large. It was equally impossible to see what damage we were causing. Only the high command knew the progress of the battle. That the damage inflicted on the German ships was great does not admit of any doubt. At one time two vessels red with fire gleamed through the smoke.

"It is a curious feeling to be in the midst of a battle and not to know to which side fortune leans. Where only a few ships are engaged it is different. Our own losses were known with some degree of exactness, but even that was uncertain. Thus at one time it was thought that the Lion had been lost, as she did not answer any call. It transpired that her wireless had been destroyed.

"With the dusk came the great opportunity of the mosquito craft, and both sides made use of it to the full. It was in this way that one of the saddest of many sad incidents occurred. A destroyer, true to its name, dashed for the big enemy ship. She soon got into effective range and loosed her torpedoes with deadly effect on a German battleship. The ship went down and the destroyer raced for safety, the commander and officer standing on the bridge indulging in mutual congratulations at their success. At that moment a shell hit the bridge and wiped out the entire group.

"It was curious to note the effect of the fight on the sea. Calm at the beginning, the water looked as if it were under the influence of a gale, so great was the turmoil caused by the leviathan ships plowing at terrific speed through the waves. The sea also seemed to be stiff with fish killed by the shells bursting in the water.

"We fought what was in its way a great fight, although it was not a sailor's battle. Both the grand and the terrible were present to an almost overpowering degree. As a spectacle it was magnificent, awful. How awful it was was impossible to realize until the fever of action had subsided, until the guns were silent and the great ships, some battered, others absolutely untouched, were plowing home on the placid sea."

This account was published in The Scotsman today. After describing the battle itself the officer reverted to incidents preceding it, saying:

"I shall never forget the thrill which passed through the men on the ships of the Grand Fleet when that inspiring message was received from the battle cruiser squadron many leagues away: 'I am engaged with heavy forces of the enemy.' One looked on the faces of his fellows and saw that the effect was electrical. The great ships swung into battle order and the responsive sea rocked and churned as the massive vessels raced for what were virtually enemy waters.

"As the Grand Fleet drew near the scene of action the smoke of battle and mutter of guns came down on the winds. The eagerness of the men became almost unbearably intense, and it was a blessed relief when our own guns gave tongue."

BRITISH CONTRADICT NEW GERMAN REPORT

Story of Loss of Euryalus and of a Destroyer Off the Humber Is Denied.

BERLIN, June 5.—An official statement issued by the Admiralty today states:

On May 31 one of our submarines off the Humber sank an English torpedo-boat destroyer, which, according to a survivor, was the Tipperary.

The British armored cruiser Euryalus was set afire by our forces during the battle of Skagerak and was completely burned out.

LONDON, June 5.—In connection with the German official statement, announcing the sinking of a British destroyer off the Humber and the burning of the British cruiser Euryaulus this announcement was made today at the British Admiralty:

No British destroyer or any other British warship was destroyed off the Humber or anywhere else by a submarine or any other agency since the action of May 31.

The Euryalus was not present in the North Sea during this battle, and, therefore, was not sunk by German fire.

It would apepar from the fact of these two false allegations being circulated by the German Admiralty that they are anxious by any means to exaggerate the British casualties which already have been fully and completely announced.

SEAMAN'S STORY OF BATTLE.

Tells of Poison-Gas Shells That Raised Dense Clouds.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

LONDON, June 5.—The Times prints the story of the naval battle by a seaman from one of the four first-class battleships, which with the battle cruiser squadron shared the brunt of the fighting. He says in part:

"It was a fine, bright afternoon, with a little breeze and the sea pretty calm. The word went round that Admiral Beatty's flagship, the Lion, which was leading our line, had signaled that the enemy was in sight, and it was not many minutes after that the Lion fired the first shot. It was at very long range, but we were going at full speed and gradually getting nearer the German lines.

"Presently others of our ships joined in the firing. Then for about five hours we were at it, hammer and tongs.

"Most of the fighting was done at a range of about 9,000 yards. The Germans outnumbered us. That would not have mattered if they had not also had the benefit of position. For a good part of the battle the sun made it difficult to sight our guns on their ships. They could see us but we could hardly see them, so they had a double advantage.

"Shells were dropping around us like hail and some hit us, but luckily none did any vital damage, or even put a gun out of action. Several dented our armor. I have seen one plate with a dent six inches deep, but without a break in the steel.

"The really disagreeable thing was the gas shells, which sent out poisonous gas so dense that it hid one's hand and foot in front of one's eyes. However, we came through the battle with only a few men killed and wounded.

"How the other ships fared I do not know, but I saw two or three of them burning. I believe the Invincible was one, and I saw the Queen Mary blow up suddenly as if she had struck a mine.

"The Germans may have been accompanied by Zeppelins, but I personally saw none. If these airships were scouting for the fleet, they did not seem to have given word to the enemy of the approach of the British main battle fleet.

"When our big ships did come up about four hours after the fight started, the Germans had a taste of what it is to be outnumbered."

CRITICISE ADMIRALTY COURSE.

London Papers Lament Publicity Methods and Churchill Statement.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

LONDON, June 5.—Denunciation of the Government's action in calling Colonel Winston Churchill to examine the Admiralty reports and make public a statement upon them continues in several quarters. A severe example is found in the Morning Post, whose naval correspondent writes:

"With regard to the relative value of the various ships engaged, Mr. Churchill issued a statement which, in so far as it has any meaning at all, is misleading. Calibre of the guns is not a decisive factor in the control of the seas, as Mr. Churchill appears to imagine, and his talk of dreadnoughts and superdreadnoughts is both ignorant and mischievous."

The real reason why Colonel Churchill was asked to make such a statement is fairly obvious. The Admiralty silenced their chief critic, a man who, through being superseded in office, was least likely to gloss over the facts, to examine the official reports and information which could not then be made public, and tell the public the conclusions he reached. Something of the sort was necessary in order to offset the bad impression made upon the public mind by the method in which the news of the battle had been promulgated, and as both Admirals Jellicoe and Beatty were up to their eyes in work, and as Mr. Balfour might possibly be suspected of taking a biased view, recourse was had to Churchill.

LONDON, June 5.—Several editorials of the newspapers lament the misleading wording of the Admiralty's first announcement. The Morning Post says:

"The announcement was unfortunate, as the people drew the conclusion that the Government was hinting at defeat instead, as was the fact, discreetly conveying the news of a magnificent success. The navy won a great victory, and the Admiralty announced it like a defeat."

333 OFFICERS WERE KILLED.

Practically All on Twelve Ships Perished in the Fight.

LONDON, June 5.—A total of 333 officers were killed in the Jutland battle, according to a list issued by the Admiralty today.

This list shows that practically all the officers of the cruisers Queen Mary, Invincible, Indefatigable, Defense, and Black Prince and of the destroyers Tipperary, Turbulent, Fortune, Ardent, Nomad, Nestor, and Shark perished.

All the officers except one from the cruiser Warrior were saved, and all the officers from the destroyer Sparrowhawk.

On the other ships twenty-three officers were killed and twenty-two wounded.

An additional list of casualties among petty officers and men, as reported from ships other than those sunk, shows 116 killed and 233 wounded.

BARS UP AT WILHELMSHAVEN.

COPENHAGEN, June 5.—The Zeitung of Wilhelmshaven, the German naval station whence the High Sea Fleet is reported to have set out on the expedition, which led to the North Sea battle, publishes a notice, dated May 29, and signed by the Governor of the fortress, informing the public that permission for temporary visits to the town will be granted only in cases of the utmost urgency during the next few months.

Written applications must be sent to the police in advance.

B. Altman & Co.

The Important Annual Sale of Women's Summer Cotton Frocks

will take place to-day in the Department on the Third Floor (Madison Avenue section).

Before-Luncheon Frocks
at . . . $5.00, 6.75, 7.75 & 9.50

Luncheon, Visiting and Afternoon Frocks
at . . $10.75, 12.00, 15.00 & 18.00

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(And a number of Higher-cost Frocks at appreciable reductions from original prices)

Also Separate Cotton Sports Skirts
at $2.25, 3.25, 4.75, 4.90 & 5.90

A Sale of Lingerie Blouses
(on the Second Floor)

will present to-day a large and varied selection of Summer styles, exceptionally priced
at . $1.50, 2.25, 3.00, 3.50 & 5.50

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A Tremendous Summer Sale of

ALL PERFECT NO REMNANTS

CREX Grass Rugs.

5843 RUGS PRICES VERY SPECIAL

The Grass Rug Event of the Year

The CREX people assembled into one immense group, their entire New York stock of discontinued patterns for 1916—and we, naturally, got the whole collection. All new, perfect, desirable grass rugs at prices well under what other stores are asking for the same rugs because of the nature of this purchase. The lot is immense, but at these prices will sell like the proverbial "hot cakes." On sale all of this week.

Regular $8.25—9x12 Crex Rugs — Figured Border; all desirable colorings. **6.75**

18 x 36	Figured,	35c,	Reg.	50c
24 x 48	"	55c,	"	75c
27 x 54	"	75c,	"	$1.00
30 x 60	"	95c,	"	$1.25
36 x 72	"	$1.25,	"	$1.50
4.6 x 7.6	"	$2.25,	"	$2.75
6 x 9	"	$3.75,	"	$4.25
6 x 12	"	$4.75,	"	$6.10
8 x 10	"	$5.25,	"	$6.25
8 x 12	"	$6.50,	"	$8.00
9 x 15	"	$8.00,	"	$12.00
12 x 15	"	$12.75,	"	$16.00

Regular $9.75—9x12 Crex Rugs — Herringbone weave, all desirable colorings. **7.25**

18 x 36	Herringbone,	40c,	Reg.	55c
24 x 48	"	65c,	"	85c
27 x 54	"	90c,	"	$1.10
30 x 60	"	$1.00,	"	$1.35
36 x 72	"	$1.40,	"	$1.75
4.6 x 7.6	"	$2.50,	"	$3.50
6 x 9	"	$3.95,	"	$5.00
6 x 12	"	$5.25,	"	$6.75
8 x 10	"	$5.75,	"	$7.50
8 x 12	"	$7.00,	"	$9.00
9 x 15	"	$9.75,	"	$12.50
12 x 15	"	$14.25,	"	$17.75

Many Pretty Designs — **All Desirable Colorings**

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Be sure that no furs or fur pieces are left unstored through the warm weather. The cost of storing them safely is very low. **Call 360 Circle for messenger.**

Summer Furs in Latest Modes

Clearance Sale of
Coats and Wraps.

Fifth Avenue at Fifty-third Street, New York

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"Pinch-Backs" A Great Variety at $17.50

There is no gainsaying the fact that every smart dresser in New York this year will own a "Pinch-Back." It's the decidedly ultra thing for 1916—you'd think so if you saw our preparations.

No matter what your preference in the way of shades, colorings, weaves, patterns, pockets and details, your pinch-back is here in these elaborate stocks—at a price based on efficiency — not on competition. Others, $19.75 to $37.50.

Other Summery Apparel

Men's Genuine Palm Beach Cloth Suits, $5. Norfolk Pinch-Back or Sack Models—plain or fancy colors. All sizes.

Men's White Flannel Tennis Trousers, $3.75. New cut and made well—for outing or street wear.

Men's $10 Double Breasted Duster, $6.00. In a new full skirt model and made to our own specifications.

Are You Going to Plattsburg?

We open our new Plattsburg Department today. A specially selected space has been devoted to the uniforms and accessories for the military camp.

We are prepared and ready for most any man that goes to camp.

GIMBELS—Men's Store—Fourth Floor.

Arnold Constable & Co

The
Men's *"Rendezvous"* of Fashion

5th Avenue at 40th Street

On Special Sale Today

Morley's
Imported Summer Underwear

Specially Priced on account of late arrival and regardless of the big advance now in effect

Men's White Lisle Thread—Very fine quality, full fashioned, light weight garments. Shirts with short sleeves—ankle drawers. Per garment — **2.00**

Men's Gauze Merino—Very fine grade of white wool and cotton mixture of sheer Summer weight. Short sleeves—ankle drawers. Per garment — **1.75**

Men's Sea Island Cotton—Very soft finish, and light in weight; cream shade. Short sleeve shirts and ankle drawers. Per garment — **1.35**

Men's Natural Wool—Light gauze weight. Best full fashioned making throughout. Soft finish, and comfortable for Summer wear. Per garment — **2.50**

The ALL Virginia cigarette
Piedmont
THE CIGARETTE OF QUALITY
10 for 5¢
Also Packed 20 for 10¢

NOTE—35c. a lb. is the duty which foreign-grown tobacco pays Now add ocean freight. All that is expense—pure *waste*, because it adds nothing to a cigarette. On the contrary, it subtracts something—it means over 1c. worth of quality must be *taken out* of every 5c. package of cigarettes of foreign-grown tobacco. Piedmonts pay *no duty*—because they're grown right here in the U. S. A! Every penny goes for quality. So Piedmonts *can* and *do* give you *better quality!*

LAND OWNERS LOSE SUIT.

Court Decides Governments Have Right to Build Mississippi Levees.

WASHINGTON, June 5.—Another attempt by land owners along the Mississippi to proceed against the Government on account of floods alleged to have been caused by levee building, failed today when the Supreme Court decided the Mississippi River Commission should not be enjoined from constructing or repairing levees.

The decision was announced in one of a series of suits begun in the Federal District Courts in Mississippi, Louisiana, Tennessee, and Arkansas by John F. Cubbins of Memphis, Tenn., on his own behalf and on behalf of all other members of the Riparian Land Owners' Protective Association against the Mississippi River Commission and various State levee boards.

The Chief Justice held that the argument of the claimants that the bed of the river and the entire river valley were identical was at war with the action of all State Governments along the Mississippi, and with the action of Congress in appropriating millions to confine the waters of the river within its natural banks.

For a decade or more attempts have been made both in Congress and in the courts by owners of land along the lower Mississippi River to recover damages alleged to have resulted to their property from the construction of levees by the Government. The alleged damage in some cases dates back to 1883 and millions upon millions of dollars have been claimed from time to time.

A landmark in the struggle of the Mississippi River land owners was the decision of the Supreme Court on June 17, 1913, in the case of Mattie W. Jackson, a land owner who had sued the Government for damages in the Court of Claims. The Supreme Court held that damages could not be recovered.

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If you, too, are embarrassed by a pimply, blotchy, unsightly complexion, try Resinol Soap and Resinol Ointment regularly for a week and see if they do not begin to make a blessed difference in your skin. They also help make red, rough hands and arms soft and white.

Resinol Soap

and Ointment are sold by all druggists. For trial free, write to Dept. 20-R, Resinol, Baltimore.

Demonstrate It Yourself

22.8% saved power doesn't mean much until you've pressed your toe on the Lexington accelerator. Then you know what six cylinders can do when they are not choked by back pressure. 35 h. p. free is very different from 35 h. p. choked. The Moore Multiple Exhaust on a Lexington actually saves 22.8% of power. Lexington "Minute Man" Six costs $1,075. Telephone when you can demonstrate it.

Lexington Motors New York Corporation, 1840 Broadway, New York.

RUSSIANS TAKE 13,000 AUSTRIANS

Start Sudden Offensive from the Pripet Marshes to the Rumanian Frontier.

MOVING ON 335-MILE LINE

Infantry Storms Positions After Destruction of the Shelter Works by the Artillery.

GERMAN ATTACK REPELLED

Attempt by von Hindenburg's Troops in the Dvinsk Region to Rush Trenches Fails.

PETROGRAD, June 5.—Russian forces have won great successes along the front from the Pripet marshes to the Rumanian frontier, according to an official announcement issued here today. It is stated that the Russians took 13,000 prisoners. The text of the announcement follows:

The German artillery has bombarded the Ikskull Bridgehead. In the Dvinsk region north of the Poniewesch Railway the enemy, following gusts of fire, attempted an offensive but was repulsed.

Sunday morning an engagement began on the front from the Pripet to the Rumanian frontier, supported by artillery. Our troops obtained successes on many important sectors, and took 13,000 prisoners and a number of guns and machine guns. In the development of the engagement our artillery destroyed successive enemy shelter works, enabling our infantry to capture enemy positions.

In the course of the fighting our brave commander, Colonel Lourie, was killed, and Colonel Vontsigler was seriously wounded.

VIENNA, June 4, (via Berlin and Wireless to Sayville, N. Y., June 5.)—The Russians began heavy artillery actions over a large part of the front this morning, the War Office announced today. There are signs of impending infantry attacks. The announcement follows:

The enemy's artillery this morning entered into action on the whole Bessarabian and northeastern front. The artillery fire was especially violent on the Dniester and lower Stripa, northwest of Tarnopol and in Volhynia. A sector twenty-five kilometers long near Olyka, held by the army of Col. Gen. Archduke Joseph Ferdinand, was under the Russian gunfire.

The Russians made an attack with gas on the Dniester, but did no damage to the Austro-Hungarian forces.

Everywhere there are signs of impending infantry attacks.

950,000 Austrians Formerly Held Line.

The part of the eastern front covered by the foregoing dispatches runs almost due south from the town of Pinsk, at the junction of the Pripet and Pina Rivers, which is in possession of the Germans, to the Rumanian frontier, which it binds eastward for a distance of 35 miles and 10 miles from the boundary. Its entire length is about 335 miles.

Here the Russians are facing the Austrians; north of Pinsk they are facing the Germans, beginning with the army under Prince Leopold of Bavaria. The Fifth Cavalry and the Eighty-second Reserve Division of this army envelop Pinsk and extend some 15 miles south of the town. Then come the Austrians.

When the Grand Duke Nicholas left for the Caucasus last Autumn it was estimated that this part of his line had before it forty divisions of Austrian infantry and seven of cavalry, or about 950,000. In command of the Russians was General Ivanoff, whose duty it was to consolidate the line—taking up advanced or retired positions which would best serve the future intentions of the Russian General Staff. Meanwhile, an entirely new Russian army was being prepared.

Early in April two entire Austrian army corps were withdrawn from this front, the Twelfth and the Thirteenth, under General Kovess von Kövesshza and General Baron Khemer von Barensfeld. The Fifteenth and Sixteenth, in Serbia, were also strengthened from this line. The Twelfth and Thirteenth Corps were mobilized on the Bozano-Trent line in the Trentino, and on May 13 began the offensive against the Italians.

General Ivanoff had been attempting to consolidate the Russian line; he was not, however, permitted to command the new army. At about the same time the two corps left Galicia for the Italian front he was superseded by General Brussiloff, who now commands the Southern Russian armies.

Brussiloff is a little, lean man, quick in speech and action, and is said to possess the gift of anticipation. He is a strict disciplinarian, but strictest of all toward A. A. Brussiloff. His favorite arm is cavalry.

He had no sooner taken command of the southern armies than he ordered the correspondents who had arrived in order to write about the new army "to go home." The last one to leave was M. Breshkovsky, who expostulated in vain. Brussiloff is quoted by the Bourse Gazette as having said to him:

"Not a line—not a word—of my movements shall go hence. If you want to know what we are doing read the Vienna dispatches, but read them right. I have no intention of having my movements sent to Berlin via the Petrograd switchboard. Tell them so, if you want to, but leave me and my army alone."

TURKS DEFEAT RUSSIANS.

Force Centre Army's Left to Retreat Hastily 25 Miles, They Say.

CONSTANTINOPLE, June 5, (via London)—The reinforced Turkish army in the Caucasus, which late last month began an offensive campaign, has driven the Russians further back, the War Office announced today. The statement follows:

On the Caucasus front, in the centre, our troops drove back the enemy's left wing some forty kilometers, (about twenty-five miles,) notwithstanding unfavorable weather. All attempts of the enemy to cover his retreat or to regain his positions collapsed with heavy losses under our bayonet attacks. We captured 50 soldiers, two machine guns, and other arms and engineering material.

PETROGRAD, June 5.—The following bulletin was issued by the War Office today:

Caucasus Front: In the direction of Erzingan the Turks repeatedly attacked with strong forces, but without success. An engagement near the Barnakaban road continues. Near Rivandouza the fighting also continues. Our troops have inflicted heavy casualties on the Kurds. One of our columns found two mountain guns buried.

PREPARE FOR COAL WAR.

British Commission to Study Future International Competition.

LONDON, Tuesday, June 6.—The Government has appointed a committee to consider the coal trade after the war, especially with relation to international competition.

Baron Rhondda, head of the great Cambrian coal combination, is the Chairman.

Seek Permit for Irish Tag Day.

The New York Committee on Arrangements for the Irish Relief Fund, of which Alfred J. Talley is Chairman, made a request last night to the Aldermen through President Frank J. Dowling for the passage of a resolution necessary to permit Irish Relief Tag Day to be held in this city on Saturday, June 10. Mr. Talley said last night that plans had been completed for a great memorial mass meeting on the night of June 10 at Madison Square Garden. Bourke Cockran, Bainbridge Colby and other noted speakers will make addresses. Boxes have been reserved for Cardinals Farley and Gibbons.

Tries Thrice to Take His Life.

RIVERHEAD, L. I., June 5.—William Snell, index clerk in the office of the County Clerk, failed to appear at his desk this morning, and inquiry at his home at Acquebogue brought the information that he was sick and had attempted to take his life yesterday three times. He first drank a quantity of medicine which contained a poison, but not enough to kill him. He then tried to stab himself in the neck with a knife. Finally he jumped into a well, but was fished out. He has been suffering from nervous trouble.

Asks Wilson to Aid Russian Jews.

WASHINGTON, June 5.—Representative London of New York asked President Wilson today to take every opportunity to assist Jews in Russia to obtain relief from oppressive conditions. He said the prospects were bright for more liberal treatment of the Russian Jews after the war. The President said he would take any steps possible.

REGAL
The Most Popular Shoe in the World-Why?

THE same law of economics applies to the shoe business as to any other business—the big operator gets first pick, the small operator gets what's left. With Four Great Factories and a National Distribution, the *best leathers tanned* are offered first to Regal.

With the efficiency and economy possible through producing 36,000 pairs of shoes a week, Regal Quality is positively the highest; Regal Price the lowest.

With the reputation that it has taken a quarter of a century and millions of dollars to make and maintain, is it likely that "REGAL" would be stamped on any Shoe but the finest skilled shoemakers can turn out and upon any model but the newest, most authoritative that style experts can find?

"Women's Sport Shoe"

One of our hundred answers to this question. *OUTING* $4. Smart, soft, beautifully benched and finished. White Nubuck with White Rubber Sole and Heel. Plain Toe, with Perforated Saddle Strap.

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*14th St. at 3d Av.
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*Shows stores selling women's shoes.
**Shows stores selling both women's and children's shoes.

All stores sell men's shoes.

BRANDEIS SEATED ON SUPREME BENCH

Throng of Public Men and His Family Attend Ceremonies After Oath Is Administered.

MANY CONGRATULATIONS

Lord Chief Justice Reading Sends Message of Felicitation on New Justice's Appointment.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, June 5.—Every available seat in the courtroom of the United States Supreme Court was occupied at noon today when Louis D. Brandeis of Boston took his seat on the bench as an Associate Justice of that august tribunal. The pressure for admission into the historic court chamber was so great, in fact, that the court attendants waived the ordinary rules and permitted scores to stand in the aisles. Members of both houses of Congress, other public men, prominent members of the bar, and members of the family of Mr. Brandeis were present.

Some of those who witnessed the impressive ceremonies were Secretary of War Baker, Attorney General Gregory, Senator Thomas of Colorado and Senator Martin of Virginia. Sitting in the reserved seats in the courtroom were Mrs. Brandeis and a daughter, Miss Elizabeth Brandeis. Among the others present were Miss Pauline Goldmark, a sister-in-law of Mr. Brandeis; Alfred Brandeis of Louisville, a brother; George W. Anderson, United States District Attorney at Boston, who represented Mr. Brandeis at the Senate hearings on his confirmation, and Charles P. Hall of Boston.

The ceremonies were the same as those by which the predecessors of Mr. Brandeis on the supreme bench have been installed and sworn for many years past. Before the court members filed into the courtroom they assembled in the robing room, where Chief Justice White administered the oath of allegiance to the Consitution. Only members of the court witnessed this part of the ceremony, which took place just before noon. Then, donning his robe, Mr. Brandeis walked last in the line of members of the bench as they proceeded into the courtroom on the stroke of noon. Instead of going at once to his seat on the bench Mr. Brandeis, following custom, took a seat beside James D. Maher, the Clerk of the Court.

Chief Justice White, rising, announced the appointment of Mr. Brandeis, and, stating that he was present, directed the Clerk of the Court to read the commission of the new Associate Justice. Justice White then announced the readiness of Mr. Brandeis to take the judicial oath, which was administered, the response by Mr. Brandeis being as follows:

"I, Louis D. Brandeis, do solemnly swear that I will administer justice without respect to persons, and do equal right to the poor and to the rich; that I will faithfully and impartially discharge and perform all the duties incumbent upon me as Associate Justice of the Supreme Court of the United States according to the best of my abilities and understanding."

Justice Brandeis was then escorted by Frank Key Green, the Marshal of the court, to his seat on the extreme left of the bench. Members of the court bowed as he passed. After receiving the congratulations of the Justice nearest him, Mr. Justice Pitney of New Jersey, who shook hands with him, Mr. Brandeis took his seat.

The oath was administered to Mr. Brandeis today by virtue of the action of the Senate in waiving its three-day notification rule, providing that a person confirmed by the Senate shall not assume office until three days after he is notified of his appointment.

Justice Brandeis received more than 200 telegrams during the day from prominent men in various parts of the country and some from abroad, congratulating him upon taking his seat as a member of the country's highest court and wishing him a long and successful career as a jurist.

Herman Bernstein, editor of The American Hebrew in this city, yesterday received the following cable from Lord Reading, Chief Justice of England, commenting on the appointment of Louis D. Brandeis as an Associate Justice of the Supreme Court of the United States:

Membership of the Supreme Court of the United States is one of the greatest distinctions known to the legal world, and I heartily congratulate the new Associate Justice.
READING,
Chief Justice of England.

War Doubles Newspaper's Price.

SCRANTON, Pa., June 5.—Beginning with this morning's issue The Scranton Republican announced that its price would be raised from one to two cents a copy. Increased cost of materials due to the war was given as the reason.

VIRGINIA SEEKS DEBT WRIT.

Asks Levy on West Virginia Property for $13,000,000 Claim.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, June 5. — Vigorous steps to compel the State of West Virginia to pay the $13,000,000 judgment rendered against it in the final adjudication of the fifty-year-old Virginia debt controversy were taken today, when Attorney General John Garland Pollard, representing the Old Dominion Commonwealth, asked the Supreme Court of the United States to issue a writ of execution directing its officers to levy on all property of the younger State in order to collect enough money to satisfy the claim. Stripped of its legal terms, Virginia's action today means she wants the Supreme Court to seize and sell on the auction block the property holdings of West Virginia until enough funds are raised to satisfy the judgment.

No sooner had Virginia presented her request than Assistant Attorney General Lively of West Virginia filed another petition, virtually challenging the power of the Supreme Court to force one State to pay a debt to another State; therefore, he asked that the Virginia petition be dismissed.

The Supreme Court in June, 1913, held that West Virginia should pay its share of the old Virginia debt. It held that approximately $13,000,000 was the amount. Of this amount, between $1,500,000 and $2,000,000 of the old Virginia debt certificates are held by Baltimore investors and the balance in New York and elsewhere.

Attorney General Pollard, in his petition today, told the court that Virginia had now exhausted all peaceful means looking to mutual satisfaction of the claim. He set forth that Governor Hatfield of West Virginia had refused to have any further correspondence with the Virginia Debt Commission. The petition contained six letters and telegrams which passed between the commission and Governor Hatfield. A letter from Chairman H. H. Downing of the commission asked the Governor to call a special session of the Legislature to arrange for the payment of the money. Governor Hatfield, in reply, proposed a joint session of the two States' Debt Commissions to see if there was not a common ground for them to get together. Mr. Downing suggested the joint meeting be held Nov. 23 last. Two days before the joint meeting Governor Hatfield called it off.

Mr. Downing then asked the Governor to fix a date convenient to the West Virginians. Nothing since then has been heard from the Governor.

West Virginia, in asking the dismissal of Virginia's petition, presents three reasons. It first declares that West Virginia "has no power to pay the judgment except through the legislative department of her Government, and she should be given an opportunity to accept and abide by the decision of the court, and in due and ordinary course to make provision for its satisfaction before any steps looking to compulsion are taken, and to issue an execution at this time would deprive her of such opportunity, because her legislature has not met since the rendition of said judgment, and will not again meet in regular session until the second Wednesday in January, 1917.

It is contended also that West Virginia "does not own any property except what is devoted exclusively to public use, and none of the property so devoted may be levied upon or sold under such execution." In its third contention West Virginia expressed doubt as to the jurisdiction of the Supreme Court to force payment.

ASK CITY CAMP FOR POOR.

Settlement Workers Want Outing for 100 School Children.

The Lower Rents Society, at a conference to consider Summer camps for undernourished children of the public schools held in the Hotel McAlpin yesterday afternoon, passed a resolution asking for an appropriation of $5,000 by the city to pay for a six weeks' experiment with 100 children this Summer. The society will ask the co-operation of the Department of Health and the Board of Education.

Benjamin C. Marsh, Secretary of the organization, who presided, wanted to ask for $25,000 to make the experiment really worth while, but finally acceded to the will of the majority, who asserted that there was a possibility of getting the smaller sum, and, the need having been once recognized there would be a chance for something better another time. Among those favoring the plan were Warren C. Eberle of the Henry Street Settlement, Mrs. Florence Kelley, and Edward H. Brown, Secretary of the School Lunch Committee.

One way of getting the appropriation which was suggested was to have the Board of Estimate and Apportionment stay two or three days and nights on the east side in very hot weather.

Prejudice makes an otherwise sensible man drink a doubtful and variable mixture when he might enjoy the perfect blending and selected liquors of

Club Cocktails

Men Who Work—

Men who work hard to earn a dollar, know that the cool underwear that protects and wears so well is

KAVANAUGH BALBRIGGAN

The Comfortable Underwear

No pinch—no sticky feeling, always uniform, from Kavanaugh made yarn and thread. Costs but 50c a garment. Ask your dealer.

Kavanaugh Knitting Co., Inc., *Makers*
Waterford, N. Y.

SENATE'S RECESS ILLEGAL.

Requires Consent of the House Under the Constitution.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, June 5.—The Senate of the United States is alleged to have violated the Constitution by adjourning from last Saturday until next Thursday. In the House today, Republican Leader Mann and other parliamentarians cited the constitutional provision that neither house of Congress could adjourn for a longer period than three consecutive days without the consent of the other House. In their rush to get away to the conventions the Senators did not ask the House for its consent to the adjournment plans.

After roundly abusing the Senate for disregard of the Constitution and for its precipitate action, the House leaders discussed with Senator Bankhead and other Senators plans for correcting the record and making legal the illegal act of the Senate. If no other way presents itself, the House will pass a resolution authorizing the Senate to adjourn for the four days from Saturday to Thursday.

Senate leaders here have other plans to meet the situation. Senator Lewis, the Democratic whip, whose arguments of 1897 against more than three days' recess by either House, without the consent of the other House, were quoted, is taking a poll of the Senators still here to see if a quorum cannot be got together for a meeting Wednesday, when the record can be corrected, and legal recess is arranged until after the conventions as ordered by the Senate. Other Democratic Senators suggest that without a quorum the Senate can meet Wednesday, correct an obvious mistake in the record by substituting Wednesday for Thursday in the Senate convention recess resolution and let it go at that.

The seriousness of the mistake lies in the precedent it would establish if permitted to go without correction. Unless the three-day limit of recess was adhered to strictly either House might insist on its right to recess for longer periods and so effectually block legislation over which there had been a fight. Neither House can adjourn finally without the consent of the other House, and should it do so the House in session could insist on the return of the House that adjourned.

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BATTLE OF THE NATIONS, Descriptive March. Prince's Band

A5780 12 inch $1.00 HELLO, HAWAII, HOW ARE YOU, Fox Trot. Prince's Band
UNDERNEATH THE STARS, Fox Trot. Prince's Band.

A5773 12 inch $1.00 TANCREDI OVERTURE. Band of H. M. Grenadier Guards
RUY BLAS OVERTURE. Band of H. M. Grenadier Guards

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Empire Phono. Co., 246 Bowery
Greater New York Phono. Co., 210 Grand
International Phono. Co., 101 Essex St.
International Phono. Co., 196 E. Houston
Max Mandel, 61 Delancey St.
Union Talking Machine Co., 50 Avenue B
Saul Birns, 111 Second Ave.
Liberty Phonograph Co. 56 Canal St.

14TH ST. TO 42D ST.:
Hecht Bros., 53 to 57 W. 14th St.
Spear & Co., 253 Sixth Ave.
Columbia Commercial Co. 335 E. 14th St.
Weser Bros., 131 W. 23d St.
Cori Sales Co., 230 Sixth Ave.
F. G. Smith, Bradbury Pianos, 33d St. & 5th Ave.
Terminal Theatre Ticket Co., Hudson Tube Concourse. (33d St. & B'way)
Spear & Co., 22-26 W. 34th St.
Otto Wissner, Inc., 53 E. 34th St.
Hardman, Peck & Co., 433 Fifth Ave.
Aeolian Co., 29 W. 42d St.
Pease Piano Co., 128 W. 42d St.
Liggett's Drug Store, Grand Central Sta.
Liggett's Drug Store, 34th St. and Bdway.

42D ST. TO 96TH ST.:
S. Baumann & Co., 46th St. & 8th Ave.
A. H. Mayers, 1943 Broadway
A. H. Mayers, 790 Ninth Ave.
H. Salstan, 2162 Broadway
Miller Bros., 736 Columbus Ave.
J. Shubkin, 803 Third Ave.
Bloomingdale Bros., Third Ave. & 59th St.
Sol. Lazarus, 218 E. 86th St.
Ellen De Witt, 1397 Third Ave.
O. W. Wuerts Co., 1513 Third Ave.
L. Lewis, 915 Eighth Ave.

ABOVE 96TH ST.:
Dreksman Grafonola Shop, 531 W. 207th St.
Daly & Cool, 550 W. 181st St.
Audubon Grafonola Shop, 3790 B'way
J. Patten Co., 3464 Broadway
The Phonograph Shop, 2945 Broadway
I. Sion, Inc., 2899 Broadway
Grafonola Shop, 143 W. 125th St.
Ludwig Baumann & Co., 144 W. 125th St.
Kranich & Bach, 16 W. 125th St.
Goldburg Furn. & Carpet Co., 2251-3261 Third Ave.
148th St. and Amsterdam Ave.
Cowperthwait & Sons, 121st St & 3rd Ave
O. W. Wuerts Co., 2834 Third Ave.
Louis Greenburg, 3891 Third Ave.
M. Luscher, 3722 Third Ave.

ABOVE 96TH ST. (cont.):
R. E. Elliott, 177th St. & Third Ave.
Thos. De Mayo, 746 E. 140th St.
Lubowitz Grafonola Shop, 888 E. 163d St.
M. Rappaport, 802 Westchester Ave.
M. G. Smith, 136 E. Fordham Road
Grafonola Bar, 1437 Bos. Boulevard
Webster Music Shop, 2541 Webster Ave.
The Harlem Grafonola Shop, 1388 Fifth Ave. (near 116th St.)
O. W. Wuerts Co., 1267 St. Nicholas Ave.

BROOKLYN:
Abraham & Straus, 420 Fulton St.
Hardman, Peck & Co., 524 Fulton St.
F. G. Smith, 40 Flatbush Ave.
Aeolian Co., 11 Flatbush Ave.
Otto Wissner, Inc., 55 Flatbush Ave.
Guarantee Phono. Co., 357 Washington St.
F. Gelat, 1005 Bridge St.
Royal Fish, Inc., 96 Seventh Ave.
R. W. Olsen & Co., 1113 Flatbush Ave., 617 Fifth Ave., 937 Flatbush Ave.
James F. Mullin, 691 Washington Ave.
B. G. Warner, 1223 Bedford Ave.
J. Stowjowski, 18 Harrison Ave.
M. R. Evens, 739 Flushing Ave.
F. G. Gelat, 1237 Broadway
Phalan a, 1533 Broadway
John A. Schwartz, 838 Broadway, 1321 Broadway
Starks Bros., 3122 Fulton St.
Louis Schiff, 1099 Broadway
Otto Adler, 1074 Broadway
James M. Quinn, 384 Sumner Ave.
Weber Talking Machine Co., 321 B'way
J. Racow, 185 Grand St.
Jos. Sheiman, 396 Grand St.
H. Hinderwann, 1472 Myrtle Ave.
O. A. Scherzer, 705 Woodward Ave.
U. S. Gas Appliance Co., 2313 Myrtle Ave.
W. E. Hill, 806 Manhattan Ave.
Balm Bros., 1525 Pitkin Ave., 535 Utica Ave.
Leon Brick, 1686 Pitkin Ave.
Klipper Bros., 3738 Atlantic Ave.
M. Levinson, 3756 Pitkin Ave.
G. Robson, 370 Crescent St.
H. Buckman, 3010 Third Ave.
C. Y. Goldsmid, 91st St. & 4th Ave.
Miessels Bros., 71 Smith St., Fifth Ave. and 9th St.
C. A. Hainsen & Bro., 4711 Fifth Ave., 761 Columbia St.
John Lagnaro, 321 Court St.
Sarokin Bros., 4917 13th Ave.
United Musical Sales Co., Corona, L. I.
L. Gailey, 197 Main St., Astoria, L. I.
Bowe's Lynbrook Pharmacy, Lynbrook, L. I.

YONKERS:
Sonnenberg Piano Co., 38 Warburton Ave.
Goldburg Furn. Co., 16-18 Warburton Ave.
Yonkers Talking Machine Co., 345 South Broadway, 37 Palisades Ave.

JERSEY CITY:
Otto Wissner, Inc., 134 Newark Ave.
Andrew Brunton, 111 Newark Ave.
Adam Ruckstuhl, 311 Central Ave.
Junction Phono. Co., 492 Communipaw Ave
Carlson & Meyer, 346 Jackson Ave.
Zarbatiss Music Co., 193A Jackson Ave.
Victoria Music Shop, 529 Jersey Ave.
Andrew Brunton, 111 Newark Ave.
Burleigh Phono. Shop, 3 Bergen Square.

NEWARK:
F. G. Smith Piano Co., 869 Broad St.
Otto Wissner, Inc, 903-905 Sou Broad St.
Griffith Piano Co., 603 Broad St.
Weser Bros., 565 Broad St.
L. Bamberger & Co., Halsey & Market Sts.
John Mullins & Sons, 218 Market St.
C. Schmidt Furn. Co., 157 Springfield Ave.
Phono.-Cycle Co., 115 So. Orange Ave.

NEW JERSEY:
Frank Cordt's Furniture Co., 138 Washington St., Hoboken
Horace Exchange, 615 Spring St., West Hoboken
Horace Exchange, 610 Bergenline Ave., West New York
Andrew Brunton, 133 Bergenline Ave., Union Hill
Ruckstuhl Co., Inc., 273 Main St., Passaic
Homer E. Marshall, 265 Main St., Paterson
Rumler Bros., 3 and 5 Park Ave., Paterson
Marshall Music Store, 456 B'dway Bayonne
H. Wolfson, 237 Ave. C, Bayonne
Elizabeth Talking Machine Co., 238 N. Broad St., Elizabeth
M. T. Ferris, 170 3d St., Elizabethport
S. Gusherie, 85 1st St., Elizabethport
New Jersey Piano Co., 311 W. Front St., Plainfield
L. E. Ackerman, 191 Main St., Hackensack

OUT OF TOWN:
Brodbeck & Sons, 74 First St., Mt. Vernon
A. Lasus, 378 Main St., New Rochelle
Philip Fraeder, 9 Lawton St. New Rochelle
Hyatt's Leading Music House, 82 Martine Ave., White Plains, N. Y.
Manhattan Carpet & Furn. Co., 1923 Richmond Terrace, Pt. Rich., S. I.
Manhattan Carpet & Furn. Co., 590 Richmond Terrace, New Brighton, S. I.
L. C. Garken, 1199 Castleton Ave., West New Brighton, S. I.
L. C. Garken, Ellingville, S. I.
Jos. Tunick, 1953 Main St. Portchester, N. Y.

PERSHING INSPECTS LINES TO COLUMBUS

General Reaches Border on a Lengthy Auto Tour from Southern Front.

ARMY FRETS AT INACTIVITY

Carranza's Note Is Not Regarded Seriously by Soldiers—Incidents of the Trip.

By FRANK B. ELSER.

Special Correspondent of The New York Times.

COLUMBUS, N. M., June 5.—General John J. Pershing, commanding the United States punitive expedition, came to Columbus today by army auto from the south, leaving behind him in Mexico an expedition fretting in the doldrums of inactivity and wondering if the political conventions will have any bearing on the campaign, now nearing its third month.

THE TIMES correspondent came with the General, and is able to state that the latest Carranza note, published in the United States on the first of June, demanding that the United States forces in Mexico be withdrawn "immediately," has caused little or no excitement along our line of communication, and though every camp is on its toes prepared for any emergency, no one believes that emergency will arise.

The army, whether correctly or not, has come to regard the notes of the de facto Government of Mexico much less seriously than they are regarded in some quarters at home, and that being the case, the troops across the border are not at all agitated. They are waiting in the sun, fighting flies, now with us in legion, swapping yarns and doing all manner of things that men do in camp to while away the time.

The Villista hunt is no more. Such is the present disposition of our troops from Columbus, at the border, to Lake Tascate, some thirty miles north of San Antonio, in the south, that the expedition is holding a tactical, and, one might almost say, cramped position along a line of some 250 miles, as against nearly 500 miles when Tompkins and Brown and Howze were drumming the country in and below the Parral district.

While correspondents with the army have no access to dispatches from the War Department, we have, by putting two and two together, come to the conclusion that while the expedition is on its present footing our troops may not venture to push below San Antonio nor east or west into any district where they might conflict with Carranza forces.

Little Chance of Fighting.

This, presumably, would hold true even should considerable bodies of Villistas be reported in the forbidden ground. Under the circumstances there does not appear to be much likelihood of action, barring a chance clash with some foolhardy bandit like Cervantes, who persisted, first because of a girl, second because of a cache of arms near Namiquipa, in traveling up and down the country within striking distance of our line, until he was killed.

There remains, of course, the possibility of a fight with the troops of the de facto Government, but they continue to keep away from our line, while we, as has been pointed out, are keeping away from them by virtue of maintaining the tactical position referred to. In other words, there will not be armed contact between the two forces unless the troops of the de facto Government seek to occupy positions at or near our camps or unless we, disregarding the tactical limits we are now observing, seek to resume an active campaign southward, southward being the only way we could move wisely with any hope of encountering Villistas.

Naturally this status quo can be broken either at Washington or Mexico City, and this fact is pregnant enough of the gambler's chance to save officers and men from the utter boredom of what has since the middle of April been mostly police work in Northern Chihuahua. This is not written as an editorial or as a prediction. It is written only with the desire to answer those questions people must be asking back home, namely, What is the army doing? and How does it regard the latest Carranza broadside?

There is a feeling among officers of the expedition and among others, especially those well informed on things Mexican, that that note may have been for home consumption—that is to say, for spreadheads in the extra editions of the Mexico City papers and not meant as a really truly ultimatum to the United States. That those high in command of this expedition share a view somewhat along these lines seems in a way borne out by the General's trip to the border at this time. If he had expected "immediate" action he hardly would have left field headquarters at Namiquipa, 250 miles away, and come here on what he assured me was a purely perfunctoryy trip of inspection.

Columbus Undergoes Change.

The General's party left Dublan, where he arrived on Thursday of last week for the conference with General Gavira, Sunday morning. We camped last night at Espia, (the spy,) an adobe ranch headquarters on thegreat tract of the Palomas Land and Cattle Company., and starting shortly after sunrise today, reached the greatly changed Columbus shortly before noon. Columbus look like a real army base now, what with spur tracks, wooden structures, and oiled roads, vastly different from the confused place it was when the troops crossed the line in March.

Similar changes we found all along the road north. Infantry and cavalry, but more especially the infantry, have established camps which resemble Igorrote villages more than they do the temporary camps of American troops in Mexico. From Dublan northward we say not only adobe shelters for the men, but thatched huts, woven with the ingenuity of an Indian or Filipino, and all kinds of clever camp conveniences that idle men in the field will contrive. Wells have been sunk by the simple expedient of driving a pipe in the silt; bathing holes have been deepened, mess halls built, and even tents thatched over.

The sun is blistering hot these days, and the Rivers Casas Grandes and Santa Maria, the only streams of importance which the line touches, are daily getting lower. You can go out each day and note what evaporation has done during the twenty-four hours preceding. A damp line tells you where the water was before the day before. Fortunately there apepars to be plenty of water under the surface, and then in a short time the rains will be here. The truck roads are miserable. Their deterioration can almost be observed when a train passes. Straddled and restraddled, the original roads have become fifty yards wide in places, a series of ribs and high centres over which truck and auto alike must go slowly and with care. But the engineers are busy graveling and leveling, and preparing timbers for bridges and culverts and, as has been reported at home, grading machinery and lumber have come for use against the rainy season. After the first drenching rain General Pershing purposes stopping all truck traffic for twenty-four hours in order to let the soil pack and harden. To run heavy trucks in the mud would cut the route to ribbons.

We passed an unsual train on our way north. It was a burial train—and of auto trucks. Those who had given their lives in Mexico on this as yet inconclusive expedition are to be brought home. The trucks, bearing a Quartermaster's burial corps, carried also coffins and undertakers and the necessary equipment for their weird task. If you will recall we had a dead soldier buried at Minaca, and others are buried in what we now have come to recognize as Carranza territory. To disinter these dead we must get the permission of the Carranza Government.

PABLO LOPEZ IS SHOT.

Firing Squad at Chihuahua Puts Villa's Aid to Death.

CHIHUAHUA CITY, Mexico, June 5.—Pablo Lopez, Villa's Chief Lieutenant in the raid upon Columbus, N. M., today paid the penalty for his crimes, facing a firing squad of Constitutionalist soldiers at Santa Rosa, Chihuahua's place of execution.

The big clock in the Cuartel was booming 11 as he faced the firing squad. The officer in command gave the order to present arms. Lopez raised his head, smiled until his teeth showed, and then looking directly at the soldiers, said:

"In the breast, brothers; in the breast."

All the shots fired struck in or near the heart of the bandit. Lopez left letters to his wife and father, urging them to believe that he was not a traitor to his country.

Lopez, who had gained the sobriquet of "The Butcher" by the almost countless atrocities he had committed in the name of Pancho Villa, was captured in a cave a short distance from Santa Ysabel, Chihuahua, on April 23. He had been deserted by all of his followers except three, and these were captured at the same time and taken to Chihuahua City for execution. During the Columbus raid, when eighteen Americans were killed, Lopez was shot through both legs, and was reported to have been killed. However, he again appeared at the fight when Villa took Guerrero, when he was said to be wounded and carried in a wagon drawn by his men.

When Lopez was captured he was starving and in a critical condition from loss of blood and lack of medical attention. His complicity in the Columbus raid yas proved by papers found on some of the raiders killed at Columbus, among which was a memorandum book that had belonged to Tom Evans, one of the Americans killed. The papers showed that "The Butcher" had been sent by Villa to commit the raid.

CARRANZA NOTE UP TODAY.

Cabinet Expected to Discuss a Reply with the President.

WASHINGTON, June 5.—President Wilson and his Cabinet are expected to discuss at tomorrow's meeting the reply to be sent to General Carranza's note demanding withdrawal of American troops from Mexico. While it has been stated authoritatively that the reply will make clear the Administration's determination not to withdraw the expedition until the Carranza troops have shown both the intention and the ability to prevent bandit raids, there are many other questions raised by the note which must be considered.

General Carranza's demand that the United States declare its intentions toward Mexico "in the interests of all Latin America" has aroused considerable discussion in diplomatic circles. Some diplomats do not hesitate to attribute it to the activity of foreign agents at Mexico City, working to offset President Wilson's efforts toward a closer Pan-American relationship. They argue that the fact that American marines have been employed recently in Nicaragua, Haiti, and the Dominican Republic, and that American troops now are in Mexico, may have been used by such agents to discount the President's declarations for Pan-American amity. Some even assert that a campaign is on foot to prevent the United States from obtaining permanently the trade with South and Central America and Mexico formerly held in Europe.

State Department officials refuse to discuss that possibility, and the reply President Wilson will make to the demand for new expressions of disinterestedness has not been indicated. The demand may be ignored entirely, as other parts of the note, such as that suggesting that American domestic politics are behind the President's actions, probably will be.

MEXICAN APPEAL TO WILSON.

Syndicate of Laborers Asks Him to Withdraw Our Troops.

The Mexican Syndicate of Laborers, which it is stated corresponds to the American Federation of Labor, has cabled President Wilson urging him to withdraw all American troops from Mexico. This was announced yesterday at the Mexican Consulate General, 120 Broadway, where copies of the cablegram were given out as follows:

Mexico City, June 5.

President Wilson, Washington, U. S. A.:

Cientificos, Clericals, and ex-Mexican soldiers, who are refugees in the United States, are working to force the American Government to intervene in Mexico, where a struggle for liberty is going on. Mexican Syndicate of Laborers begs to protest against intervention and ask President Wilson to immediately withdraw the American army and warships now in Mexico or Mexican waters. Regards.

JOSE G. ALONSO,
FRANCISCO NORIEGA,
Secretaries, Mexican Syndicate of Laborers.

Neither the Consul General nor any of the other Consular officials would comment on the message.

LYMAN SAYS CLERK RETAINS HIS FINERY

Cross-Examines Thornet About Watches, Ring, Fur Coat, and an Automobile.

JURYMEN ASK QUESTIONS

Defendant Insists Creditors Ought to Get Property About Which He Quizzes Ex-Office Manager.

Louis B. Thornet, who was the office manager of John H. Putnam & Co., the brokerage firm conducted by John Grant Lyman, was on the witness stand most of yesterday afternoon before Judge Wolverton and the Federal District Court Jury, which is trying Lyman for alleged fraudulent use of the mails. The cross-examination of Thornet by his former employer furnished plenty of interest for the crowd that filled the court room. Lyman seemed intent on bringing out that his one-time office manager still possessed two watches, a ring, a fur coat, and an automobile, which, Lyman insisted, he himself gave to Thornet and which, he contended, should not be turned over to the creditors who put Lyman in bankruptcy. Time after time, the Judge and Assistant United States Attorney Stanton, in charge of the prosecution, had to warn Lyman that he was not trying his bankruptcy case before the court.

Lyman led the witness to speak of his financial transactions for the firm and when Thornet denied that he had signed checks, Lyman suddenly asked: "By the way, what became of my mail?"

"I don't know where it is," Thornet replied; "it was in the office when I left there on the 10th."

Taking another tack, Lyman asked: "Did you take my fur coat?"

"Yes," Thornet replied, "for $100 of my money."

Mr. Stanton objected.

"We are not trying Thornet for larceny or highway robbery," he said.

Judge Wolverton overruled the objection and the witness was made to tell of two watches and a pin Lyman had given him. Finally, however, the Judge ruled that there must be no more question along this line.

Thornet testified as to the terms and circumstances of his employment and of the various financial transactions he carried out for the Putnam company. He admitted that he had opened an "outside" account under the name of J. P. Thornton and had used the named Charles Curtiss. He said Lyman had told him of having information regarding Standard Oil stocks that should have made $1,000,000 in a year.

Cross-examination failed to shake the witness's contention that neither the police nor the Post Office inspectors had closed the firm's office. Lyman, in questioning the witness, twice made a statement that Mr. Stanton asserted was absolutely false and the Judge admonished him. Lyman, thereupon, turned quickly to the jury. "Did I make a mistatement?" he asked the jurymen.

Some nodded their heads.

"Never mind the jury," the Judge interposed sternly.

Two of the jurymen questioned Thornet as to the business he said he had transacted for the Putnam company. One juryman, in particular, wanted to know just why the witness had used assumed names.

"Did you ever tell any one that you gave Louis Moos, a lawyer, $9,000 of my money?" as ked Lyman.

"No," said Thornet shortly, "I never had $9,000 of your money.

Abner S. Werblin of Prince & Nathan, attorneys for the Lyman creditors, told of going to Florida and there recovering some of the prisoner's assets. Lyman undertook to question him as to assets which the defendant declared Thornet still held.

A. J. Easters, Chief of Police of St. Petersburg, Fla., and Lorenzo E. Sloat, a detective of the same place, told of arresting Lyman on a boat where he was living as Mr. Watson. Lyman raised a laugh when he asked Sloat: "Is it not so that, when you are away, the entire detective force is absent?"

Sloat denied this. He said that Lyman, when arrested, had protested that he was being kidnapped, because he was taken on a circular sent out by the Federal Government and not on a warrant.

Lyman asked the detective, "Is it true that in the car going to the Police Headquarters every one had their hands in my pockets?"

"No," retorted the witness indignantly.

The witnesses in the morning included James Finnegan, Jr., cashier in a stock broker's office; William B. Filson, a stock transfer agent; William S. Wallace, chief clerk of the Phoenix National Bank, and William Rollinson, in charge of the safe deposit department of the Essex National Bank, all of whom testified to the financial affairs of Putnam & Co., or of Lyman personally. The latter witness told of the defendant hiring a safe deposit box and of the removal from it under a court order in February of $20,500 in bills.

John L. Lyttle, receiver of the Putnam firm, described the condition of the offices when he took possession on Feb. 11. The receiver said he had $51,000 in cash and $37,000 in securities in his possession now. He also told of receiving certificates of stock, through the mail, addressed to the Putnam firm, following his appointment as receiver.

The prosecution rested at the close of the day and this morning Lyman will open in his own defense.

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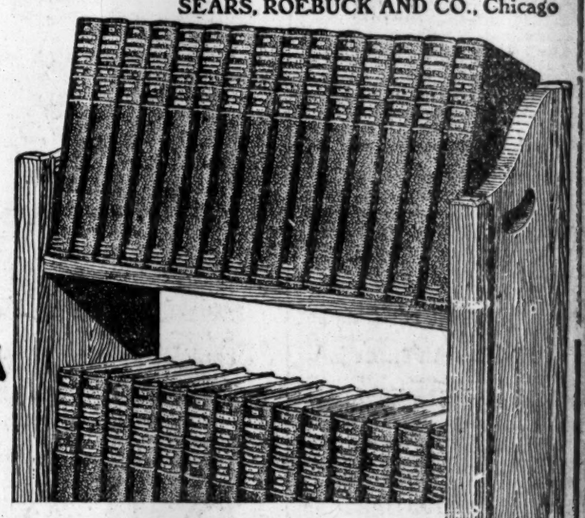

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Examinations for membership in the

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Society of New York, Louis Koemmenich, conductor, will be held in the Carnegie Hall Parlors, June 8, at 8 P. M. Singers with good voices and fair ability to read music at sight are invited to attend.

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HELP WANTED.

The Willard P. Smith Co. of 97 Warren Street, New York City, writes: "Good service was rendered on our four-line Help Wanted advertisement in The New York Times Sunday, April 30. Over 100 replies were received."

THE NEW YORK TIMES requires that every advertisement for help shall state the character of employment and whether salary or commission is to be paid unless remuneration is obvious from the character of employment offered.

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PLATTSBURG CAMP HOLDS 1316 'ROOKIES'

Citizen Soldiers Occupy Tents and Draw Their Equipment While Showers Fall.

ALL BRING THEIR APPETITES

Mess Halls Fill an Hour Before Call —Program for the Next Four Weeks.

Special to The New York Times.

PLATTSBURG, June 5.—There are 1,316 tired citizen soldiers tonight at the first military training camp for business men here after a day's work of drawing clothing, guns, and other equipment, settling in tents, and accomplishing the thousand and one other details of organization. Thunder showers tonight prevented a lecture by Captain Halstead Gorey, General Leonard Wood's aid, and all were glad to turn in after supper.

Steady showers made the first day in camp anything but pleasant. The ground resembles a great frog-pond and the men were able to do little drilling, even when it was not raining. But they had enough to do to get everything shipshape for the work that is to come in the next four weeks.

The specials from New York were in before 7 o'clock and the men crowded off for a breakfast of fruit, bacon, and eggs, hot rolls and coffee. Then they presented their credentials to the officers at headquarters representing Major Peter Murray, the camp commander, and were assigned to companies in lots of ten. Their present tentmates may include many of their friends who came in with them, but there will be a rearrangement of the tents on Wednesday on a new basis—according to height.

Brand-new guns were passed out to the men and they learned to fix their straps and to take out the bolt. Quantities of grease had to be removed before the guns would work smoothly. Theodore Rousseau, Mayor Mitchel's secretary, and Charles Evans Hughes, Jr., were among the early arrivals. Mr. Rousseau was sent to Campany I and Mr. Hughes to Company G.

Last year's Plattsburgers and officers of the regular troops stationed here were busy in the afternoon putting the "rookies" through the manual of arms. Youths in their teens, with the advantage of a year's seniority of training, were putting men much older through the paces in tones of command which demanded respect. The permanent noncommissioned officers will be chosen later in the week.

Company by company the recruits were called out to the headquarters of Chief Surgeon Major Herbert Shaw, where they underwent a physical examination and were inoculated against typhoid fever. Each man was stripped, and a close examination of his heart and lungs was made. The men's feet were examined also, and they received advice about their shoes and caring for calloused feet.

The supper hour was fixed for 6 o'clock, but in some unexplained manner the companies assembled in the mess halls an hour earlier. Cold meat was the piece de resistance for the evening meal, so they did not have to wait until the regular hour. Notice was given, however, that the supper hour was 6 thereafter.

Major Murray, through his Adjutant, Captain Edgar T. Collins, posted on the bulletin boards in the company streets the schedule for the month, which follows:

June 6, 7, 8, 9, and 10—Morning, calisthenics, school of soldier, and squad. Afternoon, elective instruction. Evening, conference, non-commissioned officers' school.

June 11—Sunday.

June 12, 13, 14, 15, 16, 17—Morning, calisthenics, infantry instruction, field training. Afternoon, elective instruction, small-arms firing regulations. Evening, conference, non-commissioned officers' school.

June 18—Sunday.

June 19, 20, 21, 22—Morning and afternoon, target practice, elective instruction. Evening, conference, non-commissioned officers' school.

June 23, 24—Morning, battalion instruction, march protection. Afternoon, elective instruction. Evening, conference, non-commissioned officers' school.

June 25—Sunday.

June 26, 27, 28, 29, 30, July 1—March and manoeuvres.

July 2—March, turning in of equipment, discharge.

The daily program begins with reveille at 5:45, mess at 6:25, and sick call at 7 o'clock. Then comes four hours' drill. Noon mess is at 12 and at 1:20 P. M. The men report for instruction in elective training. Parade is at 5:20, mess at 6. The evening lecture is from 7 to 8. Call to quarters is sounded at 10 and taps at 10:30. On Sundays and holidays the program is one hour later.

Major Gen. Leonard Wood is expected to arrive here Thursday, and he will remain during most of the encampment.

Major Harrison Hall, who is in charge of provisional troops, consisting of a battalion of coast artillery, is busy getting ready for the July encampment, which, it is expected, will consist of four regiments. The present camp, for one regiment, was made by his troops. There are 300 tents, holding eight men each, for the recruits and their instructors. Beside that each battalion has a mess hall, 150 feet long and 50 feet wide. Then there are many wooden buildings for store houses, headquarters, &c.

The camp has an official newspaper. It is called The Training Camp News, and Captain W. H. Waldron of Company B is the editor. It is to be issued Tuesdays and Fridays from a tent in Company B. Newspaper reporters who are enlisted in the camp will prite it.

59 REPORTED KILLED BY SOUTHERN STORMS

Tornadoes Cause Great Property Damage in Arkansas—Communication Cut Off.

LITTLE ROCK, Ark., June 5.—Fifty-nine persons are reported dead and more than 100 injured in a series of tornadoes that swept Arkansas this afternoon. All means of communication are crippled, and it is feared the list of casualties will be increased by later reports.

According to a dispatch from Hot Springs, three men were killed and heavy property damage was caused there. A church was demolished, a skating rink blown down, and the electric light plant was damaged. The city is without light or power.

MEMPHIS, Tuesday, June 6.—A dispatch to the Iron Mountain Railroad office here tonight from Bald Knob, Ark., reported that several persons were killed and that considerable property damage was done in White County by a tornado which swept through Central Arkansas today. The town of Judsonia was reported badly damaged.

A special train left tonight for Judsonia and for Kensett, where many were said to be injured, carrying physicians and nurses. Orders were issued for another train to proceed from Little Rock.

MORE IMMIGRANTS HERE.

291,527 Came In Since Last July—Our Population Goes Up.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, June 5. — Immigrant returns for the first ten months of the present fiscal year show that 291,327 immigrants have been admitted into the United States since July 1, 1915. In that period there have departed from the country 212,478 emigrant aliens, making a net increase of population of 79,049 by immigration during the ten months ended with April.

For the entire year, ended June 30, 1915, the net increase by immigration was but 50,070. The greatest volume of immigration continues to come from Southern Europe. There entered the country from Greece in April 4,168; from Italy, 4,087; from Spain, 1,012, and from Portugal, 1,106. The number of Irish was 1,387; Scandinavians, 2,112; English, 1,402; French, 2,525, and Germans, 1,055.

Motorman Held for Woman's Death.

Michale Latschauer, 45 years old, of 7,307 Fifth Avenue, Brooklyn, a motorman on the Fifth Avenue line, was held in $1,000 bail yesterday by Magistrate Geisman in the Fifth Avenue Court, Brooklyn, on a charge of homicide in connection with the death of Mrs. Rosalie Franzpame, 58, of 63 Floyd Street, Williamsburg. Mrs. Franzpame, crossing Fifth Avenue at Seventy-third Street, at 1 o'clock yesterday morning, was struck by a trolley car and hurled to the curb. The car did not stop, and the woman died two hours later in the Norwegian Hospital.

Baby Left on Rectory Steps.

A three-weeks-old girl baby, wrapped in a flannel blanket, and wearing a white cotton dress, was found last night on the steps of the rectory of the Church of the Holy Communion, Sixth Avenue and Twentieth Street, by a maid. She carried it to the Rev. Henry Mottet, rector of the church, who baptized it, and the baby was turned ver to the police of the West Twentieth Street Station, who sent the child to the foundling ward of Bellevue Hospital.

T. H. WHITNEY FINDS CITY IS INCONSISTENT

Criticises Granting West Side Track Franchise and Denying Brooklyn Certificate.

"SOUND POLICY VIOLATED"

Public Service Commissioner, in Opinion Sent to Board, Favors B. R. T. Extension.

The city is not entirely consistent in the matter of granting perpetual franchises in the opinion of Public Service Commissioner Travis H. Whitney, as expressed in an opinion filed with the commission yesterday, and as a case in point Mr. Whitney cites the proposed west side track situation. The Commissioner, in his opinion, approves the granting of a certificate of convenience and necessity to the Brooklyn Heights Railroad Company for permission to construct an extension of a surface line from Island Avenue—Avenue N—through private property to Flatbush Avenue, Brooklyn.

Commissioner Whitney points out that the granting of this certificate was opposed by the city, and at the same time, he said, it was the purpose of the city to make the important west side grant to the New York Central Railroad. In the matter of the certificate approved by Mr. Whitney the city had already taken a position. This was done at a meeting of the Board of Estimate on Feb. 18, when it adopted a report of its Committee on Franchises, which held that it would not conserve sound public policy to grant any certificate, the ultimate effect of which would be the establishment of a perpetual franchise.

"In my opinion, and as I stated to the Assistant Corporation Counsel at the last argument on this matter," Mr. Whitney says, "the city is not taking an entirely consistent attitude in the matter of the creation of perpetual franchises through the obtaining by a company of the right to construct and operate under the terms of a permanent easement, for the city, at the same time that it opposed this certificate in an undeveloped and outlying portion of the city where the right, even if were perpetual, will never be of importance, is proposing to grant to the New York Central & Hudson River Railroad Company permanent easements in real estate owned by the city along the west side of Manhattan, the effect of which will be the grant of a perpetual franchise to the Central Company over such right of way.

"The only difference I can see between the creation of a perpetual franchise by the granting of a permanent easement from a private property owner to a railroad corporation, as compared with the granting by a municipal corporation of a permanent easement or of the fee in property owned by such city to a railroad corporation, is that the latter is much more in violation of sound public policy, particularly when a municipal charter restricts the granting of a franchise if it is laid out on streets or public highways to a grant of twenty-five years. Such a public policy should control the city not only in the grant of a franchise but also in the grant of an easement."

Commissioner Whitney further tells the commission that, in his opinion, the consent of the city is not necessary in this case inasmuch as the railroad law, which covers the granting of franchises in streets, does not apply to routes laid out through private properties.

AUTOIST SHOT AT HOTEL.

Police Seek Railroad Laborer Who Has Disappeared.

Special to The New York Times.

NEW BRUNSWICK, June 5.—James Davidson of Jamesburg was shot and almost instantly killed after an automobile ride early this morning. Michalangelo Tufano, a section hand on the Pennsylvania Railroad at Deans, near here, is accused of the shooting.

Davidson and several other young men who accompanied him in his automobile had stopped at several hotels, including Dalker's Hotel at Deans, where they got some sandwiches.

While there they went out in the rear of the hotel. Tufano, who lives in a hut behind the hotel, came out and accused them of throwing a box through his window. There were some heated words, but the young men went inside.

Davidson was the last to go. His companions suddenly heard a shot and he staggered in, gasped, "I'm shot," and dropped dead. Tufano had disappeared, leaving his hut in dirorder.

A flagman at the Deans station said that he heard some one come running up and jump aboard a train that left there at about 1:30 this morning for New York, and Tufano is believed to have gone there.

Lawyer Hyman Found Disorderly.

Samuel F. Hyman, an attorney living in the Hotel Ansonia, was arraigned yesterday before Magistrate Murphy in the Jefferson Market court on a charge of disorderly conduct made by Patrolman Kraft of Traffic Squad C, for interferring with him in the discharge of his duty. Patrolman Kraft testified that while he was on post at Thirty-fourth Street and Broadway Saturday he had to stop a trolley car on the crosswalk to let out congested traffic, and that Hyman, who was prevented from crossing, abused him and threatened to have his uniform stripped from him. Magistrate Murphy found Hyman guilty of disorderly conduct and suspended sentence.

Hennessy Out of New Jersey Race.

TRENTON, N. J., June 5.—Senator Charles O'Connor Hennessy of Bergen County announced today that on account of impaired health he will not enter the race for Governor of New Jersey on the Democratic side, and declared also that he is out of politics. The Senator is in a sanitarium at Battle Creek, Mich.

BINDERS FOR PICTURE MAGAZINE.

Handsome binder to hold The New York Times Mid-Week Pictorial for $1.25 in cloth, and $2.00 in leather, by mail. Times Square, New York.—Advt.

POLICE WIRELESS PLANT ALL READY

Equipment Installed at Headquarters, with a Radius of 250 Miles.

FOR QUICK COMMUNICATION

Special Motor Cycle Squad to be Organized to Work with Home Defense League.

A complete wireless outfit has just been installed at Police Headquarters. Announcement of it was made yesterday by H. C. Case, secretary to Police Commissioner Arthur Woods. The station has a sending radius of more than 250 miles. It was given to the police by the Marconi Company as an aid to the efforts Commissioner Woods is making along the lines of police preparedness.

The station has sent and received messages from Sandy Hook and from incoming and outgoing vessels, and could if necessary communicate with the Government station at Arlington, Va., near Washington.

Nearly one hundred private wireless outfits scatttered throughout the city have been listed by the police, and headquarters can get into communication with them at any hour of the day or night. A special motor cycle squad will be organized shortly so that in time of need messages could be borne swiftly from these private stations to any point in the city.

Sixteen men on the force, all of them formerly telegraphers, are working now under the direction of Sergeant Charles E. Pearce, himself the holder of a first-grade commercial license as operator. When they receive their licenses in the wireless service they will then be used at headquarters and be ready also to go to any station where they may be wanted.

The wireless will supplant the old system of wig-wagging, which was the only system of communication the police had to fall back on if the telephone and telegraph failed. By using tall buildings messages could thus be relayed in a comparatively short time to any part of the city.

Along with the preparation within the force itself, the Citizens' Home Defense League has been recruited now to a strength of nearly 20,000 men. The members are organized in twenty companies of about one hundred men each and are drilled by their own officers under the direct supervision of the precinct Captain. Their names are on cards kept by the Captain, and they may be called out by him at any time. It is expected that they will supplement the regular police force in patrolling the city in times of danger.

Some trouble has been found to obtain suitable drill grounds for the league, vacant lots and public schools now being utilized.

MRS. SAGE AIDS COLLEGE.

Her $75,000 Check Completes Knox Endowment in Illinois.

Special to The New York Times.

ALBANY, June 5.—Mrs. Russell Sage has given $75,000 to Knox College of Galesburg, Ill., to make possible the securing of the amount to complete its half-million-dollar endowment campaign, which closes Wednesday. John H. Finley, State Commissioner of Education, carried the check to Knox College in person.

Knox College is President Finley's alma mater and his first college presidency, he having been its President from 1892 to 1899.

Another Strauss Murder Arrest.

Harry Gordon, 21 years old, of 129 Rodney Street, Brooklyn, was arrested yesterday at West and Desbrosses Streets, as he was about to take a ferry to New Jersey. Detectives Woods and Williams, who made the arrest, said Gordon was suspected of having been implicated in the fight on Jan. 9, 1914, which resulted in the death of Frederick Strauss, an aged court clerk. Nine persons were indicted a few days ago for this shooting.

ACCUSED OF MOVIE FRAUD.

Prisoner Offered Chaplin Films Cheap, Complainant Charges.

Special to The New York Times.

ATLANTIC CITY, N. J., June 5.—Charged with misusing the mails, Frank H. West, alias Bozzell, was arrested here last Thursday by local detectives and today was put in $1,000 bail by direction of Postal Inspector Furness of Philadelphia. West is charged by William W. West of Abington, Va., with having offered to sell Charley Chaplin and other moving-picture films at greatly reduced prices. The Virginian told the Atlantic City police that West had no films and no way of getting them, that he demanded $115 for a reel, $60 of which he wanted in advance. He says that moving-picture theatre owners all over the country are being swindled by these same methods.

The complainant said he offered to buy from West, but refused to pay in advance. He agreed that if the films were shipped and proved satisfactory he would pay cash for them at the express office where received. The prisoner admitted he had no films, but said he could get them if he had money to get them with. He will be taken to Camden tomorrow by Inspector Furness on a Federal warrant, which was issued today.

The RHEINAROONS these many moons
Have known the best of cheer,
For one and all have learned to call
For Liebmann's Rheingold Beer.

Rheingold Beer

The Rheinaroons are just pleasant little figures to help remind you of Rheingold Beer. They are cheerful little chaps intended to convey the idea of sociability and contentment that come from drinking a temperance beverage that is at once helpful and refreshing.

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WHIPPED MILK AND CREAMY

Liquid Chocolate

Made from *NINETY PER CENT.* pure *GRADE A MILK*, the *Highest Quality Chocolate* and a bit of sugar, all blended together by a *new Patent Spanish Process.*

The rich Cream and Milk globules being crushed and whipped into minute particles, their healthful properties retained, thus imparting a Richness and Smoothness unobtainable in any other method.

There is nothing in the *long, hot summer* days that will *quench your thirst* in a more satisfying manner or furnish you with a more splendid, *sustaining food* during the luncheon hour.

Your *Kiddies* will love it. It will give *Health* and *Vigor* to them.

To a *NEW MOTHER* it will bring strength for Herself and the Baby.

For serving Unexpected Guests, for Seashore and Yachting Parties, on Automobile Journeys, or for any occasion that demands an easy and quickly served drink and food beverage, it is indispensable.

It is ready to serve, *instantly*, just as it comes from the bottle. It will keep *indefinitely* in *any climate.*

It can be served hot as well as cold, makes delicious *ICE CREAM* when frozen.

Two sizes—Half pints and pints. Get it from your Grocer, Druggist, or the better Fountains.

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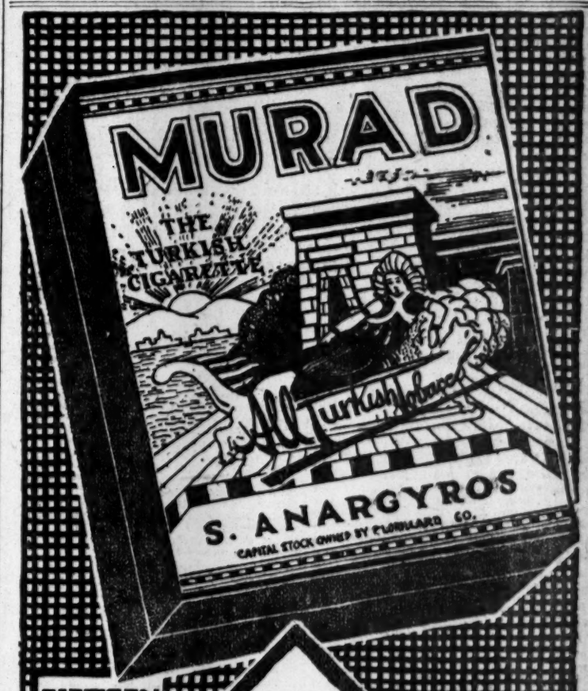

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SUFFRAGISTS SURE VICTORY IS NEAR

Mrs. Belmont, in Chicago, Hails Present as Hour of Women's Civic Emancipation.

TWO ORGANIZATIONS BUSY

Convention Speeches Are Made by Leaders, Who Insist They Have No Candidates.

Special to The New York Times.

CHICAGO, June 5.—Mrs. O. H. P. Belmont of New York, for nine years a national leader in woman's suffrage agitation, arrived today enthusiastic, hopeful, and defiant. She has taken the Joseph Coleman residence at 712 Rush Street, and will entertain extensively.

"If there ever was any doubt in my mind about the adoption of the demands of the Congressional Union it has been removed," said Mrs. Belmont. "I am sure that the Susan B. Anthony amendment will be passed within the next year.

"Before that great goal is reached the women of New York City will have placed New York among the suffrage States. The women of that city have been making great headway, and immediate success is bound to be the result of their wonderful fight."

When asked about the hopes for harmony in the suffrage ranks in Chicago during the present week, Mrs. Belmont expressed disregard of the activities of any other organization than the Congressional Union for Woman Suffrage.

"We, as members of the Congressional Union, do not recognize any other suffrage organization," she said.

"Don't you realize that there are now in Chicago thousands of women who favor suffrage but are not identified with the Congressional Union?" she was asked.

"Certainly," she replied. "They can do no harm. Any one who has had any dealings with politicians knows it is necessary to approach them at all sorts of angles if any results are to be obtained. A new woman's world is about to be created. From this day forward this history of the woman movement throughout the world will be one of emancipation and entrance into the councils of the Nation."

Two suffrage organizations today went into convention activities to accomplish the same end by different means. The Congressional Union faction met at the Blackstone Theatre, determined to launch a fourth party. The National American Women's Suffrage Association will meet at the Princess Theatre tomorrow to draft resolutions in the hope of securing by peaceful means adoption of the suffrage plank by the three great parties.

The Congressional Union, headed by Miss Alice Paul, was militantly inclined. The National Suffrage Association, headed by Mrs. Carrie Chapman Catt, was determined, but inclined more to persuasion than force. Approximately 25,000 women, it was announced today, would march in the suffrage parade Wednesday as a demonstration of strength before delegates to the Republican and Progressive Conventions.

Speeches at the convention today were made by Miss Maude Younger of California, Miss Lucy Burns of Washington, Vice Chairman of the Congressional Union; Harriet Stanton Blatch of New York, and Mrs. Ida Finney Mackrelle of California. Miss Younger delivered the keynote speech, urging the women to stand for equal suffrage and that alone in this campaign.

"With the formation of the woman's party," Miss Younger said, "a new force marches on the political field, a new cry rings out in the national campaign. For the first time in a Presidential election the voting women are a factor to be reckoned with.

"The Woman's Party has no candidates, and but one plank, the enfranchisement of the women of America through Federal amendment. There is no higher service for which we can use our votes. With enough women in each State organized to hold the balance of power, the women voters may determine the Presidency of the United States."

Miss Burns laid blame for the defeat of the National Suffrage Constitutional Amendment on the Democratic Party.

Miss Ann Martin of Reno, Nev., was elected permanent Chairman. In her opening remarks she said: "The object of our party is not to create sex antogonism. It has no fantastic vision of sex solidarity. It is simply an organization of the 4,000,000 voting women in the twelve suffrage States who place equal suffrage before the interests of any political party."

Mrs. Belmont said that all politicians would be taught something about their business this year by the women. As to what women could do with their votes after they have obtained nation-wide equal suffrage, Mrs. Belmont said that time and women only could tell.

"Woman does not ask the vote for her own selfish interests," Mrs. Belmont said, "but as a demand against the injustice which has excluded one-half the human race from the right to speak for itself and to vote for itself."

Committees were appointed as follows: Permanent Organization—Mrs. Lillian Kerr, Colorado; Miss Margaret Lee, Utah; Mrs. J. H. Morrow, Montana. Rules—Mrs. Louise Garnet, Utah; Dr. Caroline Spencer, Colorado; Miss Hortense McManus, Idaho. On Hearings Before Republican, Democratic, and Progressive Conventions—Miss Mabel Vernon, Nevada; Mrs. Avery Coonley, Illinois; Miss Elizabeth Gerberding, California.

PHILADELPHIA, June 5.—Twenety delegates, representing the Woman Suffrage Party of Pennsylvania, left this city for Chicago to attend the convention and demand the insertion of a plank in the Republican platform favoring woman suffrage. Prior to their departure a rally was held on the City Hall Plaza here, a feature of which was the sending skyward of 100 small balloons bearing a message for equal suffrage.

IOWA VOTES AGAINST WOMAN SUFFRAGE

Early Returns Indicate Defeat in Statewide Election on Franchise Amendment.

DES MOINES, Iowa, June 5.—Returns tonight from the eastern counties of Iowa in today's Statewide election in which an amendment giving the ballot to women was voted upon, indicated that suffrage had been beaten.

The vote in 108 precincts out of a total of 2,297 was: For suffrage, 6,069; against, 11,062.

Early returns indicated that W. L. Harding of Sioux City had been nominated in the Republican primaries for Governor over his three opponents, George Cosson of Audubon, Joseph H. Allen of Pocohontas, and Carl Kuehule of Denison.

E. T. Meredith of Des Moines was unopposed as the Democratic Gubernatorial candidate.

Mrs. Arthur M. Dodge, President of the National Association Opposed to Woman Suffrage, said last night:

"We expected to win. It is another victory for women over the sophistry of woman suffrage; our twelfth at the polls since 1912!

"It was a question of getting out the vote and of having the voters informed on both sides. Whenever we have sufficient time and money to spread this information, it means an anti-suffrage victory, because the majority of both men and women think clearly and register a common sense decision when they have the facts on any subject brought to their attention."

BRUMBAUGH GOT 233,095.

Complete Vote in the Pennsylvania Primaries Announced.

HARRISBURG, Penn., June 5.—The State Department today completed the vote for President in the recent primary election in the sixty-seven counties of the State. The vote is as follows:

Republican — Brumbaugh, 233,095; Roosevelt, 12,359; Ford, 20,285; Hughes, 1,504; Knox, 382; Root, 242; Grundy, 774; scattering, 1,284.

Democratic—Wilson, 142,202; Ford, 1,582; scattering, 257.

Washington—Roosevelt, 3,715; scattering, 2,943.

Socialist—Benson, 1,597; scattering, 173.

Prohibition—Brumbaugh, 242; Wilson, 241; scattered, 200.

Democratic Sweep in Chicago.

CHICAGO, June 5.—The entire Democratic ticket was elected by a substantial majority at today's judicial election. The bridge bond issue of more than $5,000,000 and the electric light extension bond issue carried. The bond issue for a new Criminal Courts Building failed. Seven Superior Court Judges were elected.

Republicans Win in Norwich.

NORWICH, Conn., June 5.—The Republicans swept Norwich in the biennial Mayoralty election today and regained control of the City Government. Allyn L. Brown, Republican, was elected Mayor over Henry Gebrath, Democrat, by 49 votes.

WAITER'S TIP WORTH $70,000

Quinn Tells in Suit How He Invested $500 on Diner's Advice.

The story of how John Quinn, a waiter at Delmonico's Restaurant, took a tip on the stock market from a customer and ran $500 up to $70,000 was told when Quinn's suit to recover $34,411 from Rudolph Schaik and Otto Wagner was begun before Justice Kelby yesterday in the Supreme Court, Brooklyn.

According to Quinn, Schaik and Wagner were stock brokers. Mr. Schaik, while dining and being waited upon by Quinn in April, 1898, advised him to put his savings in stock of the Brooklyn Rapid Transit, and, Quinn alleged, he gave Schaik $500 to invest for him, after which the stock rose rapidly in value. Quinn said he left the money with the brokerage firm on account, and speculated further in B. R. T. and other stocks, until he had $70,000 credited to him on the books of the firm.

The firm paid him $15,580 at one time and $588 at another time, Quinn alleged, and later he went to court to obtain an accounting. Finally, in 1912, he was told, he said, that there was nothing more coming to him, but, he asserted, there should have been a balance of the amount he has sued for.

Schaik and Wagner, in their defense, said they owed Quinn nothing, as the amount he has demanded was lost in speculation. They also declared that, under the Statute of Limitations, Quinn had no right to bring suit. The trial will be continued today.

FLAG BURNERS IN COURT.

Nine of Bouck White's Followers Paroled for Further Hearing.

Nine participants in Bouck White's flag-burning festival in the rear of his Church of the Social Revolution were arraigned yesterday before Magistrate McAdoo in the Tombs Court on a charge of desecrating the flag. All of the defendants pleaded not guilty, and were paroled in custody of their counsel, Simon Pollock, until next Thursday.

The prisoners were George Harris, Fred Ames, Marco Gattano, Louis Cherkoff, Amanda Hull, Don Hennesi, Louis Weber, Robert W. Davis, and Robert Henkel. Rosa Fein, a girl, who played a part in the flag burning demonstration, failed to appear in court. Magistrate McAdoo directed that she be produced on Thursday.

The complaint against the flag destroyers was signed by Mrs. Alice Hunt, a boardinghouse keeper at 123 West Twenty-first Street, and the Rev. Mercer Green Johnston of Newark, N. J.

Mrs. William Cumming Story, President of the Daughters of the Revolution, said yesterday that the facts concerning the flag burning would be reported to the National Board of the organization for action when it meets in Washington on June 22.

Drowns When Mud Scow Sinks.

One member of the crew of Mud Scow No. 4, owned by Daly & Ivans, was drowned when the scow sunk late yesterday three and one-half miles east-southeast of Scotland Lightship. The scow was in tow of the tug Imperial at the time of the accident.

ARREST BOLTON HALL AND MRS. EASTMAN

Police Take Two Leaders in Birth-Control Movement on Warrants.

OTHERS MAY BE ACCUSED

Criminal Charges Follow Meeting of Propagandists Held in Union Square on May 20.

Bolton Hall, an attorney at 29 Broadway, and Mrs. Ida Rauh Eastman were arrested yesterday on charges of distributing pamphlets on birth control at a public meeting at Union Square on May 20. The charge is a misdemeanor. Mr. Hall was arraigned in the Yorkville Court and released on bail for examination. Mrs. Eastman was arrested in the office of her husband, editor of The Masses, a weekly paper, at 5 West Sixteenth Street. She was not taken to court, but was released in $500 bail for examination today in the Yorkville Court.

The warrants on which the arrests were made were issued by Chief Magistrate McAdoo at the request of police officials, who had received reports from the detectives assigned to attend the Union Square meeting. Several other prominent men and women who took part in the meeting and in the distribution of the printed matter will either be summoned to court or arrested on similar charges, it was intimated last night.

Chief Magistrate McAdoo said last night that the names of those at the meeting were called to his attention last week, when application for several warrants was made by the police. District Attorney Swann did not appear in the cases, the Chief Magistrate said.

Among the men and women mentioned as being at the meeting were Leonard D. Abbott, Bolton Hall, Miss Jessie Ashley, Miss Ida Rauh Eastman, and Mrs. John Sloan. Emma Goldman, who had finished a sentence of fifteen days in the Workhouse for lecturing on birth control, was also active at the meeting.

It was announced at the meeting that, as District Attorney Swann had said he would not prosecute persons who distributed birth control information at properly regulated meetings, arrangements would be made for opening a headquarters for the distribution of this information. Miss Goldman at that time said a committee of 100 had offered their services and would work for relays, so that if some of the members of the committee were arrested others could continue the work.

Before this meeting took place it was charged that discrimination seemed to exist in the prosecution of those advocating birth control. Mary Ware Dennett Stokes, who had requested her name to be placed on the program of speakers, said Miss Goldman had not been prosecuted for giving out similar printed matter at a dinner in the Hotel Brevoort and subsequently at Carnegie Hall.

Mrs. Eastman, accompanied by her husband, was taken to the West Twentieth Street Station, where Eastman protested when Lieutenant Ivory asked for $1,000, as it was then after court hours. Policeman Schilling, who made the arrest, finally took Mrs. Eastman to the West Thirtieth Street Station, where bail in $500 was accepted. A surety company signed the bond. The warrant mentioned the defendant as "Ida Rauh."

After the bond had been disposed of, Eastman wrote a letter to Police Commissioner Woods. It was said, complaining of the treatment accorded his wife by her arrest. Mrs. Eastman, who is a sculptor, was the owner of the sets of the company of Washington Square Players. She is also an attorney. She and her husband formerly lived at 68 Washington Square, but now have a home at Croton-on-Hudson.

Bolton Hall is well known for his advocacy of returning the land to the people, his activity in various social reforms, and his work in promoting the vacant lot gardens for the unemployed. He is a university extension lecturer, and the author of several books. He was born in Dublin in 1854, and went to school there. He was also graduated at Princeton University in 1875, and received a degree from Columbia University in 1888.

Gov. Philipp Undergoes Operation.

MILWAUKEE, Wis., June 5.—Governor Emanuel L. Philipp of Wisconsin underwent an operation for appendicitis here today. According to his physician, he is out of danger. Governor Philip had planned to go to Chicago to attend the Republican National Convention as a delegate at large. He was taken ill Saturday.

ROBERT M. SHAW WED TO ARTISTS' MODEL

Man Who Prosecuted Darling for Stealing His First Wife Kept Marriage Secret.

HER FAMILY AGAINST MATCH

Bride Posed for Noted Illustrators, Including Gibson and Henry Hutt.

Robert Marsden Shaw, a banker, of 20 Broad Street, who prosecuted unsuccessfully Richard Darling under the Mann White Slave act a year ago in White Plains on the charge of "stealing" his first wife, Mrs. Katherine Lyall Shaw, was married again in Brooklyn on June 1. He is now at the Hotel Traymre in Atlantic City with his bride, who was Miss Lillian Mahoney, 19 years old, a young woman whose head has been the model for drawings by Charles Dana Gibson and Henry Hutt. Mr. Shaw was divorced recently from his first wife.

The aunt and uncle of the bride, Mr. and Mrs. James Mahoney of 703 West 180th Street, who are Catholics and opposed the marriage of their niece with a divorced man, were notified by Mrs. Shaw over the telephone immdelately after the marriage which was performed privately by the Rev. Hayden Holmes of 28 Garden Place, Brooklyn. The only witnesses to the ceremony were Miss Fannie Hall, a friend of Mrs. Shaw, and a broker, who was best man and whose name could not be ascertained. Mr. and Mrs. Shaw went to the Hotel Vanderbilt and have since gone to Atlantic City where they will stay until July 1, when they will leave for Block Island. Mr. Shaw insisted on a secret wedding because of the opposition of his bride's relatives and because of the wide publicity provoked by his effort to use the Federal law against Darling.

Mrs. Shaw has been employed by the most fashionable shops on Fifth Avenue as a mannequin to introduce new styles. She was selected as one of the models to appear in the first fashion show put on the vaudeville stage, and later toured the country with the show. She has been the model for many pen-and-ink sketches which have appeared in magazines over the signatures of artists who specialise on beautiful heads and faces.

Mr. Shaw caused the arrest in 1914 of Richard S. Darling of 187 West Seventy-second Street, on the charge that he had violated the Mann act by enticing the first Mrs. Shaw to the Gedney Farms Hotel in White Plains. At the trial which took place at White Plains in May, 1915, Mrs. Shaw made a vigorous witness for the defense of Darling. The jury stood eleven to one for acquittal on the first ballot and found a verdict for acquittal on the second. The prosecution took place under a special section of the Mann act and was the first case of its kind to come to court.

Mr. Shaw brought an alienation suit against Darling for $50,000 and a similar suit for $25,000 against Mrs. Lyall, his mother-in-law, but neither was tried. Mrs. Shaw was unsuccessful later in a suit to annul the marriage.

AWARD LIBERTY DAY PRIZES.

Committee Distributes Several Hundred at the Hotel Astor.

The distribution of prizes won in the athletic and turner contests held in conjunction with the American Liberty Day celebration at the Sheepshead Bay Speedway Sunday took place last night at the Hotel Astor. Several hundred prizes were distributed to those who took part in the various events, ranging in size from a bronze medal to a bronze figure 6 feet high.

The majority of prizes were medals of bronze, silver, and gold. All of these bore an embossed figure of the Goddess of Liberty, with an American flag executed in enamel held in either hand. Stones of red, white, or blue were set in many of the medals. Then there were silver loving cups, some of them two feet in height, scarfpins, and gold watches. More than sixty prizes were given to the runners of the Marathon alone.

A number of the awards were so large that they were not brought to the hotel, but were sent direct to those entitled to them. These were figures in bronze or marble of life-like proportions. The total cost of the prizes was upward of $1,200.

Waite Before Prison Camera.

OSSINING, N. Y., June 5.—For the first time since reaching Sing Sing Prison, Dr. Arthur Warren Waite, the poisoner, was let out of the death house today. He was taken across the yard to the Rogues' Gallery to be photographed. He posed for two pictures, one a front and the other a profile view. "I think I am getting thin," Waite said to one of the officers, "the strain is showing on me." He was locked up again after being photographed.

MORGAN FIRM SET TRAP FOR SULTZER

Continued from Page 1.

Morgan concern was ordered to obtain 5,000 tons of cotton linters for the French Government. It proved to him, he said, beyond a doubt that there was a thief in the Morgan concern who had released the information.

WOODS TESTIFIES IN SECRET.

Committee May Have Asked About Staten Island Wiretapping.

Commissioner Arthur Woods resumed his testimony on police wiretapping at a secret hearing of the Thompson Committee yesterday afternoon. Senator Thompson wanted to question him about the direct tapping of wires by the police in cases where no permission to "listen in" was obtained from the telephone company. Commissioner Woods at his last appearance on the stand had promised to furnish the committee with information concerning the 350 requests made to the telephone company within the last two years for permission to tap wires.

Neither the Commissioner nor members of the Thompson Committee would discuss the testimony when the secret hearing was ended. Mr. Moss was asked if Commissioner Woods had been questioned regarding charges of wiretapping by Borough President Van Name and others making a fight against the garbage crematory on Staten Island. Mr. Moss would not answer the question.

Both Mayor Mitchel and Commissioner Woods refused to discuss charges of tapping Staten Island wires, but the Mayor gave out the following letter on the subject from William Wirt Mills of 240 Manor Head, West New Brighton, who has been a leader in the opposition to the garbage disposal plant:

Dear Mr. Mitchel: Commissioner Waldstein has just called to my attention the publication in this morning's newspapers to the effect that I have charged that my telephone wire had been tapped incidental to the fight that we are making in Staten Island against the location there of a garbage reduction plant.

I told him, and I am glad to tell you, that I have made no such charges. Soon after the beginning of this fight I did suspect mischief, supervision, that was about the middle of March,) and I did have inquiries made directly from the local manager of the telephone service, who denied that there was any tapping. Since then there has been increasing suspicion that several of our wires have been tapped, but I have no means of knowing whether such is the fact. Very truly yours,

WILLIAM WIRT MILLS.

Mr. Moss said yesterday that he could not say whether the Thompson Committee would go into the charges of wiretapping on Staten Island and that it had not been settled when the next session on wiretapping will be held.

Mayor Mitchel was asked whether he had yet made any charges to District Attorney Swann with the view to starting legal proceedings in the alleged conspiracy said by the Mayor to involve Dr. D. C. Potter, Dean Potter, Father W. B. Farrell, and others in the Catholic Church.

"I have made no formal charges," said the Mayor. He would not answer the question whether he had made any informal charges.

OPEN NIGHT COURT FOR CIVIL CASES

City Will Try Experiment for the Benefit of Day Workers.

FOUR SITTINGS A WEEK

Only Actions Involving $50 or Less Will Be Tried—Justices Assigned.

The new night municipal court for wage earners, intended to give judgment in civil cases involving sums less than $50, was opened in the Second Municipal District Court House, 204 Madison Street, last night. Since there were no cases on the calendar Justice Aaron J. Levy, President of the Board of Municipal Court Justices, adjourned court to June 15, when four sittings a week will be held.

After conferring with his colleagues in the Second District, Justices Gustave Hartman, Benjamin Hoffman, and Leonard A. Snitkin, Justice Levy formally told the fifty persons in the court room of the necessity for such a court, of the struggle to get it, and what the municipal Justices intended to do with the experiment. He spoke of the need for the court, especially in the congested district, where laborers who had actions for their wages could not afford to take a day from their work to appear in court.

Although only one of seventy-one plaintiffs expressed a preference for a night trial in cases filed since May 15 the Municipal Court Justices believe wage earners will use the court more when they realize its advantages. More than fifty of those plaintiffs were represented by attorneys for three legal aid societies, Justice Levy said, and might not have expressed a preference to counsel. It was pointed out, however, that only five of those cases were contested and came to trial ultimately.

Justice Levy remarked that the counsel for legal aid societies had told the clerk that they did not wish night trials. Then Nathan D. Perlman, who introduced in the Assembly the bill for a night court that was later vetoed by Mayor Mitchel, who said that it contained mandatory provisions, asked Justice Levy for permission to talk. He said he thought the court was not having a fair chance for life and expressed the opinion that all the wage cases ought to be assigned to night trial.

Since Mayor Mitchel gave his permission for the experimental court upon request of the Justices, Justice Levy will make a report to the Board of Justices today. If this court is successful it is expected that others will be established here and in the other boroughs.

All of the Justices of the Second District, as well as others who were at the first session of the court, said they thought the court would be a benefit to the people and ought to have a fair trial. It is expected that the court will be open from 8 to 11 o'clock the first four nights of every week. Assignments of Justices will be in rotation, just as in other municipal courts.

BANK CLERK DIES AT DESK.

National City Employe Inherited a Fortune, but Kept at Work.

Though he was 57 years old when the death of his father in 1912 gave him a fortune, William H. Harriman, mail clerk in the National City Bank, declined to quit his post. Inactivity meant stagnation, he declared, and he kept at his job steadfastly until late yesterday afternoon. Then other clerks who, like him, had remained over time to complete their work saw Mr. Harriman topple over his desk. He was dead of heart disease when they reached him.

Mr. Harriman was the son of Charles Harriman, a real estate developer, who founded Greystone, where the estate of Samuel Untermyer, the one-time home of Samuel Tilden, is located.

William H. Harriman had worked in the National City Bank for thirty-five years. He lived at 701 West 179th Street, and leaves a brother and two sisters.

The PARIS GARTERS made with the new Ridgeweave elastic, have a 200%-stretch. This webbing fits the largest legs comfortably and the thinnest legs securely.

25 and 50 cents

When you find the name PARIS on the back of the shield, you know you are buying the genuine.

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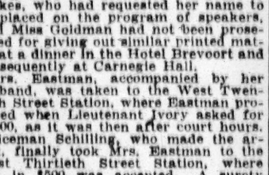

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No metal can touch you

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Renting Agent—Room 406. Telephone 1000 Bryant.

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The New Whole Wheat Food with the *Delicious Flavor* originated by the Kellogg Toasted Corn Flake Co

REMARKABLE how quickly KRUMBLES, the delicious new whole Wheat food, has taken its permanent place on the American table!

Krumbles has the full appetizing flavor and sweetness of wheat, now brought out for the first time by the Kellogg method.

Krumbles is prepared from the *whole* of the wheat. It contains *all* the starch, *all* the protein, *all* the mineral salts, *all* the phosphates, and *all* the bran. It is cooked, "krumbled," and delicately toasted—all the food value is ready to be assimilated.

In the *WAXTITE* package—10c.
Look for this signature.

Children like Krumbles and it Builds them up

W. K. Kellogg

"Built Like a Skyscraper"
SHAW-WALKER

Jump! Yes—jump square-footed into the drawer of a Shaw-Walker Steel Letter File. You can't hurt it. Drawer will run just as smoothly and silently afterwards

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STEEL LETTER FILES

THIS strength and rigidity come from skyscraper construction—uprights, cross-pieces and sills of real channel steel.

And all parts are made into solid *one-piece* steel by electric spot-welding. No nuts—no bolts—no rivets—no rods—no screws.

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Highest awards at San Francisco and San Diego Expositions, 1915. Examine a Shaw-Walker File up against your old equipment, and you'll understand why. You'll understand also our guarantee: Money back if it isn't the best file you ever owned.

Phone us now to send you one. Franklin 2261.

SHAW-WALKER
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Complete catalog of Wood Files, Steel Files, File Desks, File Safes and Supplies for all files on request.

We can use several experienced filing cabinet salesmen. Call or write us at above address.

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SHAW-WALKER
STEEL LETTER FILES

CROESUS

If he were alive today, Croesus would *save* money by buying Socony Motor Gasoline.

STANDARD OIL CO. OF N.Y.

Georges

MODEL SUITS

for men and young men

At $25

⅛ silk lined, silk sleeves and single vest back.

Ready to Wear—BUT distinctive from "ready-mades."

At this price we specialize on a wide range of models and materials that should interest the best dressers who have been accustomed to pay some high class tailor $40 to $50 for a suit.

Georges method of garment production is responsible for this lowering of cost without sacrificing style, materials or tailoring. Our New York custom shops eliminate all in-between costs—**and duplicate the latest** creations of **Fifth Avenue's** most exclusive style originators.

Materials include nobby plaids in tropical weight worsteds and cassimeres, homespuns, both light and dark colors; plain flannels, blues, green, brown and grays; neat stripe effects, prominent chalk lines—and many others too numerous to mention.

Georges

TWO New York Stores

42 West 34th,

Bet. Broadway and 5th Ave.

Also corner of

Broadway at 36th,

Marlborough Hotel Building.

Open Evenings.

Out of Town Stores:—

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People Like That

By KATE LANGLEY BOSHER

"Gentle, helpful, and kindly in its sympathy is this little story by the author of 'Mary Cary'."—*N. Y. Outlook.*

"Kate Langley Bosher, in 'People Like That,' gives the public by far the strongest novel she has yet written. . . . There are touches of irresistible humor. There is that insight into human nature which is one of the chief characteristics of all Mrs. Bosher's works."—*Richmond Journal.*

"There is a vein of genuine humor running through the story, which also contains touching sentiment and real pathos."—*San Francisco Bulletin.*

$1.25 net.

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Established 1817.

Story of the War.

The men in the trenches, under fire, and on the march, the naval encounters, the life of the peoples at war, in The New York Times Mid-Week Pictorial. Bound volumes, 10 numbers, in one book, at one dollar. A limited number of these handsome books containing Nos. 3 to 12 of the weekly issues (Nos. 1 and 2 being out of print). $1.00 a volume, cloth.

EXPERTS TO DISCUSS CITY WATER SUPPLY

Convention Delegates Will Deal with the Problem of Pollution and Other Questions.

SAFETY FIRST SUGGESTED

President of the Association Thinks Watershed Should Be Amply Safeguarded.

Delegates to the thirty-sixth annual convention of the American Water Works Association, which will hold sessions daily at the Hotel Astor until June 9, arrived by the hundred yesterday and completed their work of organization.

Among the early arrivals was Theodore A. Leisen, General Superintendent of the Board of Water Commissioners of Detroit and Chairman of the association's Committee on Prevention of Stream and Lake Pollution. One of the matters that is likely to come before the committee is the question of the pollution of the water supply of New York City by sewage from the public institutions within the Croton watershed. The committee may recognize the effort of the Merchants' Association and of citizens generally to prevent the erection within the watershed of the Mohansic State Hospital for the Insane and the New York Training School for Boys, which institutions would add their sewage to that of the institutions already in the watershed and so, in the opinion of many, increase the danger to this city from polluted water.

Mr. Leisen was not prepared to discuss the problem of the Croton watershed, but consented to voice several general conclusions on the subject of water pollution. The sum of his opinion was that sewage disposal plants, under favorable conditions, might be made reasonably efficacious in preventing pollution, but that it was the wiser policy not to risk the presence of domiciles where their presence would menace a water supply.

"Relatively small quantities of sewage," said Mr. Leisen, "emptying into a relatively large quantity of water can be purified sufficiently for practical purposes, though of course our purification plants are not yet perfect. I should say that where they have to be used, if the volume of sewage is not too great and the volume of water not too small, purification plants are a reasonably good protection. Economic necessity often requires their use. For instance, the cost of removing all danger of pollution by depopulation might well be prohibitive. In such a case, if the water cannot be piped through the affected region purification plants are all that is left."

The Croton watershed case was then put to Leisen hypothetically. He was asked to consider the case of a not extremely large supply of water at present protected from pollution at its source only by efforts to purify or divert a large quantity of sewage, and then he was asked to give his opinion on the advisability of erecting within the watershed two large institutions which could be placed elsewhere without prohibitive cost.

"In such a case," he said, "I should say that it would be decidedly better not to erect the institutions within the watershed. If they are not there they certainly cannot add to the danger from pollution, and if their presence in the watershed adds to the volume of sewage to be disposed of they may be dangerous to the residents of the city."

Several of the committees of the association met and formulated their work for the convention. The delegates had a get-together entertainment last night in their exhibition room at the Astor, where water-works appliances are on view.

Mayor Mitchel is scheduled to deliver the address of welcome at 10:30 o'clock this morning, and further greetings to the delegates will be heard from William Williams, Commissioner of Water Supply, Gas, and Electricity, and Charles Strauss, President of the Board of Water Supply of the City of New York. Nicholas S. Hill, Jr., President of the association, will respond on behalf of the association. The morning session will be occupied with the receipt of reports from routine committees and officers.

E. W. Haseltine will read a paper on "Experience with a Card Consumer's Ledger," and Mark Wolff will follow with an illustrated lecture on "Interpretation of Water Works Accounts."

The delegates will visit the Kensico Dam tomorrow afternoon. Shopping tours, concerts, and other entertainments have been provided for the wives and daughters of the delegates.

INTERPRET HARRISON LAW.

Supreme Court Decides It Only Applies to Those Who Deal in Drugs.

WASHINGTON, June 5.—The Supreme Court has interpreted the Harrison Federal Drug act of 1914, making it unlawful for any person not registered under the law to have opium in his possession, as applying only to those who deal in the drug and not to those who use it.

President Wilson signed the Harrison act on Dec. 17, 1914, and it became effective on March 1, 1915. Its provisions were held to apply in the same manner as the New York State law known as the Boylan act, which is now enforced here under the personal liability clause of the measure, applying penalties to the user and seller for any violation. Under the State law it is a violation to have forbidden narcotics in one's possession except in the case of a prescription or registration to sell.

Charles B. Towns, 293 Central Park West, one of the experts who drafted important features of the State law and the Harrison bill, made this comment on the decision:

"The ruling of the Federal court is upon one of its most important features. Under this ruling a user of narcotics may have a barrel of poisonous and habit-forming drugs in his possession without being subject to personal liability to the law, or even to tell where he obtained the drugs. While the State law covers this point in New York, it opens the way in other States for return of the old abuses and makes it easy for the user to continue the habit. It is a very serious conflict with the provisions of the New York State law.

"The national law should be equally effective, if any actual reform is to be accomplished throughout the country, because of the ease with which opium and other drugs may be smuggled into the United States. Opium and other narcotics purchasable without regulation in Canada are easily smuggled across the wide and unprotected border. It is sent also from Cuba and Porto Rico."

Purify Your Homes

Join in the "Clean Up" campaign by disinfecting all cellars, closets, yards and other suspicious places, after the rubbish has been removed.

Safeguard Your family.

Use **Platt's Chlorides** all over the home, especially in sinks, tubs, toilets and basins.

Safe, Strong and Economical.

Destroys bad odors and kills germs.

Platt's Chlorides

The Odorless Disinfectant

Two sizes, 25 and 50 cents.

RIDICULES "YELLOW PERIL."

Japanese Writer Compares Mikado's Navy and Our Own.

The American Peace Society gave out yesterday an article written by K. K. Kawakami, a Japanese writer, in which Mr. Kawakami, who is the author of "American-Japanese Relations" and "Asia at the Door," compares the naval programs of this country and Japan, and points out the absurdity of the often repeated statement that Japan is preparing for war with the United States. The article has been written for the Advocate of Peace and will appear in that publication.

"Since the Wilson Administration announced its stupendous defense program," says Mr. Kawakami, "advocates of preparedness have been harping upon the popular notion of the 'Japanese peril.' They have been telling us that the Mikado has a navy powerful enough to attack the United States, once he makes up his mind to pick a quarrel. Let us see how true such a statement is.

"'At present Japan's naval fleet consists of six dreadnoughts, including two now under construction; four battle cruisers, three battleships of the predreadnought type, four cruisers, fifty destroyers, and seventeen submarines. All told Japan's warships aggregate 500,484 tons. As against this strength America has a fleet totaling 1,271,117 tons.

"To enter into details, the American navy, as it stands today, consists of nineteen dreadnoughts, (including two under construction, known as 43 and 44;) twenty-three battleships of the predreadnought type, ten cruisers, sixty-three destroyers, fifty-one submarines, and twenty-two colliers."

The writer points out that the American dreadnoughts are equipped with a larger number of powerful guns than are the vessels of similar type in the Japanese Navy. He says also that, unlike the American destroyers, most of the Japanese ships of that type are of the coast defense and not seagoing types, the American destroyers aggregating 73,007 tons, whereas the Japanese flotilla totals 80,118 tons. The same proportions in favor of the United States prevail, he points out, in the other types of fighting ships.

"It is evident," continues Mr. Kawakami, "that the existing naval strength of Japan is about one-third that of the United States. And yet this is the fleet which has been constantly held up by certain publicists as a menace to the Pacific coast of America.

SEEK KOBRE INSURANCE.

Depositors Want $100,000 Dead Banker's Relatives Carried.

The case of Max Kobre, the private banker who was to have been tried for grand larceny yesterday, was stricken from the calendar in the Supreme Court, Criminal Branch, when Justice Shearn was informed that the man had died on Sunday. Kobre's banks on the east side and in Brooklyn were taken over by the State Banking Department in 1914 when Kobre was indicted.

Last April Kobre went to Assistant District Attorney Tompkins to negotiate a plea of guilty. He said the Banking Department would consent if he would turn everything over to his depositors. He was told he could expect no leniency unless he stripped himself of everything, including the house he owned and a $2,000 personal insurance policy.

Kobre resented this and said he would rather commit suicide than allow the roof to be taken from the heads of his family.

"If you do that," said Kobre, "you can be sure that you will never try me."

Mr. Tompkins told him he would force him to trial unless he satisfied everybody. More than a week ago Kobre again said to Mr. Tompkins:

"Well, I don't think I'll put you to the trouble of trying me."

The losses to the depositors of Kobre's banks in New York amounted to about $2,467,000 and in Brownsville to $1,400,000. Up to date the depositors have received a dividend of 25 per cent.

According to the figures in the District Attorney's office Kobre had outstanding $375,000 worth of life insurance, the payments on which had been kept up by the Kobre Assets Committee. Of this amount $340,000 will revert to the benefit of the New York depositors. The Banking Department will also endeavor to obtain for the depositors another $100,000 carried by Kobre's relatives.

$55,915 to Borough Bank Depositors

A report of the liquidation of the Borough Bank of Brooklyn, made public yesterday by State Superintendent Richards, shows that there is at present on hand $55,915 in cash for distribution among the depositors of the institution. Real estate holdings constitute the greater part of the remaining assets of the bank. The accounting is to be submitted to the Supreme Court in Brooklyn and application will then be made for permission to pay a dividend to the depositors.

SAY PRICES OF MEAT WILL SOAR BY JULY 1

Dealers Predict That Choice Cuts Will Cost as Much as in the Civil War Days.

CATTLE SHORTAGE BLAMED

Europe's Beef Buying Also Named as a Factor in Situation—Freight Congestion Called Another.

According to leading retailers and big dealers the present outlook in the beef market indicates that beginning July 1 and continuing until the early part of September, the New Yorker who has meat regularly on his table will have to pay well for it. Meat prices during July and August, it was said yesterday, will be higher than ever before, and steaks and other choice cuts will be sold at prices higher than during the civil war.

The reason for the forthcoming enormous rise is attributed to an alleged shortage of cattle in the West, and also to the big quantities of refrigerated and preserved meats which have been sent overseas. Another explanation offered was the difficulties of transportation which have sprung up since the railroads have been taxed to capacity to handle the great volume of freight caused by "war business."

There is some consolation, however, in the fact that vegetables, milk, sugar and other kitchen supplies which the housewife must have are not at all likely to soar like meats. It was said yesterday that if there should be an increase in price it would, in all probability, be a slight one.

That the upward trend in meat prices is already quite noticeable is seen in the following comparison which was prepared from figures supplied by Emil Joseph, President of E. Joseph Sons, Inc., one of the leading Washington Market houses. The prices given are for corresponding periods:

MEATS.	1915.	1916.
Hindquarter Spring lamb	.20	.28
Leg of Spring lamb	.20	.25
Forequarter of lamb	.16	.22
French lamb chops	.25	.35
Leg of Canada mutton	.16	.20
Forequarter Canada mutton	.12½	.15
English mutton chops	.20	.25
Prime rib roast	.22	.28
Double roast, (roast and pot)	.18	.20
Porterhouse steak	.28	.35
Sirloin steak	.25	.28
Leg of milk veal	.22	.22
Shoulder of milk veal	.18	.18
Jersey pork loin	.16@	.18 .20
Fresh Jersey ham	.16@	.18 .22
Fresh pork tenderloin		.32
POULTRY.		
Philadelphia roast chickens	.24	.28@.32
Philadelphia broilers, pair	1.25	1.25
Philadelphia squab	1.10	1.00
Fancy Philadelphia fowls	.20	.25
Fancy Philadelphia salad chickens	.16	.18
Maryland geese	.22	out
Celery-fed ducklings	.24	.25
PROVISIONS.		
Hams	.22	.25
Special hams	.18	.22
Bacon	.22	.27

While meats have been steadily climbing, fish prices have in most cases gone down. Yesterday at Fulton Market in the retail stalls there were any amount of fine, fat mackerel to be had at 20 cents a fish. The average weight of the run on sale yesterday was about two pounds. A month ago the same fish cost 25 cents apiece.

In all the quotations of the prices prevailing at Fulton and Washington Markets, the housewife should remember the prices are those of big retailers, who buy and sell direct. For instance, at three Columbus Avenue and two upper Broadway butcher's shops yesterday, the average price for porterhouse steak was 46 cents a pound, while in five shops along Third Avenue the retailers were getting from 37 cents to 40 cents for the same cut. It was quite evident that the butchers, in great measure, fixed prices to fit the neighborhood.

TEMPLARS HOLD CONCLAVE.

The 103d Annual Gathering of Knights in This State.

More than 8,000 Knights Templar celebrated the 103d annual conclave of the Grand Commandery of the Knights Templar of New York at sessions held yesterday in the Masonic Temple at Claremont and Lafayette Avenues. The conclave was opened with a speech by William F. Elmandorf of Buffalo, Grand Commander of the State. Borough President Pounds, representing the Mayor, made a speech of welcome.

Several hundred of the Knights were entertained at Kismet Temple, Herkimer Street, near Nostrand Avenue, and several hundred others went to Coney Island.

TELLS OF ENO'S INSULTS.

Witness In Will Contest Says Rich Man Assailed His Guests.

Testimony to the effect that Amos F. Eno was incompetent when he signed the document purporting to be his will in which he left the residue of his estate, estimated at $5,000,000 or more, to Columbia College, was heard yesterday, when the trial was resumed before Surrogate Cohalan and a jury, by Charles W. Kohlsaat, for many years business adviser of the millionaire. The witness said that his employer became enfeebled both in mind and body, following a trip to Europe in 1914.

Reading from diaries kept by Mr. Eno, the witness showed how his employer constantly repeated an entry, many times a few lines apart. Very often Mr. Eno would have guests for luncheon, but could not remember their names the same evening, Mr. Kohlsaat said.

The witness told of several incidents in which Mr. Eno had insulted his guests with vile and abusive language. One time he insulted Eugen Boissevain, husband of Inez Milholland, in his office. Boissevain, who did not know the millionaire, thought it was a clerk, and wrote a letter to Mr. Eno protesting over the conduct of a "senile old man with a common voice." Mr. Kohlsaat said that his employer was so pleased at his conduct that he never ceased telling of the occurrence.

The trial, which is now in its fourth week, will be continued this morning.

ADMITS LASHING HUSBAND.

Mrs. Hart Resorted to Chastisement When Reconciliation Failed.

Magistrate Harris, in the West Side Court, yesterday, put over until Thursday the disorderly conduct charge against Mrs. Helen Hart of 170 West Seventy-fourth Street, who horsewhipped her husband, Albert J. Hart, in the lobby of the Ansonia Hotel Sunday night. Mrs. Hart's bail of $500 was continued.

After the court proceedings Mrs. Hart told of the troubles between herself and husband. She said the horsewhipping incident developed because Mr. Hart had refused to be reconciled on Tuesday last, which was the fifth anniversary of their wedding. Mrs. Hart said her mother telephoned to Hart about a reconciliation and that he had refused and made some statements which had aroused Mrs. Hart's indignation. She said she took a small whip from the wall and went to the Ansonia.

"What do you know about me?" Mrs. Hart said she asked her husband in the lobby.

"I know things," was her version of his reply, and she declared it was so unsatisfactory that the whip came into use immediately.

Mrs. Hart also accused her husband of hiring private detectives to watch her.

PLAN IMPRESSIVE 'FOURTH.'

Mayor's Defense Committee to Aid in Celebration This Year.

Mayor Mitchel announced yesterday that, for the purpose of making the celebration of the Fourth of July this year as impressive and extensive as possible, he had organized an Independence Day Committee, consisting of the members of last year's committee, with the addition of all of the members of the Mayor's Committee of 1,000 on National Defense. The celebration this year will be strictly "safe and sane."

George Gorden Battle will continue to serve as Chairman. The appointment of sub-committees and the date of committee meetings will be made public later.

Magistrate Warns Car Rowdies.

Magistrate Reynolds announced in the Flatbush Court yesterday that car rowdies arraigned before him in the future would be as severely dealt with as the law allowed and that in all such cases he would impose jail sentences. Seven men were before the Magistrate accused of rowdyism on street cars. Two escaped with the payment of fines of $10 each, while the others were remanded for sentence today.

READY TO INSPECT ALL HOTEL KITCHENS

Patrons May Demand to See Cards Showing if Food System Is Good.

PUTS CITY INTO DISTRICTS

Health Department Officials Will Insist That Cooking Utensils Be Clean.

This will be food inspection week of the hotels and restaurants of New York City by the Department of Health. Dr. Lucius P. Brown, Director of the Bureau of Foods and Drugs, said yesterday that he expected to have everything in readiness by Thursday morning to send out a small army of inspectors to investigate the character of the food and the method of its preparation in all the eating places of the city.

"A job of this sort cannot be done in a hurry," said Dr. Brown. "We will first take two of the largest hotel and restaurant districts on Manhattan Island. One will be south of Fourteen Street to City Hall, from the North to the East River, and the other will be the big hotel centre around Forty-second Street, including everything north of Fourteen Street to Sixty-second Street and west of Sixth Avenue. When the inspection is over the proprietors will receive cards bearing the official seal of the Department of Health, and stating whether the food system is good, bad, or fair."

These cards will be of different colors, but only that for the "bad" grade has been decided on. That will be red, a danger signal that things in the kitchen are not what they may appear in the dining room.

It is not intended to have these cards conspicuously placed for public observation. They will be attached to the usual sanitary inspection paper of the department, but patrons, whether of the "Busy Bee" lunch rooms or the most expensive hotels, may exercise their right to ask to see the grade cards and then eat in safety or go elsewhere.

Most of the inspection will have to do with the sanitary arrangements in and around the kitchens and the cleanliness of the culinary staff. To obtain the "good" card it will be necessary for all eating places to show that they employ no one in preparing or handling food who has any communicable disease, that food utensils are immediately cleansed by hot water after using, that the kitchens are well ventilated and lighted, that no rubbish is piled in corners of rooms where food and drink are prepared or sold, that those preparing and serving food wear washable outer garments, and that "no animal except a cat shall be housed or kept in any room where food or drink is prepared or offered for sale."

"Since the announcement of our food inspection plan," said Dr. Brown, "which is designed to safeguard the eaters in public places, some people have had an idea that the Department of Health is going to recommend good restaurants, for we have had several calls from out-of-town persons asking us to recommend a good New York restaurant, and one woman asked if it was safe to eat at Coney Island. About Coney Island I want to say that the restaurant people there are co-operating with us most heartily, and we have had more than one request to hurry up our inspectors. The large hotels and restaurants of the city have shown a readiness to meet us more than half way and suggestions for sanitary improvements have generally been very favorably received."

Dr. Brown expects to finish the inspection of the two districts mentioned in a few weeks, but the entire food inspection of the city will probably take four months. After that he intends to inspect the stores that sell food supplies and the free lunch cafes.

Lehigh Valley Railroad

announces greatly improved train service to

ROCHESTER
BUFFALO
TORONTO
CHICAGO AND THE WEST

All-steel Trains

The Black Diamond

Leaves:

New York (Liberty St. Ferry)* ..... 9:00 A.M.
Jersey City (Jackson Ave.) ..... 9:19 "
Newark ..... 9:36 "

Arrives:

Rochester ..... 7:03 P.M. Buffalo ..... 7:55 P.M.

Close connection for Detroit, Cleveland, Chicago and the West. Observation-parlor car.

The Buffalo-Toronto

Leaves:

New York (Liberty St. Ferry)* ..... 9:00 P.M.
Jersey City (Jackson Ave.) ..... 9:21 "
Newark ..... 9:38 "

Arrives:

Rochester ..... 7:55 A.M. Buffalo ..... 7:55 A.M.
Toronto ..... 11:38 A.M.

Drawing-room sleeping cars to Rochester, Buffalo and Toronto—an uninterrupted journey to your destination.

New York-Chicago Express

Leaves:

New York (Liberty St. Ferry)* ..... 12:00 Noon
Jersey City (Jackson Ave.) ..... 12:19 P.M.
Newark ..... 12:36 "

Arrives:

Rochester ..... 10:16 P.M. Buffalo ..... 11:15 P.M.

Through drawing-room sleeping cars to Buffalo and Chicago.

*From West 23rd Street Ferry ten minutes earlier

Seven Broadway ticket offices: 30 Flatbush Ave., Brooklyn; 211 Market St., Newark.

The Route of The Black Diamond

YOUTH ON TRIAL AS GUNMAN.

William McNamara Is Accused, with Six Others, of Murder.

Special to The New York Times.

WHITE PLAINS, N. Y., June 5.—William McNamara, 18 years old, known as "Brother Mac," a New York gunman, who was placed on trial before Justice Morschauser today for taking part in the murder of Gregoric George at Dobbs Ferry on Jan. 15 last, is said to be the youngest man ever placed on trial as a murderer in Westchester County.

McNamara is accused with six others with killing George, and it is alleged he and two others were to receive $500 for the murder from Mrs. Antonetta George, the wife of the victim, who was in love with a star boarder. Mrs. George has also been indicted.

It took all day to get a jury. After an extra panel of talesmen had been exhausted, Justice Morschauser ordered Sheriff Wiesendanger to draw an extra number of talesmen to fill up the jury box.

Kennedy
12 Cortlandt St.

Greatest Men's Shoe Store

No Scarcity—No Higher Prices.

Cordovan & Dark Russia—very scarce

Plenty here, bought before the "rise"

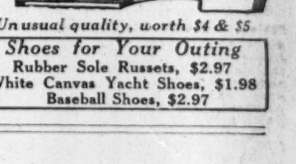
Dark Mahogany Cordovans, $5

High and Low Shoes

The smartest shoe of the season

Low Shoes $2.97, $3.98 Rubber Heels

Very Dark Russet



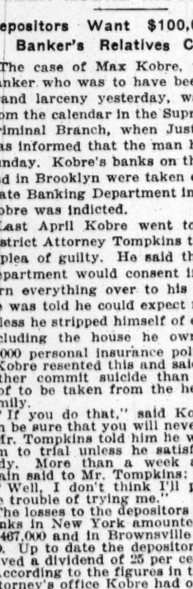
Unusual quality, worth $4 & $5.

Shoes for Your Outing

Rubber Sole Russets, $2.97

White Canvas Yacht Shoes, $1.98

Baseball Shoes, $2.97



Loose Fitting B. V. D. Union Suits

Have These Exclusive Features

1—B. V. D. ***Elastic Web Insertions*** (Pat. U. S. A.) *at shoulders and all around waist let B. V. D. Union Suits* ***give-and-take*** *with your every posture and movement.*

2—B. V. D. ***Closed Crotch*** (Pat. U. S. A.) *completely covers the crotch and gives* ***comfortable seat opening*** *without superfluous trunk length or needless cloth at crotch.*

3—B. V. D. ***Elastic Reinforcement*** (Pat. U. S. A.) *in the back of the waist-band insertion* ***greatly prolongs*** *the wear of the garment at the point of severest strain.*

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Add to these exclusive comfort features the light-woven fabrics, a loose-fitting, non-binding cut, and resistance to wash and wear, and you have the coolest, most comfortable and most serviceable Union Suit.

If it *hasn't* This Red Woven Label

MADE FOR THE B.V.D. BEST RETAIL TRADE

It *isn't* B. V. D. Underwear

(Trade Mark Reg. U. S. Pat. Off. and Foreign Countries)

B. V. D. Closed Crotch Union Suits (Pat. U. S. A.) $1.00 and upward the Suit.

B.V.D. Coat Cut Undershirts and Knee Length Drawers, 50c. and upward the Garment.

The B. V. D. COMPANY, NEW YORK.

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TOBACCO IS PREPARED FOR SMOKERS UNDER THE PROCESS DISCOVERED IN MAKING EXPERIMENTS TO PRODUCE THE MOST DELIGHTFUL AND WHOLESOME TOBACCO FOR CIGARETTE AND PIPE SMOKERS.
PROCESS PATENTED JULY 30TH 1907
R. J. REYNOLDS TOBACCO COMPANY WINSTON SALEM, N.C. U.S.A.
DOES NOT BITE THE TONGUE
PRINCE ALBERT
CRIMP CUT
LONG BURNING PIPE AND CIGARETTE TOBACCO

Reverse side of tidy red tin

Your supply of Prince Albert awaits your cheery nod at the nearest store that sells tobacco. Toppy red bags, 5c; tidy red tins, 10c; pound and half-pound tin humidors and that fine crystal-glass pound humidor with sponge-moistener top that keeps the tobacco in such excellent condition.

You pay for quality when you buy P. A.

PRINCE ALBERT has real value that premiums or coupons can't produce—*quality!* Premiums or coupons have never been offered with Prince Albert because we know smokers prefer quality! Neither national nor state restrictions on the use of premiums or coupons can in any way affect the sale of Prince Albert! Men get what they pay for when they buy the national joy smoke—quality!

P. A. comes to you with a *real reason* for all the goodness and satisfaction it offers! It is made by a patented process that cuts out *bite and parch!* You smoke your fill without a comeback.

Flash-it-hot-off-the-reel, Prince Albert will let you cut loose on that old jimmy pipe or a makin's cigarette like a hungry fox after a chicken! And you can beat it up and down the path-of-smoke-pleasure so hard, so often, with so much enjoyment you'll feel sorry for pipesters and rollers who haven't yet nailed a pew on the P. A. bandwagon!

Quick action introduction to Prince Albert isn't any harder than just to walk into the nearest place that sells tobacco and ask for "a supply of P. A." You part company with a little change, to be sure, but it's the cheerfullest investment you ever made! For dividends-of-delight, Prince Albert backs clipping coupons square off the map!

PRINCE ALBERT *the national joy smoke*

R. J. Reynolds Tobacco Co., Winston-Salem, N. C.

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HER $15,000 RING WAR RELIEF GIFT

Woman in Mourning Gives It to Allied Bazaar as a Sacrifice to France.

$2,000 AT BRITISH DAY

Refugee Artists Volunteer Services to Raise Funds for the Battle-Blinded—French Day Today.

The 42,000 persons attracted to the Allied Bazaar in Grand Central Palace by British and Canadian Day yesterday contributed many incidents that brought the war in Europe unusually close to the exhibition. One of these developed shortly after Lord Aberdeen, formerly Lord Lieutenant of Ireland, had made a speech to a great throng at the British war relief booth extolling the valor of the Irish soldiers who had joined the colors and had seen action at the front. A woman stepped up to the booth in the French division in charge of Mrs. Robert Bacon, wife of the former Ambassador to France, and addressing Mrs. Charles Alexander, one of the society women assisting in the sale of articles there, said:

"I haven't the money I'd like to give, but I want to make a sacrifice. I want to give something that I have worn and that is dear to me."

She handed Mrs. Alexander a ring of twin jewels, one of them a pear-shaped diamond and the other an emerald of similar shape.

"That is all I can give, but I think you will find it of value," said the woman. Mrs. Alexander gave the ring to Mrs. Bacon, who had it appraised by a Fifth Avenue jewelry firm. The firm said the ring was worth at least $15,000.

Her Identity Not Disclosed.

"I do not know the name of the woman," said Mrs. Bacon last night. "I do not believe she wants her name known. I know she was in mourning, but beyond that I knew nothing about her."

Mrs. Bacon said she would consult a friend and arrange some way of disposing of the ring that would be of most benefit to the bazaar.

Another incident that was more directly related to British and Canadian War and the wave of patriotism and interest kindled by it concerned Lady Alexander Colebrooke while she was autographing photographs of herself and making shells at the booth of the Nine Allies.

A stranger, who evidently was not in sympathy with the war, suggested that Lady Colebrooke seemed unusually pleased with her proficiency in munition making a trade, by the way, which Lady Colebrooke acquired in a munition factory in England.

"Aren't you ashamed to encourage killing by making shells?" he demanded bluntly. The large throng about the booth gasped indignantly, but Lady Colebrooke merely smiled.

"It depends, rather," she answered significantly and slowly, "for whom the shells are intended."

"The man was not very polite," was Lady Colebrooke's comment last night when asked about the incident by newspaper reporters. Lady Colebrooke's son, Lieutenant Guy Colebrooke, was in the recent naval fight in the North Sea, but a cablegram from Lord Colebrooke received by her yesterday announced that he had escaped without injury.

"I should have continued my task even if my son had died in the fighting," said Lady Colebrooke quietly.

Throng in Attendance.

The attendance yesterday was estimated as greater than on the opening night on Saturday, when many were forced to seek refuge in the offices of the management for places to sit down and rest. In the afternoon Lord Aberdeen, who was accompanied by Lady Aberdeen, gave the British War Relief Booth a flag entwining the English and Irish colors. He read several letters from the trenches telling of the bravery of the Irish soldiers. He praised those who are co-operating to make the great bazaar, which is more of a world's fair than a bazaar, a success, and there was tremendous cheering and clapping of hands as he swung the entwined English and Irish flag over his head.

One of the letters read by Lord Aberdeen was from Brig. Gen. W. B. Marshall of the Twenty-ninth Division at the Dardanelles. It read as follows:

"Though I am an Englishman, I must say the Irish have fought magnificently. They are the cream of the army. Ireland has done her duty nobly. Irishmen are absolutely indispensable for our final triumph."

The reading of this letter also was wildly applauded. At night the shrill playing of bagpipes by Scotch pipers in charge of Walter Scott of this city added a martial feature to the day.

More returns than have ever been gained in any single benefit entertainment in the United States have donated their services to raise money for Europe's 15,000 battle-blinded soldiers at the bazaar. They will appear tomorrow evening in the B. F. B. Permanent Blind Relief War Fund's "Theatre de Verdure," on the third floor of the Grand Central Palace.

Mlle. Alice Verlet, who left everything she owned in her home in Brussels and brought her aged mother to the United States, will sing the Belgian national air, "Brabanconne." Mme. Kuryle of the Warsaw Opera Company of Russia, who is the niece of General du Pont, the powder manufacturer, and who lost everything when Warsaw was captured, will also perform, assisted by her husband. Miss Anna Held will tell war stories, and Mme. Dimitrieff of the Imperial Theatre of Petrograd, Mme. Dora Phillipe, Mlle. Marguerite Gabriel, Mlle. Creuze, M. La Farge, and M. Langevine also will take part in the program.

Concert Drew Many.

The concert in the Versailles Garden yesterday attracted a great throng. In the afternoon there were solos by Frank Pollock, tenor; Charles Salzedos, French harpist, and Maggie Teyte. In the evening Mme. Alda of the Metropolitan Opera Company sang and Edward Deru and Maurice La Farge played. The concerts in the Versailles Garden are under the direction of Carlos Salzedos, conductor of the Metropolitan Opera Company, and take place every afternoon and evening.

The Eighteenth Century Booth, under the auspices of the Vacation War Relief Committee and the American Fund for French Wounded, received a great deal of attention from visitors yesterday.

Mrs. Valentine Schuyler is Chairman of the booth, which has taken in a great deal of money since the exhibition started. Miss Robinson Smith, President of the Vacation Association, Inc., will be in charge tomorrow afternoon and evening. She will be assisted by Miss Ethel Barrymore, Mrs. Edward Breitung, Mrs. Daniel Guggenheim, Miss Frances Starr, Mrs. Edwin Gould, and several debutantes.

One of the quaint features yesterday on the Boulevard of the Café de Paris, adjoining the Versailles Garden, was Mlle. de Rumeng in the costume of a vendeuse, with a short full skirt, shawl and knitting needles, selling French newspapers and magazines in a little kiosk. There was also a fashion show on the French boulevard, exquisite gowns being shown on living models. At night many attended a dance on the boulevard.

The Orient also was represented in a beautiful exhibit, lent by Charles Miller, the Chinese antiquarian, to the British War Relief Committee. On Friday evening Mrs. Leigh Hunt will have charge of the French Orphans' Booth, where Mary Garden will sell her autographed photographs. Miss Elsie Persuson, the actress, will be present in the booth of the Nine Allies this evening while a large oil painting of herself is sold at auction. Miss Ferguson will be the auctioneer. Several of the J. P. Morgan porcelains at the booth have been sold at record prices.

This Will Be French Day.

Today is French Day at the bazaar, and Ambassador Jusserand will attend in his official capacity at night. Mme. Povla Frisch of the Metropolitan Opera Company will sing "La Marseillaise" in the afternoon and evening on the main floor of the bazaar. Mr. Salzedos, at the request of the French Government, arranged a new harmonization of the hymn while he was fighting in the trenches last year, the management announces, and the song will be given by Mme. Povla Frisch as arranged by him.

Two distinguished visitors at the bazaar yesterday were the Marquis and Marchioness of Aberdeen.

One of the notable gifts received by Mrs. Bacon yesterday was a medallion of Cardinal Gibbons bearing his own signature. The medallion was painted by Alex Williams of the Royal Academy, and Mrs. Bacon expects to realize at least $500 from it. The medallion is of great interest to Catholics who, Mrs. Bacon expects, will make an effort to acquire it. The money realized from the sale of the medallion will be added to the American Ambulance Fund in Paris.

TELLS OF FRENCH FORTITUDE.

Miss Perkins Asks Aid for Hospitals at the Front.

A French soldier whose right arm had been shot away was sitting in the yard of one of the Paris hospitals supported by the American Fund for French Wounded. Miss Elisabeth Perkins of New York, who returned to this country last week after spending six months inspecting the fund's seventy-odd hospitals in France, was talking to the man. She gave much time to conversation with the soldiers because she wanted to see and understand things through their eyes, so that she might help them with a surer knowledge.

As Miss Perkins was talking to this man who had left an arm "somewhere on the front" she remembered that she had heard stories of queer superstitions among the soldiers.

"Are you superstitious?" she asked.

"Superstitious?" replied the man, laughing. "Of course not. There's nothing in it. Look at me. I belong to the Thirteenth Regiment and I went to the front on the 13th of the month—and I've never had any bad luck."

A slight breeze made his armless sleeve flap in the air as he spoke.

"This incident actually occurred," said Miss Perkins in telling of it yesterday at the New York headquarters of the American Fund for French Wounded, 6 East Thirty-seventh Street. "It is strikingly illustrative of the spirit that sustains the French soldiers and fortifies them against combating weakness. The soldier was not attitudinizing. What was the loss of an arm compared to the death, mutilation, and pain suffered by thousands of others?

"These are the men who are suffering extreme pain and dangers today because of many needs. The thing they need now most of all is cotton. It is hard for one who has not visited the French hospitals to appreciate this terrible need of cotton. Bales and bales of it are required. Wounds cannot be dressed properly and against infection without it. The men burned by liquid fire must literally be wrapped in it from head to foot. The American Fund is rushing every ounce of cotton it can obtain to France and we are pleading for more and more and more. The French hospitals simply must have it.

"There is also great need for linen. The linen mills in France are all destroyed or in the possession of the Germans. This means that there is a serious shortage of bed clothing. And the scarcity of rubber is a menace to the hospital work."

The disbursements of the fund in supplying hospitals, Miss Perkins said, amount to more than $10,000 a month. All of the money used is collected from American women. The Executive Committee of the fund hopes to extend the work and has issued an appeal for further assistance. Groups of persons willing to assist in the work are asked to form themselves into local committees and to communicate with Mrs. Ethelbert Nevins, 5 East Thirty-seventh Street, New York.

TOM WISE AT THE PALACE.

The Erstwhile Falstaff Enters Vaudeville with a Lambs' Playlet.

Tom Wise is just one of many good things in this week's overflowing bill at the Palace. He enters vaudeville humorously described by the program as America's greatest Falstaff. Of course he is. Also Rose Stahl is America's greatest Chorus Lady and David Warfield is America's greatest Music Master. There are no others. Mr. Wise appears in a one-act play by Roy Atwell that won the Lambs' silver cup for the best sketch to be produced in a year of their gambols. It shows the round comedian whose voice is always brimful of tears playing the property man of a homesick theatrical company caught far from home on Christmas day. This little play is so full of children and Christmas and sentiment that the late Mr. Dickens would have wept all the way through it. Many at the Palace did just that.

Theodore Kosloff introduces a miniature Russian ballet at the Palace, his troupe somewhat handicapped by a mussy background but pleasing mightily none the less. As good buck and wing dancing as you will see in many a long day is done by the Cutts Brothers, who ought not to have to leave all Summer. Belle Story, she of the high notes, sings some of them this week to loud applause; a small Japanese Al Jolson is discovered among some entertainers from what the vaudeville programs always call "Mikadoland"; Constance Farber is so diverting you wonder why the Follies have not snared her, and why she does not find some good songs; and an amusing sketch by Willard Mack, (who is suspected of owning a sketch factory,) is given for the first time in this neighborhood. All these elements make handsome amends for a monologue by Milt Collins, which is quite the most lamentable interlude the Palace has had this season.

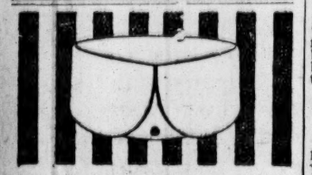
"Walkuere" in Yale Bowl Put Off.

Special to The New York Times.

NEW HAVEN, Conn., June 5.—The performance of "Die Walküre" in the Yale Bowl scheduled for tonight was postponed until tomorrow evening because of wet seats and damp air following a shower late in the afternoon. The artists remain tonight and will visit Yale tomorrow. There is a brilliant scene at the Taft Hotel tonight and it is expected that 25,000 will see the performance tomorrow, many of whom are already here.

TO PRESERVE SUNDAY PICTURES.

Binder to preserve the famous rotogravure and half tone sections of Sunday's New York Times sent by mail on receipt of $1.75. Times Square, New York.—Advt.



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A PRACTICAL FEATURE OF

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LARGEST BRAND IN AMERICA

UNITED SHIRT & COLLAR CO., TROY, N. Y.

EMANUEL REICHER IN 'DAS KONZERT'

Good Performance of Bahr's Comedy, Which Ditrichstein Gave Us in 1910.

GRETE MEYER EXCELLENT

Reicher Begins His Season at the Bandbox, Playing in German for the First Time Here.

DAS KONZERT, Herman Bahr's comedy, in three acts, presented in German by Emanuel Reicher. At the Bandbox.

Gustav Heink	Emanuel Reicher
Marie	Grete Meyer
Dr. Franz Jura	Ludwig Koppes
Delfina	Hertha Schoenfeld
Eva Gerndt	Hedda Rieger
Pollinger	Emil Berla
Frau Pollinger	Marie Kirchner
Fraeulein Wahner	Trude Ries
Fraeulein Selma Meier	Kaethe Bringer
Frau Garden	Gusel Froenzel
Frau Claire Fluderer	Ilsela Falk
Frau Dr. Rahn	Lina Weingaertner

Emanuel Reicher, who played several roles in English in this city this season and last, made his first appearance here in his native German last evening at the Bandbox Theatre, where late the Washington Square Players kept the drama alive in East Fifty-seventh Street. The play was "Das Konzert," Hermann Bahr's delightful and penetrating comedy of the artist, the artist's wife, and the artist's reckless admirers. It is already familiar to the English-speaking stage through Leo Ditrichstein's adaptation, "The Concert," which he himself played here with such success, and which Henry Ainley played at Mr. Frohman's theatre in London. The occasion was the launching of a brief experimental season by Mr. Reicher in a theatre and neighborhood kindly disposed toward the German stage.

His and the excellent company give a highly amusing performance of Bahr's comedy. When "Das Konzert" was first presented at the Lessing Theatre in Berlin it was Reicher who played the rôle of the pianist, and so it is now. It is New York's first opportunity to see an expert player freed from the burden of a strange tongue as yet imperfectly mastered. His portrayal of Gustav Heink (for so Bahr called the character we know as Gabor Arany) is extremely entertaining. Acting of great skill and subtlety is contributed by Grete Meyer, well known to the patrons of the Irving Place. She achieves an inestimable double, a delightfully possessive wife, who moves serenely among the canies of the comedy as a perfect embodiment of what, in fulsome flattery of the human race, is called common sense. Hertha Schoenfeld quite shines as the other woman, and Ludwig Koppes does good work as the other man. Quite another man, the doctor, looms large as a witty, volatile, philosophic soul, quite as erratic as the master. The rôle was strangely denatured in "The Concert."

These four carry the burden of the comedy fortunately. They quite make you forget the investiture, and that is a good thing, too.

The final scene of "Das Konzert," which differs essentially from the final scene of Ditrichstein's adaptation, is especially interesting now because it is sufficiently like the final scene of his more recent play, "The Great Lover," to suggest that it might have been the inspiration therefor. You will remember that "The Concert," after Arany's chastening experience, ended with the vow, "No more geese," but "Das Konzert" ends with the master wearily resuming his philandering with the greatest of them all, very much as the final curtain now finds the great lover, after his chastening experience, standing at the telephone to negotiate a new affair.

LITTLE PLAYS AT COMEDY.

Washington Square Players Give Four That Please Broadway.

The Washington Square Players began their tenancy of the Comedy Theatre last night under promising auspices. An audience more typically a Broadway one than any that has strayed to the smaller Bandbox had cradled them with expressed their open bill with many evidences of pleasure.

The program was well calculated to make even blasé first-nighters pause, made up as it was of four of the most distinctive playlets the group has given in its two years of life. The frank farce from the Italian of Robert Bracco, "The Honorable Lover," the quaint mediæval farce, "Pierre Patelin," Lewis Beach's smashing melodrama, "The Clod," and Philip Moeller's delicious travesty, "Helena's Husband," made up a bill that would have brought joy to the director of the late Princess with its freshness and variety.

The casts were generally the same as when the playlets were first acted. There were two important changes, the substitution of Mary Morris for Josephine Meyer in "The Clod," and of Margaret Mower for Noel Haddon in the rôle of Helen. Miss Morris showed a sense of character, and gave a performance that just missed being excellent. Miss Mower added to the fine impression she had given in previous characterizations and strengthened the conviction that she is the most talented actress the band has developed. As the frivolous Queen of Sparta she had her first opportunity of proving that she possesses a sense of comedy in addition to her other gifts.

The comedy is not so large that the intimate atmosphere essential to such undertakings is lost. In fact the players felt last night that they had gained and not lost by moving—for the first time in their career an orchestra played between acts, and James B. Brady occupied his traditional seat in the front row.

GEST LEASES MANHATTAN.

Plans Novel Changes in Theatre for Spectacular Productions.

Morris Gest has concluded negotiations with the owners of the Manhattan Opera House whereby he becomes lessee of the property for a term of years. For the last five years the big playhouse in West Thirty-fourth Street, in which Oscar Hammerstein won his operatic triumphs, has been under the management of the Shubert Theatrical Company in association with Comstock & Gest. That lease has expired, and now Mr. Gest has assumed individual control. It was rumored yesterday that David Belasco, who is Mr. Gest's father-in-law, would be associated with him in the venture, but this could not be verified.

Mr. Gest will take possession of the house in September, and before making his first production will redecorate the auditorium and will introduce some novel ideas in theatre construction. A revolving stage will be installed, while the stage proper will be so constructed that it can be folded up to disclose a tank beneath it. It is also promised that the auditorium and stage will be used in conjunction in a way that will be novel.

It is the new proprietor's plan to make productions that in their spectacular nature will vie with the movies. Arrangements for a number of productions have been made in association with American and foreign managers. The first will be by Comstock & Gest in the Fall.

THEATRICAL NOTES.

The American Drama Committee, assembled by the New York Centre of the Drama League, has been increased by the selection of these new members: Brander Matthews, Geordie Middleton, Adolph Klauber, Dr. George P. Kunz, and Cranston Brenton.

E. H. Sothern has begun work at the Vitagraph studios under the contract which calls for his appearance in a series of modern photoplays. The first picture will be based on a scenario by Paul West, and will be produced under the direction of Frederick Thomson.

Rose Coghlan has been engaged by the Ivan Film Productions, Inc., to pose for a picture entitled "The Faded Flower." In the supporting cast will be Marguerite Snow and Alma Hanlon.

The Shuberts have accepted for early production a new farce by Philip Bartholomae, entitled "All Night Long."

Victor L. Schertzinger has composed a new march and called it the "Civilization March." It will be added to the score of incidental music he wrote for "Civilization," the Ince film, at the Criterion.

'CALIBAN' IS CLOSED IN A FEAST OF FUN

Actors Give a Snake Dance in Arena at End of Last Performance.

MASQUE A GREAT SUCCESS

Daniel Frohman Gives Prizes to English, Egyptian, Greek, and German Groups.

With speeches, cheers, and general excitement over those who had won the prizes, the series of performances of Percy MacKaye's Shakespearean masque, "Caliban by the Yellow Sands," came to an end in the City College Stadium last night. The production proved remarkably successful in every respect, both for the manner in which it fulfilled its function of being a "community masque," enlisting the services of people from every section of the city, geographically and socially, and in the matter of obtaining public support.

One of the officials estimated that with last night's large audience counted in, 135,000 persons had seen the masque. The demand for seats had been so great that several extra performances were added, and the total seat sale had been so great that the masque was a financial success, much to the surprise of those who made it possible by contributing money and agreeing to defray the anticipated deficit.

Those who took part last night were, with slight exception, the persons who appeared in the first performance, and the way the 1,500 participants kept on through the added performances surprised even the most optimistic officials of the masque.

The performance last night was a duplicate of the preceding ones except that at the end the players, instead of going back to their dressing rooms, gathered about the huge stage and called for speeches from various persons connected with the production.

In the first place, Daniel Frohman, as the Chairman of a committee of theatrical men who had judged the players in the various "interludes," announced the winners of the prizes. There were four ribbons awarded, and the losers were consoled with the announcement that every one who had taken part would receive a souvenir medal and diploma, testifying to faithful service. The groups who won the ribbons were the following, in the order of their award: English, Egyptian, Greek, and German.

Another announcement that pleased the masquers was one to the effect that a ball would be held next Saturday evening at the Seventh Regiment Armory for all who had taken part, at which they are to appear in their costumes of the masque.

Short speeches were made by Percy MacKaye, the author of the masque; Arthur Farwell, composer of the music; Louis Roemmenich, conductor of the chorus and orchestra, and others.

Then, as the spectators who had remained for the extra entertainment were leaving the grounds, the victorious groups of interlude actors began a snake dance of triumph on the arena floor. The last glimpse was of the brilliant costumes all mixed up in a dizzy maze of colors which the wonderful blue color of the inner stage's scenery and the towers of the stage set off with enchanting effect.

In five minutes more the electricians had turned off the battery of miracle-working arc lights and the glories of "Caliban" became nothing but a memory.

VERDICT AGAINST WIDEEN.

Plaintiffs Asserted $31,200 Fraud in Rubber Process.

A Sheriff's jury after hearing evidence in the suit of K. B. Heberlein and Franz Rosenberg against K. C. Wideen to recover $31,200 which they said they had been defrauded out of, brought in a verdict yesterday for the plaintiffs for the full amount. Mr. Wideen, according to the complaint, represented that he had a process for making synthetic rubber, by which 1,000,000 pounds could be produced annually at a large profit.

The plaintiffs said that a plant in Brooklyn, which Mr. Wideen said belonged to him and where the rubber was already being made in small quantities was shown to them. Mr. Wideen, it was said, had disappeared. His bank account showing a balance of $300, has been attached.

WINTER GARDEN LAST WEEK
Robinson Crusoe Jr. With AL JOLSON
B'way & 50th St. Evgs. at 8. MATINEE TO-DAY 50c. to $1.50

SHUBERT Thurs. 44th, W. of B'way. Evs. 8:15 $1.50 Mat. Tomorrow. 2:15.
LEW FIELDS
CHARLES DARNTON in EVENING WORLD: "FUNNIEST SHOW IN TOWN"
STEP THIS WAY
LOUIS DE FOE, WORLD: "Has snap and ginger. Sets fast pace."

LYRIC 42d, West of Broadway. Evs. 8:00 $1.50 Matinee Tomorrow. 2:20. Musical Success of the Season.
KATINKA

COMEDY 41st, E. of B'way. Evs. 8:15. Mat. To-Day 2:30. Best Seats $1. Four months.
Washington Sq. Players
Honorable Lover, Helena's Husband, Clod, Pierrette
44th ST. Thurs. at 2. Evenings 8:15. LAST SEVEN TIMES. LAST TIMES TONIGHT.
The Blue Paradise with CECIL LEAN

CASINO 39th and Broadway. Evs. 8:20. Matinees Tomorrow & Sat. 2:20.
VERY GOOD EDDIE
A Musical Comedy That Is Different.

Maxine Elliott's 39th near B'way. Evs. 8:20. $1.50 Matinee Tom'w & Sat. 2:20.
MARIE TEMPEST
A LADY'S NAME
A comedy by Cyril Harcourt
Herald: "Miss Tempest was irresistible."

CORT W. 48 St. Phone Bry. 40. Evs. 8:20. Mats. Tom'w (Pop.) & Sat. 2:20.
MOLLY O'
The Musical Hit.

NEW YORK'S LEADING THEATRES.
NEW AMSTERDAM THEATRE W. 42D ST.
NEXT MONDAY—Seats Thursday.
ZIEGFELD FOLLIES
After the Play Visit ZIEGFELD MIDNIGHT FROLIC. Also New Amsterdam Theatre, MEETING PLACE OF THE WORLD

THE FALL OF A NATION
OPENING TONIGHT
THOMAS DIXON'S PATRIOTIC SPECTACLE
VICTOR HERBERT'S MUSIC.
Daily Mats. 25c. to $1.
Evenings & Sat. Mats., 25c to $2.00.
Liberty THEATRE, 42d St., Just West of B'way.

GEO. COHAN'S B'way, 43d St. Evs., 8:25. Mats. Tomor. & Sat., 2:30. Closes West Point Night, Tues., June 13. Mitzi in "POM-POM."

Civilization
"A BIG TRIUMPH."—American.
CRITERION B'WAY, 44th St. | TWICE DAILY, 2:15 and 8:15.

GAIETY B'way, 46th St. Evs. 8:20. | LAST 2 TIMES
Mats. To-M'w & Sat., 2:20.
MRS. FISKE in Erstwhile Susan

HUDSON WEST 44TH ST. Evs. at 8:20. Mats. To-M'w (Pop.) & Sat., 2:20.
The Cinderella Man

CANDLER West 42d St. Evs. at 8:20. Matinees To-M'w & Sat., 2:20.
JOHN BARRYMORE in JOHN GALSWORTHY'S MASTERPIECE.
JUSTICE

See Admiral Jellicoe's North Sea Fleet on Guard and in Action in
HOW BRITAIN PREPARED
Daily (Inc. Sun.) 2:15 & 8:15. Lyceum W. 45 St., 25c to $1. Half Price Mats.

LONGACRE West 48th St. Evs. at 8:30. Mat. Mats. To-M'w & Sat., 2:30.
LAST 7 TIMES
LEO DITRICHSTEIN IN HIS COMEDY TRIUMPH.
THE GREAT LOVER

HARRIS WEST 42D ST. Evenings at 8:15. Mats. To-M'w (Pop.) & Sat., 2:15.
HIT-THE-TRAIL HOLLIDAY
With Fred Niblo as "Billy Holliday."

BELASCO WEST 44TH ST. Evenings 8:30. Matinees Thurs. & Sat. 2:30.
The Boomerang

ASTOR B'way, 45th St. EVES. 8:10 SHARP. Mats. To-M'w & Sat. at 2:10.
The COHAN REVUE 1916

ELTINGE West 42d Street. Evenings at 8:15. Mats. To-M'w & Sat., 2:15.
THE EVERLASTING LAUGH SUCCESS
FAIR AND WARMER
Prompt attention to out-of-town reservations by mail or wire.

GLOBE Theatre, B'way and 46th St. CONTIN. DAILY FROM 2.
BILLIE IN GLORIA'S ROMANCE.
BURKE Mr. & Mrs. Rupert Hughes. Chapters Five and Six.
A Motion Picture Novel by Special This Afternoon. Chapters 1-2-3-4-5 & 6.

Civilization
"A Sensation."—Louis De Foe, World.
CRITERION B'WAY, 44th St. | TWICE DAILY, 2:15 and 8:15.

RIALTO B'way & 42d St. 15-25-50
SIR HERBERT TREE in MACBETH.

Strand B'way & 47 St. Noon to 11:30 10c to 50c
MARY PICKFORD in "TESS OF THE STORM COUNTRY"
Next Wk. Marguerite Clark. "Silks & Satins." Charlie Chaplin in "The Fireman."

COLUMBIA B'way & 47th. | Twice Daily 2:15 & 8:15 | Pop. Prices
LEW KELLY in Hello New York

BANDBOX 57 St., nr. 3d Ave. Evs. 8:15. Matinee Saturday, at 2:15.
Emanuel Reicher in "DAS KONZERT." Bahr's Greatest Comedy.

DUO-ART MUSICALE
at Three O'clock This Afternoon
An interesting program will be presented, each number exactly as played by one of the following noted pianists:
SCHELLING - GOODSON
HUTCHINSON - RAAB
AEOLIAN HALL
29 West 42nd Street
Admission Without Charge

Grand Central Palace
Today 3 P. M. & Tonight 8:45
(B. F. B. BLIND FUND SECTION OF THE ALLIED BAZAAR)
Maurice & Florence Walton
Will Dance at the
Pre-Catelan Bois de Boulogne
Theatre Verdure THIRD FLOOR
Mme. Nina Dimitrieff, Imperial Theatre, Petrograd; Orphee Langevin, La Farge, Charles Keeler, Little Marguerite Gabriel, M. and Mme. Edouard de Kuryle, Imperial Theatre, Japan; Ferrand d'Orbessan, Valli-Valli, Hilda Spong.
FAMOUS 100 HISTORICAL DOLL EXHIBIT.
DANCING, REFRESHMENTS, SMOKING. THE FEATURES OF THE BAZAAR. The Coolest and Liveliest Meeting Place.

CIVILIZATION
"OUTDOES 'BIRTH OF A NATION.'"—Globe
CRITERION B'WAY | TWICE DAILY, 44 St. 2:15 AND 8:15.

81st STREET THEATRE
THE HOUSE BEAUTIFUL
BROADWAY & 81st ST. PHONE 3980 SCHUYLER
1st Exclusive Uptown Showing TRIANGLE FILM PLAYS
NORMA TALMADGE in "GOING STRAIGHT" | CHARLIE CHAPLIN in "POLICE! POLICE!!"
SPLENDID VAUDEVILLE
NEW Program every Mon. & Thurs. Mat. Today 10-15c. Eves. 15-25-50c.

SEAT SALE TO-DAY
RETURN OF THE FRIARS WITH ALL THE STARS
BENEFIT ACTORS' FUND.
HIPPODROME
—ONE TIME ONLY—
NEXT SATURDAY NIGHT
—POPULAR PRICES—

LOEW'S NEW YORK THEATRE & ROOF
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NEW YORK, TUESDAY, JUNE 6, 1916.

THE ONLY DANGER.

The chief men of the Republican Convention at Chicago, we are told, have reached the conclusion that they must nominate Justice HUGHES. The only danger, they say, is that he may not prove acceptable to Mr. ROOSEVELT and the Progressives. If the Captain of a ship upon the rocks, with the storm raging in unabated fury, should say, "We are all right, "the wind will go down, and we shall "have smooth sailing, the only "danger is that she may break up," experienced mariners would feel that the Captain was in a position of measurable peril.

It is a hard condition, most distressing. The Republican Party has been split into two factions, just as the Democratic Party was split prior to 1904. Casting about for some candidate who ought to be acceptable to all because he could have said nothing to offend any, the Democrats chose Judge PARKER. They hoped he would satisfy the Gold Democrats and the Bryanites. He did not satisfy the Bryanites at all, for he insisted upon the word gold, and their votes in large masses went somewhere else. The Republicans are now in like case. The regulars will not take a declared Progressive, and the Progressives set flinty faces against any of the favorite sons. So as a counsel of desperation the leaders turn to Mr. HUGHES. From his lofty place on the Supreme Bench he has spoken only about law and the Constitution, and privately it is not reported that he has ever said a word on the current issues. So the Republicans will make him the Parker of the 1916 campaign.

Trouble shows its head at once. There is the dreadful doubt about the action of the Progressives. That uncomfortable faction declares that it will not accept Mr. HUGHES until it knows his opinions. It must know them first and then decide whether it will take him. Here is a double uncertainty and so a double danger. Mr. HUGHES may take his time about making public the views he is supposed to hold. But the Progressives want prompt information. They will not await the Judge's convenience, they cannot hold their convention in session indefinitely to know whether he believes in Americanism and preparedness, whether he is going to cater to their vote or to the hyphen vote. If he delays they may nominate their own man and go home. On the other hand his opinions, even if promptly expressed, might fail to satisfy Mr. ROOSEVELT and his friends. Then there would be a Progressive ticket in the field, and the Republican effort would be futile, as it was in 1912.

All these uncertainties pertain only to the nomination. Back of them lies the graver question of the election. Why should the country prefer Mr. HUGHES to Mr. WILSON? In all the discussion of the elements of his availability and strength, in all that has been said about the demand of the people for his nomination, there has been no information vouchsafed on that point. If there is any reason on earth why the American people should expect a better administration of their domestic affairs or a wiser guidance in their foreign relation from Mr. HUGHES than Mr. WILSON, it has thus far escaped disclosure. Mr. HUGHES's public "record" is before the people, they have the measure of the man, of his attainments and abilities, his powers and his judgment. All that is known of him thus far would not carry him to an electoral triumph over such a candidate as Mr. WILSON. Can it be believed that this presumptive candidate, of whose views upon the very grave and important issues of the day nobody knows anything at all, will be able by sudden proclamation to win the confidence and support of a majority of the voters and capture the election? If the Republicans are not merely going through the customary motions with no hope of triumph, that would seem to be their theory in the nomination of Justice HUGHES.

THE EYES OF A NAVY.

The utility of air service in modern warfare was not more clearly illustrated, perhaps, in the Skagerrak battle than it often has been on land since the European war began, but the lesson conveyed to the men who are responsible for the strengthening of our national defenses by the employment of airships as a navy's eyes was so sharp in its directness that it will probably be heeded when, after a fortnight of inevitable delay, the Naval bill is brought up in the Senate. The Naval Committee of that body will defer its consideration of the bill until June 13, and its report will not be made until a week or so later. Provision for two superdreadnoughts seems to be assured, but the present provisions for naval air service need clarification. The appropriation allowed by the House, $3,500,000, is probably large enough for the first year, but the navy will practically be compelled to begin at the very beginning in the establishment of an aerial service. At present the navy is blind. Thus far its air service has been purely experimental, and, like aviation in the army, has been chiefly valuable in proving its own inadequacy.

The Army and Navy Register of Washington points out that the language of the clause creating a new naval flying corps, "whose particular "duties shall be in connection with "the operation, maintenance, and "activities of aircraft in all its "phases and in the education and "training of personnel for all duties "connected therewith," is questionable. It is not likely that the framers of the bill intended to transfer responsibility for the design, construction, and repair of aircraft to the flying corps, but the construction and design of machines so necessary for national defense should be supervised by men who have learned all the lessons of aviation. We are not the only people in the world who have been backward in realizing the military importance of the aeroplane, but our neglect of it has been shameful, considering that the heavier-than-air flying machine was an American achievement. The army needed its Mexican experience to stimulate the development of its air service.

The time will come when the aerial branches of the army and navy will be organized as distinct forces, with their own commanders. An air General and an air Admiral are conceivable. Meanwhile, we must begin the work of real development with an intelligent comprehension of its difficulties and its possibilities. There are encouraging signs of an awakening in both the Navy and War Departments. The National Guard aviators are to receive substantial Federal support. Admiral PEARY's plan for an aerial coast guard on both the Atlantic and the Pacific Coasts, set forth so graphically in THE TIMES yesterday, stimulates the imagination. It is surely worthy of the attention of the Government. Its cost would be inconsiderable in proportion to its value as a means of defense.

THE REPLY OF THE RAILWAYS.

The reply of the railways to the demands of their trainmen is practically the same as that which was withdrawn in deference to the President's suggestion, for the good of the country, in 1914. The men declare that they wish consideration only of the questions which they raise. The railways now renew a two-year-old request that the full question should be considered.

The men are proposing that they shall be paid for eight hours, or for 100 miles, whichever is better for them, as is now the case. But if 100 miles are done in four hours, more or less, either the distance is too short for the wage or the hours are too long for the distance. Sometimes it is one and sometimes the other, according to the condition of the motive power, the weather, the traffic, and innumerable conditions affecting railway duty which do not concern the factory. When the shorts and overs of mileage or time average each other there is a sort of rough justice about it. Now that the men demand that their overpayment shall not be balanced against their underpayment, it is no more than right that the railways shall put in a counterclaim for either full time or full mileage. When the account is closely calculated, there must be an end of the conditions under which the men can earn two or three days' wages in twenty-four hours, and still have plenty of rest time, as the law requires in the interests of safety. If a crew runs a train more than 100 miles in eight hours they want excess mileage. If they take more than eight hours for 100 miles they want excess time. If either standard is right the combination is wrong.

There is the same combination to get the maximum of pay for the minimum of work when varying standards are applied to the different classes of labor in the same crew. There might be no objection if the standard which is highest is selected, but when there is a possibility of the application of several highest standards being employed, and each of several conditions is taken against the wage payers, the case is too clearly one of taking the cream off several crocks, instead of off a selected crock. It might be condoned if the railways were making all sorts of money, but even in their present prosperity they are not earning such returns as other branches of investment.

Taught by experience, both sides renew old demands which go even closer to the heart of the system of collective bargaining. The men ask, and the railways resist, the placing of all railways in the same classification. The Interstate Commerce Commission itself, with all its power and experience, is at its wit's end about the injustice of applying just rules to railways of differing qualities. The demand is that all railways shall operate under a uniform eight-hour rule, without regard to the conditions of the traffic, the finances of the roads, or anything else. Four classes of the workers are federated on all railways, although there is greater difference between railways than between workers. It is necessary to strike an arbitrary average by overpaying some and underpaying others. By requiring some railways to pay more than they can afford, it is necessary to allow some to pay less than they might. It is a beautiful dream of union brotherhood, but it is not economic justice. It is the syndicalist utopia of the railway world, a foretaste of what will be when all industry is organized on the union ideal.

It is necessary that the public shall take the trouble to understand the issue, for the balance of power has passed from the railways. The combination of the Federal and State Commissions, and of their workmen, is too much for them. They may fence in the negotiations, but they must yield, as they have yielded before when substantially the same issues were presented and decided against them. The unions are under the control of no commission, and their leaders argue on no law. If they are not controlled by public opinion, the unions are not controlled at all. It is just as much the public's duty to see that no worker is overpaid as to see that none is underpaid. That is the public's duty to the workers, and its own selfish interest. The idea that the railways as a distinct body can be ordered to pay whatever is commanded from their own treasury is attractive, but has lost its power to mislead. The railways have no money of their own. They are trustees for the public or their shareholders. They are bound to make the best use of the funds they collect from everybody, and to pay the wages which will secure the most service for the public, with due regard to what is fair between man and man, and between their men and the public. The case is not so simple as the ex parte arguments make it seem.

MR. SCHIFF AND HIS CRITICS.

It is evident from the report of his remarks that Mr. JACOB H. SCHIFF spoke with deep feeling at the convention held at the Hebrew Technical School for Girls on Sunday when he replied to those who have criticised his views and his attitude upon Jewish questions. In "Zionism, nationalism, "the Congress movement, and Jewish "politics in whatever form they may "come up," he announced, he should henceforth have no part. But we may be very sure that the feeling of the convention and of Mr. SCHIFF's co-religionists throughout the country was expressed in the resolution of confidence adopted by the convention, and not by the single vote that was recorded against it.

Mr. SCHIFF has been most generous in giving for the good of his race, but his money benefactions have been only a small part of what he has done. In personal service and counsel, in wise advice, which his great abilities and his long and active business experience have so well qualified him to give, and in his efforts by example and exhortation to inspire those of his faith with a love for the principles of good citizenship, he has done good in a measure that is beyond all estimate. He has been hurt by the criticisms he has encountered, some of which were based upon a misunderstanding of his views and his utterances, and it is not strange that he should have construed them as exhibitions of ingratitude and want of appreciation. Mr. SCHIFF, we imagine, need not take these adverse comments quite so seriously, they are not representative, they cannot represent the feeling of his co-religionists toward him. The example he has given and the service he has rendered are of too high a value to make it possible to accept any other belief than that the great mass of American Jews feel for him an unchanging esteem.

LOYALTY.

It is in itself a misfortune that a great body of citizens should feel obliged to proclaim attachment to their country by ties of love and patriotism. Those are sentiments that ought to be taken for granted of every one. Among the leaders and active participants in Sunday's "loyalty demonstration" on the part of 100,000 citizens of Teutonic origin were those who had themselves assisted to create the political monster they would now destroy, namely, racial distinction, or, in their own phrase, "the effort to divide Americans on racial lines." They had gone too far. In the blindness of professional German-Americanism they had offended the Americanism of a great many citizens who happen to be of Gergan orjgin, who preserve in their phantasies the mass myths of their ancestry, who as between Germany and any other country would naturally and sympathetically wish Germany to win, but who, politically and rationally, are Americans first of all.

It was high time these Americans of German descent did something large and unequivocal to repudiate the misrepresentation made of them by the German-language newspapers, whose existence depends upon racial separateness, and by the German agitators, and when they did it at last it was an impressive performance. The spectacle of 1,600 girls in red, white, and blue, forming the figure of "our beloved country's" flag, in the heroic dimensions of 250 by 400 feet, will leave an indestructible symbol of patriotism in the memory of all participants, especially salutary for the young.

There was a touch of irony in this celebration of "American Liberty Day" by citizens of German descent. Professional German-Americans were obliged to be present and accept without dissent a declaration of principles in which their works and words are repudiated. It went even further. Mr. WEISMANN, President of the German-American Alliance of New York, who read the declaration, challenged the German-Americanism of the West. "I hope," he said, "the voice of 100,000 "American citizens [not German-"Americans] assembled here will be "heard in Chicago, so that those gath-"ering there may know that we look "with disapproval upon the effort to "divide Americans on racial lines."

The declaration of principles enthusiastically adopted by these 100,000 citizens, gathered for the purpose of asserting the purity of their citizenship, contains much Americanism. One need not quarrel with any line of it. There is included an avowal of unqualified belief in preparedness. We are pleased to say that it confirms what we have steadily thought as to the true political sentiment of the mass of Americans of German descent, and as to the outrageous manner in which they have been misrepresented by a small class of men who, by reason of their moral defects, were unable to understand loyalty, even in people of their own blood.

AN ALASKAN BACCALAUREATE.

The baccalaureate sermon at Columbia of Archdeacon STUCK of Alaska will give joy to hundreds of thousands, it may be millions, of the unregenerate. They have been hurried and herded and taxed into all sorts of things, good, no doubt, for them. They are ruled by the lords of sociology. Any change being accounted progress, they have been forced multitudinously to accept new ideas. They have become in the eyes of their industrious masters two-legged cards whose main function is to be catalogued. They have ceased to be regarded as human. They are exhibits. They are insignificant units in an unending procession, shoved forward, marshaled, counted, inspected, weighed and measured and found wanting by the anthropometricians and the statisticians and the ologists of many names. They resent it. The natural man wants to be comfortable, undisturbed, to mind his own business. He is a conservative, a reactionary, a savage, a boy.

Propelled against his will by implacable enthusiasts, specialists in progress, he kicks, and in vain. Men are so made that even the blessings of the direct primary, heaven's last, best gift to man, too often find him ungrateful. He has to be dragged into improvement by the hair of his head. He is improved. In noting his churlish and recalcitrant frame of mind we don't forget the great and necessary advances and reforms that have been achieved or are going on before our eyes. These have been pursued so actively that many backward minds have reached the saturation point. They can absorb no more reform, they think; but they will have to. Meanwhile, it is unspeakably refreshing to their weary souls to hear Archdeacon STUCK, speaking, the unco guid will be sure, as a devil's advocate, belabor the mercilessly methodical despots who rule them:

> I have always had a sort of dread • • • of trained sociologists, of anthropologists with a turn for practical benevolence, of political economists, of psychological pedagogues and graduates in similar subjects. With their experimental laboratories, their card indexes and filing cabinets, their tabulations of statistics, their reduction of people to categories; with that last glorious achievement of theirs, the plotting of a curve, they are always in danger of evacuating the human personal element out of their work and thinking of men and women in algebraic formulas. Some of them lay tribes and races as ruthlessly under the tyranny of curves as the mediaeval Popes laid the natives of Christendom under interdicts.

We are able to forgive Archdeacon STUCK's heresies about card and index, the principia of much contemporary "science," but he goes much too far in "speaking disrespectfully" of the curve. The curve is the principal of all things, the cornerstone of investigation. In its mysterious, portentous ascendings and descendings it shadows forth all knowledge. From baseball to the Stock Exchange and zymotic diseases, the curve reveals and proves everything, anything you like. A bold man is he who questions the omnipotence of the curve. It is the one infallible oracle. Neither charts nor States can be saved without it.

But what dangerous doctrine was not to be expected of a man who at Columbia, of all places, dared to speak irreverently of spelling reform, who admits that, like our barbarian ancestors, he "prefers to drink from a cup or glass "that some one else may possibly have "drunk from rather than from an exclusive and greasy paper bag," who even apologizes for dirt with something of the feeling of a boy with soapsuds in his eyes, the victim of maternal severity? To be sure, the Archdeacon has so deep a sense of democracy, community, humanity, that one can't but like and respect him in spite of his lamentable coldness to hand-made spelling and other precious adventures of the vanguard of progress. Yet can we accept the large generosity with which he regards the object of the professional reformer's cares, the criticism of that superior, and therefore necessarily somewhat isolated, type:

> The lack of sympathy, the lack of a sense of humor—and I think no one can really persist in the professional attitude who has a sense of humor—the lack of a large compassion for the infirmities of others; these lacks cut one off from one's fellow-men; set one in another class, detach one; and not planes of severance, but points of contact are necessary if one is to influence mankind, points of contact with the unclean as well as with the clean; yes, even with the unthankful and the evil.

An undeviating seriousness, a certain narrowness and concentration of vision, an absolute want of humor, are conditions precedent of a successful reformer. As to the broad human sympathy for which the Archdeacon pleads and with which his vigorous and original baccalaureate sermon is instinct, how could it fail to mislead the expert, the professional? He steers by the card index. He follows the curve. Human sympathies are fallible. His "system" is not. His guide is mathematics. Humanity is but an abstraction and a snare. In tabulation is strength. Archdeacon STUCK, with his love of the human and the individual, his toleration, his hatred of Phariseeism, is an engaging figure. The standpatter, knowing himself to be a mere helpless unit, a number in a column, a bug under a microscope, breathes with delight this invigorating Alaska.

TOPICS OF THE TIMES.

Why Not Be Clever AND Good?

On the high authority of Vassar's baccalaureate preacher, the Rev. Dr. CHARLES ALEXANDER RICHMOND, President of Union College, the poor old world has come to such a dreadful pass that to be perfectly respectable is a great handicap, especially for women who aspire to be leaders and liberators of their sex. And he mournfully told the Vassar girls that, nowadays, instead of hearing the old exhortation, "Be good, sweet maid, and let who will be clever," there would come to them the advice to be clever and let who will be good.

This comes in the category of things that are important if true. Perhaps, however, some of the sweet maids who heard President RICHMOND say this, and other sweet maids who will hear of his having said it, will wonder why he assumed that goodness is incompatible with cleverness, and cleverness with goodness. Still more will they feel inclined to ask him just what he meant by "respectable." Should he not answer with a definition more exact than the word often receives, they may suspect that he accords respectability only to those who sedulously observe a multitude of conventions that came into being and vogue when social and economic conditions were vastly different from those now existing.

For ignoring or violating some of these conventions—including the one relating to the higher education of women, which he has himself abandoned, though none was in better repute not many years ago—the sweet maids are likely to present the excuse that they are offending only as every generation offends its predecessor. Granddaughters have shocked grandmothers since troglodyte days, and probably longer, and they have been scolded for doing it as severely as uselessly. But in that granddaughters differ in no way or degree from grandsons.

He—or she—wouldn't be a particularly bold theorizer who contended that not cleverness, but stupidity, not knowledge, but ignorance, is incompatible with goodness, and that neither manners nor morals are necessarily deteriorated when they change.

Death Lists Full of Aristocrats.

In the lamentable list of dead naval officers now coming from London there appear the names of many heirs to high titles, some of the titles ancient, and still more numerous are the names of those younger sons of great houses to whom the British Empire is so much indebted. Even when both the eldest and the younger sons of "family" are counted, however, they do not occupy a large part of the long list, and they do no more than prove, perhaps, that the class they represent is doing its full share of the fighting and dying, and doing as bravely and well as their less distinguished associates on shipboard.

Their sacrifice for country and King seems greater because, as the saying is, they have more to lose, but their obligation for greater privileges enjoyed was also proportionally greater. So, after all, it was only duty done, and the list is equally creditable from end to end.

Over here social status is accorded to a man because he holds high naval rank. Over there the high naval rank at least tends, not exactly, or at any rate wholly, to be a reward of social status, but somehow to follow it as more or less a matter of course. Yet it may be that the difference is not as great as it seems, and even in the days of purchase it was not precisely the naval rank that was bought. Then as now, ability made its way, not always, but usually, and that is as much as can be said for it anywhere.

Conditions Among Garment Workers

To the Editor of The New York Times:

I have lately been helping with an investigation into the conditions of the garment workers who have been locked out. Even in the busy season of their trade these workers make barely a living wage, and the busy season lasts hardly six months. I have seen many mothers on the eve of their confinement with no food in the house and a landlord threatening them with immediate eviction; I have seen children who could not leave the squalid little rooms in which they lived because they did not have a stitch of clothing to put on; I have seen small children left home with only a crust of bread to eat, while their mother was out looking for work. Will the American public sit by and let these people carry on their struggle unaided? Many of these people have worked under the worst sweatshop conditions, and know that if they lose this fight it will be to those conditions they will have to return.

ALYSE GREGORY.

New York, June 3, 1916.

ON FLAG BURNING.

Nationalism, Though Necessary, Is Not Man's Final Expression.

New York, June 2, 1916.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

Will you allow one who totally disapproves of Bouck White's actions and teachings to protest in your columns against the reported action of the District Attorney's office in attempting to convict him as a criminal for his flag-burning business.

The man is not trying to insult any one, to spit or trample on any national emblem. He is trying to emphasize in a mistaken way (and I think he is greatly mistaken) a very real and generally accepted spiritual truth. That truth is this:

Nationalism and all it stands for, patriotism and all it connotes are not final and lasting expressions of what is good and permanent in our poor, struggling, slowly ascending human society. Every Christian man, no matter what branch of the Church of Christ he belongs to, professes to believe this. All men, all nations are of one blood—all members of one family. As the Old Book has it, "There is neither Jew nor Greek, Barbarian, Scythian; bond or free, all are one in Christ Jesus."

Humanity may be, and, alas! is, a long way off from realizing this, living on it, acting it out; but the fact remains that for almost 2,000 years nothing else has been taught to all people joining the Church of Jesus by baptism.

Nationalism has played a great part in the evolution of human society from the loosely joined savage tribe life to the social organisms of our day. Personally I don't believe we can yet dispense with nationalism, can yet hang patriotic virtues on museum walls with the dusty armor of long ago. Personally I wish with all my heart we had more of it in Washington just now. But we wrong human nature and we pervert all moral law if we think of nationalism as the final expression, the final philosophy of mankind. Nationalism is a poor sort of God.

So far Bouck White is quite right, I think, in collecting and burning these visible signs and symbols of nationalism. He has made the mistake that many good men, would-be reformers, are always making. He is out of sympathy with his time. He would doctor his sick patient, but he will not take the trouble to understand him. But to say he willfully insults the American flag is foolishness. What he really wants to do is to give to the man in the street some striking proof of the inadequacy of his standards and ideals. His aim is all right, but he has gone the wrong way about it. He is a man of poor judgment, perhaps, but to seek to make him out to be a criminal is, in my judgment, wholly foolish, and will do no good, but harm.

When it comes to censoring morals, Sir, lawyers are at times stupid.

W. S. RAINSFORD.

What Utopians Fought For.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

Since writing the letter you were good enough to publish this morning, wherein I endeavored to show an indignant mother that only in Utopia could she be sure her boys could live without defending themselves or allowing others to defend them, I have discovered that this is a misuse of the name Utopia. In a book by the French Ambassador, just published, entitled, "With Americans of Past and Present Days," he quotes the author of "Utopia," Sir Thomas More, who says that the Utopians make war for two causes, and keep, therefore, well drilled. The causes are to defend their own country and to drive out of their friends' land the enemies that have invaded it. This M. Jusserand cites in a chapter called "From War to Peace," and the chapter was written in 1910, before this war, and before our present preparedness and pacifist campaigns. I hereby apologize to the shade of Sir Thomas More and pray that our boys and men will always be brave enough to defend their own country and to help defend their friends.

CHARLES A. DOWNER.

New York, May 31, 1916.

Foreign Words on Films.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

Is there any good reason for printing comments on moving pictures in foreign languages, as is done in some of the theatres? Ever since our nation was founded by Englishmen English has been its language. English was the language of the document of its creation, it was the language of its Constitution, the language of its laws, of the very acts which offered a home and welcome to people of other countries and languages who preferred American institutions to those of the lands of their birth. Why, then, try to introduce other languages into our ordinary places of announcement or instruction? In foreign countries Americans use the theatre as a means of acquiring facility in the language of the country. Foreigners here probably wish to avail themselves of the same means of learning the language of this country, and the interpretation or comment on a picture would be an excellent pedagogical medium as well.

C. H. N.

New York, May 5, 1916.

The Preparedness Purse Empty.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

I am tired of hearing that the various publications, societies, and leagues which advocate preparedness are backed by capitalists. While the pacifists (or passivists?) seem to have money to burn, furnished, as far as I can see, by Carnegie, Ford, Amos Pinchot, and others of that ilk, the National Security League, for example, has paid none of its 169 self-sacrificing volunteer speakers, and the necessity of living within its resources has just compelled the abandonment of its Speakers' Bureau.

The millions back of the preparedness movement are not dollars, but sane men and women.

ROBERT GRIMSHAW,
Ex-Chairman Speakers' Bureau, National Security League.

New York, June 2, 1916.

CREDO.

I believe
That there are greater things in life
Than life itself;
I believe
In climbing upward
Even when the spent and broken thing
I call my body
Cries "Halt!"
I believe
To the last breath
In the truths
Which God permits me to see.
I believe
In fighting for them;
In drawing,
If need be,
Not the bloody sword of man
Brutal with conquest
And drunk with power,
But the white sword of God,
Flaming with His truth
And healing while it slays.

I believe
In my country and her destiny,
In the great dream of her founders,
In her place among the nations,
In her ideals;
I believe
That her democracy must be protected,
Her privileges cherished,
Her freedom defended.
I believe
That, humbly before the Almighty
But proudly before all mankind,
We must safeguard her standard,
The vision of her Washington,
The martyrdom of her Lincoln,
With the patriotic ardor
Of the minute men
And the boys in blue
Of her glorious past.
I believe
In loyalty to my country,
Utter, irrevocable, inviolate.

Thou, in whose sight
A thousand years are but as yesterday
And as a watch in the night,
Help me
In my frailty
To make real
What I believe.

ELIAS LIEBERMAN.

A GREAT MOLE MOUND THROUGH RIVERSIDE.

Reasons Why It Would Be More Objectionable Than an Open Cut for Trains—Aesthetic Limitations of Engineers.

By FREDERICK LAW OLMSTED,
Landscape Architect.

New York, June 2, 1916.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

In published interviews Mr. Craig of the West Side Association and Commissioner Smith of the Port and Terminal Committee, while taking opposite positions from each other, are each credited with comments which tend to put my criticism of part of the committee's plans in a wrong light.

Mr. Craig appears to use my criticism of the Committee's plan from Seventy-second Street to Eighty-second Street as an argument for decking over the main line tracks in that locality without shifting them eastward. But if a plateau or mound is to be built over the tracks, the final effect upon the park would be much less injurious in case the tracks were shifted to the eastward, as proposed by the Port and Terminal Committee than if they were left where they are, as urged by Mr. Craig, because in the more easterly position the obstruction would cut off less of the river views. It is true that there would be a greater wiping out of existing trees by thus shifting to the east, and that this loss is serious, but it ought not to weigh against a plan that would be better in the long run. My point is that still better results can be secured by omitting the high mound over the tracks altogether in this particular locality.

It is fair to say that Mr. Craig couples with his proposal of mounding over the tracks in their present location the further proposal that the height of the mound be kept some ten feet lower than in the present plan, which, if practicable, would make the mound less objectionable. At the best the mound would be unfortunate, but to lower the level of the proposed surface over the tracks by ten feet would reduce the objection to the mound even more for the easterly location than for the location which Mr. Craig advocates.

The practicability of constructing a cover over the tracks at this lower elevation, as urged by Mr. Craig, turns upon the feasibility of keeping the switching yard wholly south of Seventy-second Street. Without having made a complete and thorough study of the whole port and terminal situation on the west side of Manhattan I am in no position to form an independent opinion upon this question. Mr. Goodrich, who has worked on the problem for years as Consulting Engineer for the Borough of Manhattan, assures me that it is not feasible to keep the switching yard wholly south of Seventy-second Street without impairing the efficiency of the railroad for handling the business of the city. Upon such a question I accept Mr. Goodrich's opinion as worth a great deal more than Mr. Craig's.

But whether Mr. Craig is right or wrong upon this highly technical question of railroad engineering, I have a very positive opinon of my own on the queston of park design; viz., that in case the tracks are to be completely decked over in the region from Seventy-second Street to about Eighty-second Street, it would be better to accept the location proposed by the Port and Terminal Committee than the more westerly one urged by Mr. Craig on behalf of the West End Association. I am none the less of the opinion that to build up a cover over the tracks in either location, within the limits mentioned, would be upon the whole more injurious to the park than to leave the tracks in substantially their present location, walled in but unroofed.

It is of some interest that this appears to be the opinion also of the landscape architect consulted by the West End Association, Mr. C. D. Lay.

Let me explain the reasons for this opinion by means of an illustration. In 1901, when I was appointed with Charles F. McKim and D. H. Burnham on the so-called Senate Park Commission at Washington, the tracks of the Pennsylvania Railroad used to run across the Mall to a little station near Pennsylvania Avenue. The presence of the railroad in the park was very unfortunate, although the objection to it had been minimized by the fact that the adjacent park surface was so graded as to screen all but the upper parts of the passing cars. But Congress, after negotiations almost as tedious as those relating to the west side tracks in Manhattan, had that very year provided for the elimination of railroad grade crossings throughout the city and for the construction of a new large station. The accepted plan required the raising of the tracks where they crossed the Mall, and provided also for covering them by a train-shed roof, attached to the new station and extending directly across the vista between the Capitol and the Washington Monument. Our commission took the stand at once that this plan must not be carried out—that it would be ruinous to the park. The old condition of tracks in an open cut was bad enough. The tops of moving cars were an unfortunate incident in the middle distance of what ought to be made the most dignified and noble vista in the United States; but to put a high permanent obstruction on top of the tracks would be absolutely fatal. I need not rehearse the fight we had, or tell how the Senators by whom we were appointed insisted that we keep our hands off the settlement of the grade crossing problem at which they had arrived after so much labor and negotiation. We stood to our guns, and because we were dealing with men of big calibre and because we were right we convinced both Senator McMillan and President Cassatt of the Pennsylvania. Between us all we found a way to get the railroad cut of the park altogether; but if that could not have been done without impairing the service given by the railroad to the public, we should have stood firm for tracks in an open cut without any roof over them.

Now I do not mean to imply that the proposed deck and earth covering over the tracks in Riverside Park would be as high as the train shed proposed in 1901 for the Mall in Washington. Its proposed height is only about thirty-five feet above the tracks. What I do mean to say is that in the particular region from Seventy-second Street to Eighty-second Street a solid, continuous structure some thirty-five feet above the tracks will cut off so much more of the river view from the drive and the ride and the main walk than would be cut off by a screen only high enough to hide the passing trains as to involve a serious permanent sacrifice of park values.

And when Commissioner Smith is quoted in an interview as throwing doubt upon the accuracy of my statement that the plan recommended by the Port and Terminal Committee would thus permanently impair the views from the drive, I beg leave to say that I have verified my facts carefully and that I am talking about a part of the subject which I thoroughly understand.

One point more. In discussing this very important and highly controversial subject, as an outsider with no prejudices and with no axe to grind, I want to be precisely fair in my statements. I will frankly admit that an opinion upon the relative merits, as a park proposition, of leaving the tracks uncovered in this particular locality depends on striking a balance between advantages and disadvantages; and that some other competent landscape architect might strike a somewhat different balance from mine. Even if he should persuade himself that I was wrong and that the balance lay slightly in favor of the complete decking over, he would not thereby forfeit my respect for his professional standing. Whether a slight and doubtful balance of advantage would justify recommending a million dollars extra cost for decking is quite another question.

My other criticisms of the plans as they now stand are in a different category. They concern numerous matters of detail not affecting the general plan, but in the aggregate very important artistically. I am confident that there is not a landscape architect in the United States whose artistic judgment I would respect from whom could be drawn a deliberate and unqualified approval of these details as they stand. These details are entirely capable of adjustment without affecting other features of the proposed agreement with the railroad; they do not in themselves involve reopening the hearings; but they will not correct themselves. If such details are not treated with a much greater degree of artistic skill than has thus far been applied to the problem, and if they are not so studied before the shape and details of the railroad deck are finally fixed, the resulting park will fall far short of what the great expenditure ought to produce.

I have great respect for engineers, and I know engineers who are capable of fine artistic conceptions; but that is very different from being masters of the artistic technique of landscape architecture. The railroad essentials having been agreed upon, the artistic problems of the park ought to be planned by artists of first-class ability unhampered by the arbitrary predetermination of details that are not essential to the engineering solution.

FREDERICK LAW OLMSTED.

IRELAND'S SOUL NEEDS.

What Sympathetic Workers Could Find to Do in Dublin.

(A Letter from Lady Aberdeen to John D Crimmins.)

New York, June 2, 1916.

I want to report to you, as the Chairman of our American Auxiliary, regarding the work which the Women's National Health Association and those connected with it have been called upon to do during these sad and tragic times.

As you know, there are a number of Mothers' and Babies' Clubs in Dublin which are veritable centres of comfort and help to the poor women of the districts, and some of these districts are situated within the recently disturbed area which has suffered so much. The Superintendent of one of these clubs had taken the courses of first aid and emergency nursing which have been organized by the association from the beginning of the war. Under her care the house of which she had charge became a veritable place of refuge for all who were hurt or wounded, whether civilian or military. Meals were organized for those in need, and the Superintendent, at the risk of her own life, escorted across the firing line some of the poor women about to become mothers to the Lying-in Hospital in the neighborhood.

The officer in charge of the district volunteered the opinion that this lady had certainly qualified for the Victoria Cross in virtue of the many lives she had saved and the many children she had protected.

Another of the clubs for soldiers' wives, in a district cut off from food supplies, undertook the feeding of the children of the neighborhood.

The Secretary of the Dublin City Red Cross, who is another leading Health Association worker, turned her offices into another emergency hospital of thirty beds, and, with her Red Cross workers, not only ran this hospital, but undertook other duties under much danger daily. This band of ladies undertook also to do the laundry work for the Red Cross Hospital of 250 beds, which is being maintained in the state apartments of the castle, and which was isolated from outside help. Here, too, sufferers of all kinds from the strife were brought in to be cared for alongside of the wounded soldiers from France, and in the castle gardens there are now over sixty graves of those who succumbed to their injuries.

One of the Health Association's difficulties was to provision our sanitarium of 250 beds near Dublin, and had it not been for the heroism of our storekeeper, who personally conveyed foodstuffs, our poor tuberculosis patients would have been in a sad plight. As it was, a bullet passed through the heel of his boot on one occasion, and on another the front wheel of his bicycle was shattered by a bullet as he went on his mission of mercy.

By the last mail we heard that conditions were beginning to be more normal again, and that our nurses and other workers were hard at work trying to bring relief and comfort and to soothe the alarmed state of feelings of the poor folk, among whom there are thousands of lone women with large young families whose men are away at the war. The Babies' Clubs are reopened and the women are crowding into them, and the ladies in charge, the Lady Mayoress at the head, are investigating all cases needing relief.

The price of food is very high, and that of milk almost prohibitive for the poor people. Work is very scarce, and the need of opening work rooms or providing work of some kind for the women seems imperative.

Our Honorable Secretary, Miss Anita McCarthy, tells me of a project of teaching women to raise vegetables in some vacant spaces.

Our visitors to sick people and to invalid and crippled children in their own homes also report much suffering.

There is therefore much need for special funds to relieve cases of distress, unhampered by restrictions as to what section the needy belong to, and there is also need of funds to provide work, in addition to maintaining the sanitarium, the preventorium, the nurses, the Infant Welfare Centres, the milk sections, and the play grounds, not only in Dublin but in Ireland generally.

The Lord Mayor is President of our Samaritan Committee, composed of experienced social workers, both men and women, and working in close connection with the St. Vincent de Paul Society. Alderman Moran, well known in America, is Chairman for our play grounds and school children's gardens, and the Registrar General of Ireland is our Treasurer in Ireland.

The conditions of life in Dublin are already prejudicial enough to child life without the present agonies, and Lord Aberdeen and I have lived there long enough to know how imperative it is at such a time to comfort and cheer the people in the homes and to revive faith and confidence that brighter times may yet emerge out of these miseries.

You know how the spiritual predominates over the material in the Irish character, and how great a service can therefore be rendered at the present time by nurses and other social workers in whom the poor of Dublin have confidence, and who can, through their sympathetic ministrations, revive the spirit of the people and prepare them to meet the future with courage and with a firmer belief than even that a new and happy Ireland and a new and happy Dublin will yet emerge out of the darkness which still overhangs it.

ISHBEL ABERDEEN AND TEMAIR.

WED UNDER FLORAL BOWER AT ST. REGIS

Miss Meryl Frank-Steinhardt Married to Nathaniel Gidding by Rev. M. Harris.

WEARS ELIZABETHAN GOWN

Ceremony Followed by a Reception and Dinner for 135 Guests—Long Honeymoon Trip.

The wedding of Miss Meryl Frank-Steinhardt, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. J. H. Steinhardt of 310 West 103d Street, and Nathaniel Gidding, was celebrated last night at 8 o'clock at the St. Regis. The ceremony was performed by the Rev. Maurice Harris under a bower of white peonies, in the Marie Antoinette Room.

The bride walked down an aisle formed with tall standards, which were festooned with clusters of pink and white roses. She wore a gown of ivory satin, made in quaint period style, of Elizabethan type, richly embroidered in pearls, with Walter Raleigh sleeves of tulle. The Court train was of Duchess lace, the lower half being of satin. Her skirt was caught up with clusters of orange blossoms. The veil of tulle fell in voluminous folds from a band of pearls and sprays of orange blossoms.

Her only attendant was Miss Leonore Gidding, the daughter of Mr. and Mrs. J. M. Gidding, who served as flower girl. She wore a quaint little period frock of orchid rose taffeta, with vierge blue ribbons, and carried a basket of Tuscan straw filled with rose petals.

A reception and seated dinner for 135 guests followed the ceremony. Among the guests from out of town were Mr. and Mrs. R. A. Gidding and their daughter, Miss Pauline Gidding, from Cincinnati, Ohio, and Mr. and Mrs. Joseph Gidding of Duluth.

The bride's mother was dressed in a Victorian gown of silver cloth and blue gros de Londres, hand embroidered with roses and scrolls of silver and trimmed with silver lace. She wore a headdress of the same period. Mrs. J. M. Gidding was gowned in blue metallic cloth and silver lace, embroidered with rose pearls, with a double panel train.

The couple will leave today for an extended trip through the Middle West to the Pacific Coast, returning by the way of the Great Lakes. Mr. Gidding is Vice President of J. M. Gidding & Co.

MISS RUTH DAVIS A BRIDE.

Married to Maxwell Steinhardt—Bridegroom's Father Best Man.

The marriage of Maxwell Steinhardt, a son of Henry Steinhardt, and Miss Ruth Davis, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Edward Davis, took place at 7:30 o'clock last evening at the residence of the bride's parents, 304 West Eighty-first Street, before a background of white peonies, roses, and green, and the bride's uncle, the Rev. Dr. Stephen S. Wise, officiated. The bridal party passed through an aisle outlined by white posts and ribbons. Mr. Steinhardt had his father as his best man, and there were no ushers.

Miss Davis wore a trailing robe of white satin draped with point lace and net, and her bridal veil of tulle was held by a band of lace across the forehead, and a short veil fell over her face. She carried white orchids and lilies of the valley. Her two attendants were the little Misses Janet Wise, her cousin, and Virginia Steinhardt, a niece of the bridegroom. They were in white frocks, one with pink ribbons, and the other with blue, and each carried a tray covered with tulle and flowers to match their ribbons.

Mr. and Mrs. Steinhardt will spend their honeymoon on the Pacific Coast, and will live here on their return. Mrs. Steinhardt was graduated from Barnard in 1913 and Mr. Steinhardt from Hayard in 1911.

WILL WED BOSTON HEIRESS.

Bayard Tuckerman of New York to Marry Phyllis Sears June 20.

Special to The New York Times.

BEVERLY, Mass., June 5.—Bayard Tuckerman, Jr., of New York, filed an application for a marriage license at Beverly City Hall this afternoon to marry Miss Phyllis Sears, daughter of Herbert M. Sears and the late Caroline (Bartlett) Sears, Boston's richest girl in her own right.

Miss Sears inherited millions on the death of her mother, and more millions on the death of her grandfather, Francis Bartlett, one of the earliest Summer residents on the Beverly shore. She has more than five millions as a private fortune. As a birthday gift, her father recently conveyed to her a building on the Bowery in New York, purchased in the old days and which has been in the Sears family for generations. The building was worth $25,000. Miss Sears is 21 and was born in Beverly.

Mr. Tuckerman is 27, was born in Morristown, N. J., and is the son of Bayard and Annie (Smith) Tuckerman of New York. He is in the insurance business. The wedding will take place at St. John's Episcopal Church at Beverly Farms on June 20.

MARRY IN ST. THOMAS'S.

Charles King Morrison Quietly Weds Miss Mildred H. Hoag.

The marriage of Charles King Morrison of 12 Fifth Avenue, a son of the late Mr. and Mrs. George Austin Morrison, and Miss Mildred Hortsen Hoag, the daughter of the late Dr. William E. Hoag and Mrs. Hoag, took place at noon yesterday in the chancel of St. Thomas's Church, and the Rev. Dr. Ernest M. Stires, the rector, officiated. It was a quiet wedding, owing to the death a few months ago of Mr. Morrison's father. There were no attendants except Mr. Morrison's brother, George Austin Morrison, Jr., who was the best man.

The bride wore a tan-colored traveling costume, with a hat to match, and her uncle, Frederick Hilliard, gave her in marriage. Mr. and Mrs. Morrison have left town for a long wedding tour, and on their return in October will occupy an apartment they have taken on West End Avenue.

Births.

Mr. and Mrs. Artemas Holmes, (Miss Dorothy F. Smith) are being congratulated upon the birth of twins, girls, a few days ago at their residence, 118 East Fifty-fourth Street.

Mr. and Mrs. Edward Steinbrugge, Jr., are being congratulated upon the birth of their second child, a son, on Saturday last at 122 East Seventy-sixth Street. Mrs. Steinbrugge was Miss Marjorie MacDonald.

Mr. and Mrs. Harold Oakley Baker of 246 West End Avenue are receiving congratulations on the birth of a daughter on Sunday at their home. Mrs. Baker was formerly Miss Helen Moffett, daughter of James A. Moffett.

DIAMONDS
The Finer Grades Only
Solitaire Diamond Rings
Fifty Dollars to Eighteen Hundred
Theodore A. Kohn & Son
JEWELERS
321 Fifth Avenue at 32d Street

MISS TERRY'S BRIDAL PARTY

Plans for Her Marriage to the Rev. William Neeley Ross on June 20.

The wedding of Miss Catharine Louise Terry, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Charles Appleton Terry, and the Rev. William Neeley Ross, pastor of the Chelsea Presbyterian Church, in Twenty-fourth Street, will be celebrated in the Chapel of the Union Theological Seminary on June 20 at 8:30 o'clock in the evening, and the Rev. A. Edwin Keigwin, pastor of the West End Presbyterian Church, assisted by the Rev. Robert McClelland, Ph. D., of Atlantic City, an uncle of the bridegroom, will officiate.

The reception will be held at 310 West 105th Street, the home of the bride's parents. Miss Mary Peirce of Haverford, Penn., is to be the maid of honor, and the bridesmaids selected are the Misses Gertrude Spry, Gladys Llewellyn, and Jean Stirling of Chicago; Arabella Horton of New Haven, Julia Haines of Indianapolis, and Mary Scribner of this city, all classmates at Bryn Mawr of the bride.

Ogden C. Ross of Troy, N. Y., a brother of the bridegroom, will be the best man, and the ushers will be Watson Cady Terry, the Rev. Lyman Hartley of Philadelphia, Geddes Smith, Professor Arthur McMahon of Columbia, Duffield Swan, and the Rev. William Ralph Hall. The musical program will include Miss Maud Morgan, harpist, and Miss Gilles, organist.

MISS BREWSTER ENGAGED.

Daughter of Mrs. Wm. S. Brewster to Wed Wm. H. Baldwin, 3d.

Mrs. Walter Shaw Brewster of 139 Joralemon Street, Brooklyn, has announced the engagement of her daughter, Miss Cecilia Brewster, to William H. Baldwin, 3d, a son of the late William H. Baldwin, Jr., one time President of the Long Island Railroad.

Miss Brewster's father was a prominent lawyer of Brooklyn, and was First Vice President of the Brooklyn Bar Association at the time of his death three years ago.

Mr. Baldwin's father was an active figure in Y. M. C. A. work, and was interested in negro education, especially in Tuskegee School, where a memorial fund was raised in his name after his death. Mrs. Baldwin was formerly Miss Ruth Standish Bowles, daughter of Samuel Bowles of The Springfield Republican. She lives at 10 East Fifty-eighth Street, this city. Young Mr. Baldwin is on the staff of The Evening Post.

No date has been set for the wedding.

GARDINER—McPHERSON.

Garden City Golfer Weds Miss Margaret McPherson in Maryland.

Miss Margaret McPherson, daughter of T. B. McPherson, formerly of Omaha, Neb., and now a resident of Maryland, was married on last Saturday to Thomas Edward Gardiner of Garden City, Long Island, at the residence of her father, Auburn, in Thurmont, Md. The Rev. Douglas Hooff performed the ceremony. Mr. and Mrs. Gardiner left for a tour of the Southern resorts, after which they will reside in Garden City.

Mr. Gardiner is a graduate of Pawling School and an importer with offices in Brooklyn. He is prominent as a golfer and is a member of the Garden City Golf Club.

ARTHUR N. GIEGERICH WEDS.

Supreme Court Justice's Son Marries Miss Mary L. Rooney.

The marriage of Arthur N. Giegerich, a young lawyer and son of Supreme Court Justice Leonard A. Giegerich, and Miss Mary L. Rooney, a daughter of Mrs. Bridget Rooney, took place yesterday in St. Joseph's Church, Sixth Avenue and Washington Place, the ceremony being performed by the Rev. Arthur J. Humphrey.

Miss Agnes Rooney was her sister's maid of honor, and Leonard A. Giegerich, Jr., was his brother's best man. The wedding breakfast was served at the Astor. Mr. Giegerich and his bride have gone to the Adirondacks for their honeymoon, and on their return will live on University Heights, this city.

LEVY-BRONNER WEDDING.

Son of Ex-Tax Commissioner Marries Miss Dorothy H. Bronner.

Miss Dorothy H. Bronner, daughter of Mrs. William H. Bronner of 545 West 111th Street, was married to Arthur M. Levy, a son of former Tax Commissioner Ferdinand Levy, at noon yesterday, at the St. Regis. The Rev. Mr. Stern officiated.

Only relatives and intimate friends witnessed the ceremony, which was followed by a bridal beakfast. Mayor Mitchel telephoned his congratulations.

The bride was attended by Miss Caroline Bronner as maid of honor, and the Misses Bernestine Levy and Ella Bronner were the bridesmaids.

Marcel Levy acted as best man, and the ushers were Walter Ernst and Milton Rosenberg.

Mr. and Mrs. Levy have gone to Atlantic City to spend their honeymoon.

Hartwell-Penchven Engagement.

Announcement has been made of engagement of Miss Kate D. Penchven, daughter of John H. Penchven of Westfield, N. J., to Frank E. Hartwell of Danbury, Conn. Miss Penchven is a niece of the Misses Nairne of 761 Ocean Avenue, Brooklyn, and was graduated from the Institute of Musical Art in 1914. Mr. Hartwell was graduated from Yale in 1911 and from the Harvard Law School in 1914. No date has been set for the wedding.

Miss Benson to Wed J. N. Robinson.

The engagement has been announced of Miss Margaret Harton Benson and John Noel Robinson, son of Alexander Cochran Robinson of Pittsburgh, Penn. Miss Benson is a daughter of Mr. and Mrs. William Sumner Benson of Bellsover, Passaic, N. J. No date has been mentioned for the wedding.

ARRIVALS FROM EUROPE.

Some of the Passengers on the Rochambeau and Tuscania.

Transatlantic liners arriving yesterday and some of their passengers were:

ROCHAMBEAU, (Bordeaux.)—Mrs. M. Allen, Jean Baron, Miss E. Burges, Mrs. E. Brown, T. B. Burton, Mrs. A. Bonnard, G. Caldwell, Mr. and Mrs. M. Crawford, Mrs. H. Charles, Mrs. E. Druyer, W. French, Gerald Fennell, Major Gen. Francis Greene, Mr. and Mrs. Emmanuel Galland, K. Hopkins, C. Hope, M. I. Gilbert, J. Hopkins Smith, Mrs. R. G. Hopper, Miss Mary Kearny, Mrs. N. Norton, W. Patterson, Mrs. R. Perkins, Countess de Perigny, Miss A. Roy, Miss M. Robinson, L. Stimson, Miss C. Stimson, Walter L. Ward, Miss Anna Weber, Mr. and Mrs. Frederic Widmer, Captain A. Bibet, Mr. and Mrs. H. Humbert, H. Iselin, E. Burger, and Mrs. Ralph H. Thomas.

TUSCANIA, (Liverpool and Glasgow.)—W. C. Airey, Mr. and Mrs. G. B. Allison, Miss Constance Allison, Mrs. J. Berry, Miss Helen S. Carstairs, Miss M. L. Cheshire, Dr. Robert Scott Catheron, J. M. Dunwoodie, J. G. F. Greville, William Hunter, Miss J. Landseer-McKenzie, R. G. Patton, L. N. Rider, J. H. Pritchard, Mrs. Mary S. Malcolm, T. Moore Hickman, W. T. Hallimond, Miss Margaret C. Haddow, W. E. Wood, J. M. Ray, W. Walker, C. R. Boyce, and W. Palmer.

POCANTICO HILLS
Adjoining Rockefeller Estate
I will make attractive proposition to desirable party who will purchase a portion of my land, overlooking Pocantico Lake, Sleepy Hollow and Hudson River. Convenient to Tarrytown, Briarcliff, and Sleepy Hollow Club.
J. R. G. Ivey, Owner, 66 Broadway, N. Y.

GIFT OF $100,000 FOR CANCER STUDY

Columbia Receives Fund from Bundy Estate to be Used in Research Work.

WOMEN ON MEDICAL STAFF

Two Are Elected to the Faculty of the College of Physicians and Surgeons.

A gift of $100,000 for cancer research was announced yesterday by the Trustees of Columbia University at their regular meeting. The executors of the estate of Emil C. Bundy of New York paid over to the university this fund with the understanding that it is to be used for research work in the cause, prevention and cure of the disease. Part may be used for research in medicine and surgery or allied sciences.

Following close upon the announcement made a month ago that the College of Physicians and Surgeons, the University Medical School, would open its doors to women students, after long standing with a deaf ear to all appeals from women colleges, the Trustees appointed two women yesterday to the Faculty staff of the school. The appointees were Vera Dantschakoff, M. D., to be instructor in anatomy, and Rosalie F. Morton, M. D., as attending surgeon at Vanderbilt Clinic.

In succession to the late John McLean Nash, Frederick A. Goetze, Master of Science, now Dean of the Faculty of Applied Science and Controller of the University, was elected Treasurer of the corporation. Mr. Goetze will assume the duties of his new office on July 1, and will resign as Dean of the Faculty of Applied Science, to take effect on the appointment of his successor. The Trustees assigned to the Treasurer the duties heretofore belonging to the Controller, and thus put the entire physical and financial administration of the university's business in the hands of one officer. Mr. Goetze as Treasurer will not only have charge of the administration of the corporation's financial policy, but will also keep control of the work of the Department of Buildings and Grounds, which has heretofore fallen to him as Controller.

Dr. Frederico de Onis of the University of Oviedo, Spain, was appointed Professor of Spanish Literature. He is regarded as one of the most talented of the younger generation of Spanish scholars. He was highly recommended for appointment by Professor Pidal of the University of Madrid and Archer M. Huntington of the Hispanic Society.

M. Gustave Lanson, now Professor of French Literature at the University of Paris, was appointed Professor of French Literature for the academic year 1916-17.

Among the gifts to the university announced were $3,000 from the American Road Machinery Company, Inc., for instruction in highway engineering; $1,000 from Jacob H. Schiff to be applied toward salaries in the Department of Social Science; $400 from the class of '88, Arts and Mines, the interest of which is to be used for the maintenance of the Memorial Gates presented to the university by the class.

COLUMBIA SENIORS FROLIC.

R. R. Reeder Wins the Alumni Association Prize.

Winding up their four years of college life, the Columbia seniors spent yesterday in celebrating the good times that have been crowded into the days on Morningside Heights. The main event of the day was the Class Day exercises in the gymnasium.

Ruford Davis Franklin delivered the President's address. The class history was then read by Raymond L. Wise, who detailed the important events in the four years of the college. Frederick A. Coykendall announced that the Alumni Association prize of $50 for the most faithful and deserving student went to Rudolph Rex Reeder of Hastings, N. Y. Dean Frederick P. Keppel of Columbia College awarded the Charles M. Rolker, Jr., prize to Robert W. Watt of Hamburg, N. J., Captain of the 'Varsity baseball team and voted the best all-around man in his class. The class poem was written and read by Ralph Redman Berry. Wallace Doyle Taylor made the class prophecy. Then George Ehret Burghard took a hand as presentation orator. He gave to "Jimmie" Allison, editor of The Columbia Spectator and said to be one of the wealthiest members of his class, a rattle, thereby making him the class baby. Frank Simonds, Captain of the first football team at Columbia since 1905, who is losing his hair, received a wig. "Bobby" Watt, who has a hard baseball game ahead of him on Commencement Day, got a pair of spectacles.

Thirty-one men received the honorary Phi Delta Kappa keys. Rudolph Rex Reeder, winner of the Alumni Association prize, was also elected to the honorary fraternity. James Paul Chapin, who accompanied the Lange expedition into Africa for specimens for the Museum of Natural History and stayed several years in the jungle, also received this honor. The other men elected were John Sears Baldwin, George Barsky, Morris Berrick, Nicholas Bucci, Walter E. Curt, Edwin Brown Fox, Jr., Morris Dinnerstein, Salton Engel, John Joseph Furia, Alexander C. Glennie, Ralph Freeborn Kane, Milton Phillip Kupfer, Clyde Lady, Henry W. Louria, Elwood John Mahon, Albert Mayer, Howard V. Miller, Isaac L. Orliansky, Robert S. Osswalt, Ralph R. Perry, Wendell G. Randolph, Isadore Rottgard, Julius Siegler, Paul Salvatore, J. B. Laguardia, Albert L. Wechsler, Gardiner Williams, Jacob Levine, and Meyer Bernstein.

Douglas McCrea Black delivered the valedictory, and following the singing of the Columbia "Drinking Song," the students left the gymnasium and went to St. Paul's Chapel, where the class ivy was planted. Bruce Conlin delivered the oration. A tea followed the Class Day exercises.

Both Barnard and Teachers College will hold their Class Day exercises this afternoon. The Teachers College graduates will also hold a lawn party.

HONORS TO N. Y. U. SENIORS.

Phillips Carlin Receives the Sandham Oratorical Prize.

First honors in the Sandham oratorical contest, held yesterday at New York University in connection with the eighty-fourth annual commencement, went to Phillips Carlin of New York City, a member of the graduating class. The contest, held in the auditorium of the Gould Memorial Library, represented the sixteenth annual competition in oratory for the award of prizes of $100 and $75 to the two most proficient speakers in the two upper classes of the University College and the School of Applied Science. The judges divided the second prize between William H. Draper of Yonkers, N. Y., and Louis Davidson of New York City.

Phillips Carlin has distinguished himself in scholarships and for his general participation in undergraduate activities and athletics. His subject in the oratorical contest was "Am I My Brother's Keeper?" and represented a plea for the unrewarded self-sacrificing individual.

The presentation of an oration on Booker T. Washington won for Louis Davidson, a colored speaker, a share in the second honor. Other speakers in the contest were Donald G. Davis of Elizabeth, N. J., '17; Archibald L. Nichol, '17, of Brooklyn, and Otto Stegeman, '18, of Hoboken, N. J.

Those who won Phi Beta Kappa were Phillips Carlin, '16, New York City; William Darling, '16, City Island, N. Y.; Harvey Felton, '16, Valley Stream, N. Y.; Wilbur Freirichs, '16, Brooklyn; Frederick Irelan, '16, New York City; Joseph Jame, '16, New York City; Louis Siff, '16, Newark, N. J.; Max Birman, '17, New York City; David Morse, '17, Roxbury, N. Y.; Archibald L. Nichol, '17, Brooklyn, N. Y., and Leon Gasparitsch, Brooklyn, N. Y.

MOTOR TRUCKS FOR OXEN.

Bulgarian Army Makes the Change with Great Advantage.

WITH THE BULGARIAN ARMY, MACEDONIAN FRONT, May 4, (Correspondence of The Associated Press.)—The motor truck has revolutionized transportation for the Bulgarian Army. An officer in charge of the supply department of one of the units stationed here submitted figures which, he said, prove that each motor truck used by his army has been doing the work of 500 oxen and 250 wagons each day.

In the past the Bulgarian Army has depended entirely upon the ox wagon for the transport of its food supplies and ammunition. In the early stages of the campaign against Serbia no other means were at the disposal of the army. The few horse-drawn vehicles had to be used as combat trains, so that all the work of bringing up supplies had to be left to the ox wagon, a rickety home-made farm affair drawn either by two oxen or two water buffaloes. With railroads few and far between in Bulgaria and Serbia this made campaigning very difficult. Not only was the supply system itself slow, cumbersome, and unreliable, but it also prevented the troops from advancing as rapidly as they might have done had it been possible to get food and ammunition to the front more rapidly.

The opening of a through route of communication between the Central Empires and Bulgaria changed all this. The first motor trucks reached Bulgaria over the Danube. Later more came over the re-established Belgrade-Nish Railroad. Today the ox wagon is nearly a thing of the past, as The Associated Press correspondent was himself able to ascertain. The conveyance is still used to carry frontward such light supplies as straw and hay, or materials when delivery is not urgent, and bread is brought into the trenches by the ox wagon; but outside of this the vehicle has been supplanted entirely by the motor truck.

Rapid progress has been made in training Bulgarian soldiers as motor truck drivers and assistants. Generally the men are taught by serving as assistants to the German drivers. Alert young men with some previous experience with machinery are preferred, but there seems to be no trouble even when young farmers are the apprentices.

BORUP RELICS BEQUEATHED.

Father's Will Gives Geographical Society Son's Arctic Records.

Many military and Arctic relics were bequeathed to friends by Colonel Henry D. Borup, who died on May 27, and whose will was filed yesterday in the Surrogate's Office. Colonel Borup was the father of George Borup, who accompanied Admiral Peary on his last dash to the north pole, and who later died. The will provides that, should Donald McMillan, the Arctic explorer and head of the Crocker Land expedition, bring back with him a large boulder from Greenland and small stone from Crocker Land, they should be placed at the head and foot, respectively, of George Borup's grave. It was stipulated also that the bell and clapper of the Roosevelt should be melted and cast into a nameplate to be set in the largest stone.

A collection of animal heads was given to the Yale Club, and the journals of the Arctic trip kept by the testator's son were bequeathed to the American Geographical Society. Colonel Borup also requested his executors to distribute his walking sticks and umbrellas among his old friends in the University Club.

A trust fund, the value of which was not stated, was created for the benefit of Colonel Borup's daughter, Yvette. The will also created a trust fund for the establishment of a fellowship in Yale University, to be known as the George Borup Fellowship in Geography. Otto T. Bannard and Benjamin T. Cable were named as the trustees.

MRS. GELLATLY LEFT $1,289,903

Bronze Diana by Saint Gaudens in Art Collection Worth $118,712.

An appraisal of the estate of Mrs. Edith Rogers Gellatly, who died on July 17, 1913, filed yesterday in the office of the State Controller, shows that the decedent owned realty and personalty totaling $1,289,903. Mrs. Gellatly possessed many valuable works of art at the time of her death, the entire collection being appraised at $118,712.

Among the paintings were "Wild Coast Near Newport," by H. D. Martin, $8,000; "The Magic Mirror," by Piasetti, $8,500; "Landscape," by J. F. Murphy, $3,000; "La Peche," by T. W. Dewing, $3,000, and "In White," by A. H. Thayer, $2,500. A bronze figure of Diana by Saint-Gaudens was appraised at $1,000, and a seventeenth century Flemish verdure tapestry was valued at $800.

The beneficiaries under the will were John Gellatly, husband of the decedent, to whom is bequeathed $1,067,211; Ella A. Rogers, a sister, who received $80,200, and the Society for the Prevention of Cruelty to Animals, $40,707. Among the assets were an equity in 34 West Fifty-seventh Street, appraised at $175,000; an equity in 173 Madison Avenue, $120,000; southeast corner of Fifth Avenue and Ninety-ninth Street, $95,000, and 68 Washington Square South, $80,000. Mrs. Gellatly owned stocks and bonds valued at $63,039.

JOHN A. HILL LEFT $1,134,933.

Appraisal of Publisher's Personal Estate Filed Here.

John A. Hill, the publisher who died on Jan. 24, 1916, a resident of Essex County, N. J., left a personal estate valued at $1,134,933, according to an appraisal filed yesterday in the office of the State Controller. The personalty taxable in this estate consists of 350 shares of preferred stock in the Hill Publishing Company and 9,593 shares of the common stock worth $993,894, in addition to several notes of the company aggregating $80,229. The personal estate is taxable in such proportion as the value of the real property of the corporation in New York State, bears to the value of the entire property.

Under the terms of Mr. Hill's will fifteen employes each received $1,500, while forty-eight others each received $1,000. Trust funds for the benefit of his father, sister, and secretary were also created. The residue of the estate was given to Mrs. Emma B. Hill, his wife, and Miss Joan Hill, their daughter.

L. S. WING ESTATE $1,028,375.

Will Makes Almost Equal Division Between Widow and Sons.

L. Stuart Wing, a manufacturer who died on March 1, left an estate valued at $1,028,375, according to an appraisal filed yesterday in the office of the State Controller. Mrs. Bertha H. Wing, his widow, was to receive $344,809, while his two sons, S. Bryce Wing and L. Stuart Wing, were each to receive $338,402. Mr. Wing's holdings in stocks and bonds totaled $974,751, the appraisal showed.

The largest single holding was 2,500 shares of Wing & Evans, Inc., manufacturers of drugs and chemicals, in which business Mr. Bryce was engaged at the time of his death. Five parcels of real estate at Millbrook, N. Y., were valued at $36,033.

Swift & Company's sales of Beef in New York City for the week ending Saturday, June 3d, averaged as follows: Domestic Beef, 14.32 cents per pound.—Advt.

YOUNG GIRLS STAGE A CHILD-LABOR PLAY

First Year Pupils of Irving High School Give "a Pageant of Sunshine and Shadow."

DRAMA STRIKES AT "GREED"

Audience Which Sees Production Deeply Impressed by Lesson as Cast Presents It.

"A Pageant of Sunshine and Shadow," written by Constance D'Arcy Mackay and acted by the first-year students of the Washington Irving High School in their auditorium at 40 Irving Place yesterday, deeply impressed an audience of several hundred men and women. The piece, which was produced under the auspices of the National Child Labor Committee, was a morality play in vivid words of one syllable, and, as staged by the young girls who interpreted its characters yesterday, it was a delightful entertainment, which, those who saw it said, would surely aid the campaign against child labor.

"Helen" is the little girl of real life in the play, and as the curtain rises her pretty little head is worried because of pictures of laboring children she has seen in her father's mail. Jane, her nurse, tells her something of actual child labor, and Helen exclaims:

"Why, it's just like the fairy story of the giant who made captives of the little children—only this isn't a fairy story—it's true."

"Helen" goes to sleep then—and dreams. The Children of Sunshine, led by Joy, come on and dance merrily until Play arrives to enhance their happiness. Knowledge and Aspiration join them and the scene becomes more serious—but remains happy until the Children of Shadow, who work in the mills and mines, enter and want to play, too. Jack and Jill, Shadow Children, are about to join the Children of Sunshine when Fatigue and Ignorance, the servants of Greed, stop them.

"Why can't we have a chance to know Joy and Play?" pleads Jack, but Fatigue tells him that Greed has commanded him to remain stranger to such persons. Knowledge would oppose Greed, but realizes that her key is powerless against the other's golden sword, and she despairs until Aspiration whispers, "Courage," in her ear. Then she sees a new light and calls on Public Opinion to overcome Greed.

But Public Opinion is asleep. Knowledge has difficulty in rousing him, and even after he is awake he is hesitant.

"I'm asleep a good deal of the time," he admits, rubbing his eyes, "and sometimes I don't see things."

Knowledge persists, however, and makes him understand. Then he becomes aggressive and loudly summons Legislation to drive Greed away. Legislation enters "very slowly," bound by the chains Greed has placed upon him. But Public Opinion will not be stopped. He strikes the chains away, and, as he is doing so, Greed, Fatigue, and Ignorance flee. There is not even a fight. The very sight of Public Opinion awake and Legislation free to act is sufficient for victory.

The Children of the Shadow join the Children of Sunshine, and all dance off the stage.

Helen wakes up. At first she thinks the dream was real, but soon is disillusioned. Running to the audience with both hands outstretched, she cries:

"It was only a dream. Won't you help to make it come true?"

The interpretation of their parts by the children was good. They made fascinating little actors. The cast of characters was:

Helen, a little girl.....Helen Lange
Jane, her nurse.....Jane Mary Elasse

IN THE DREAM.

Joy.....Gladys Glasser
Children of Sunshine, Rose Kastenbaum, Rebecca Berthoff, Saretta Levy, Ruth Wasserberger, Anna Daretsky, Elsie Drothleff, May Cohen, Ella Usser, Pauline Lieberman, Tessie Costa, Esther Rubenstein, Sadie Schenkel.
Play.....Fannie Jacobson
Knowledge.....Nettie Knoblock
Aspiration.....Katherine Clancy
Children of the Shadow, Nettie Kaufman, Pauline Gilliem, Sadie Wittenberg, Stella Smollowitz, Rose Kleinman, Rose Bernstein, Sarah Roth.
Jack, a child of theShadow...Nettie Kaufman
Jill, a child of the Shadow....Rose Bernstein
Greed.....Pauline Rabstein
Fatigue.....Alice Thoma
Ignorance.....Olga Arras
Public Opinion, a herald.....Elsie Biener
Legislation, a warrior.....Sarah Goldberg

Scene: A garden.
At the piano, Augusta Abramson.

The play was enjoyed by all who saw it. Some of those present were unable to see it because a number of the women who occupied front seats thought it unnecessary to remove their hats, the ushers being young girls too timid, perhaps, to request them to do so.

Kent-McKim Wedding in Boston.

The marriage of Miss Margaret McKim of Boston, and Richard Kent of Tuxedo, will take place on Saturday, in Boston and will be a small affair with only the immediate families present. Miss McKim is a niece of Mrs. Louis Mansfield Ogden of this city. The bride elect is the son of the late Mr. and Mrs. William Kent of Chastello, Tuxedo Park, and his mother, who died several years ago was Miss Emily Lorrillard, a daughter of the late Mr. and Mrs. Pierre Lorillard. He is a brother of William Kent, who married Eileen Read, and of Pierre Lorillard Kent. Miss McKim made her debut last Winter.

Miss J. Landseer-McKenzie Here.

Miss J. Landseer-McKenzie, a great-niece of the famous English painter, Edwin Landseer, arrived yesterday from Liverpool on the Anchor liner Tuscania to lecture on music and singing. The subject of the lectures will be the necessity for making an international standard for music.

Miss Landseer-McKenzie, who is 6 feet 1 inches tall and has an athletic figure, is the first of her family for 300 years who has not taken up the art of painting. She preferred to devote her life to music, she said. She was accompanied by Mrs. J. Berry, a young American poet, who has been writing for some time in England.

Lyman-Howard Wedding June 15.

The marriage of Miss Madeleine Howard, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. G. L. Howard of 60 West Seventy-sixth Street, and Stanley Mitchell Lyman, son of C. E. Lyman of Minneapolis, Minn., will take place on June 15. Because of the recent death of Mr. Lyman's mother it will be a small wedding and confined to the families and a few close friends.

Robitscher Will Contest Withdrawn

Objections to the probate of the will of Mrs. Esther Robitscher, who died on Nov. 25, 1915, leaving an estate of more than $200,000 were withdrawn yesterday by Mrs. Janet Levin, a cousin, of London, when the contest was brought to trial before Surrogate Fowler and a jury. The Surrogate thereupon odered the jury to bring in a verdict in favor of the proponents.

Mrs. Robitscher, who lived at 148 East Seventy-first Street, distributed her estate to friends and relatives. She also made bequests of $5,000 to each of twelve Jewish charitable institutions in the city.

Anson Dinsmore Houghton.

SANTA CRUZ, Cal., June 5.—Anson Dinsmore Houghton, Ph. D., prominent in Eastern mechanical engineering circles, died here today, aged 71. For one of his inventions he received the degree of Doctor of Philosophy by the University of Maine, from which he was graduated. Before coming to California ten years ago Dr. Houghton was in the employ of John D. Rockefeller, and was architect and builder of the Rockefeller Hall Library. He also designed the heating and electric light plants of the University of Chicago. Within recent years he was Superintendent of Industrial Training in various schools in the Southern States under the John Slater Fund for the Advancement of Negro Education.

GERMAN SCHOLARS' STAND.

Their First War Statement Was Misunderstood, Says Prof. Planck.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

LONDON, June 5.—Sir Oliver Lodge has sent to The London Times for publication the translation of a letter from Professor Dr. Max Planck of the University of Berlin to Professor Halorentz of the University of Leiden. In this letter Professor Planck regrets that the well-known appeal to "the world of culture" signed by ninety-three German scholars and artists, published in August, 1914, has led to mistaken conceptions as to the attitude of the signatories. The letter says:

"According to my personal view, which as I know is in all essentials shared by many of my colleagues, for example by Adolf von Harnack, Walter Nernst, Wilhelm Waldeyer, and Ulrich von Wilamowitz-Mollendorff, that appeal, which reflects in its composition the patriotic excitement of the first weeks of the war, was intended to signify and could signify nothing but an act of defense—above all the protection of the German Army against the bitter accusations brought against it and the explicit declaration that the scholars and artists of Germany refuse to separate their cause from the cause of the German Army. For the German Army is nothing but the German people in arms, and the scholars and artists are, like all other classes, inseparably bound up with it.

"That we cannot, of course, be responsible for every single action of every German, whether in war or peace, I am glad to assert again with emphasis, although I regard this as no less obvious than that we are not as yet in a position to pass final judgment in any scientific sense of the term on the great questions of history of the present day. Only a subsequent many sided and objective examination can decide in which quarters will finally be fixed primary responsibility for the failure of the efforts for peace and for all the human suffering which has been caused—an examination whose results we await with a quiet conscience. For the moment we Germans have only one task so long as war lasts—to serve our country with all our powers.

"But what I specially desire to insist on to you in particular is the firm conviction, which even the occurrences of the present war can never shake, that there are regions of the intellectual and moral world which lie outside the struggles of nations, and that honorable cooperation in the maintenance of these international cultural values and also no less a personal respect for members of an enemy State are not inconsistent with glowing love and energetic work for one's own country."

Albert A. Wilcox.

Albert A. Wilcox, President of the Passaic Print Works and a prominent lawyer of Paterson, N. J., died yesterday at his home, 387 Twelfth Avenue, in that city, in his fifty-sixth year. He was born in New York City, and studied law in the office of the late Garret A. Hobart, former Vice President of the United States. Mr. Wilcox was admitted to the bar of New Jersey in 1877, later becoming a partner of Mr. Hobart. He was a member of the Union League Club of this city, and of the Lincoln Country Club. His wife and daughter survive him.

Charles F. Waldron Found Dead.

Charles F. Waldron, a real estate broker, who had lived for the last five years at the Hotel Collingwood, 45 West Thirty-fifth Street, was found dead yesterday morning in his apartments there by his mother, with whom he lived. He was fully clothed and Dr. Townsend, the coroner's physician, said that his death was due to apoplexy. His mother said he came in on Sunday night after one had retired. Mr. Waldron was a son of the late Rev. Charles N. Waldron of Cohoes, N. Y., and was in his fifty-first year. He was a graduate of Greylock Institute, South Williamstown, Mass., and had formerly lived in Detroit, Mich.

Lillian Russell's Sister Dead.

Mrs. Ida Kate Leonard Schultze, widow of Edward Schultze and a sister of Lillian Russell, the actress, died yesterday at the home of her daughter, Mrs. Everett P. Van Mater, at 9 Courler Street, Rutherford, N. J. She was a daughter of the late Charles E. Leonard and Mrs. Cynthia Leonard, and had been a resident of Rutherford for nine years. Mrs. Schultze was active in charitable work, and was second reader of the First Church of Christ in Rutherford. She left a son, a daughter, and two sisters.

Obituary Notes.

WILLIAM S. GREER, secretary and assistant treasurer of a Troy, N. Y., collar company, dropped dead in Troy yesterday. Mr. Greer was about to board a special train with Apollo Commandery, Knights Templar, for the Grand Commandery Conclave at Brooklyn.

FRANK MANDERY, who was in the bookbinding business in Brooklyn, died yesterday in the Flushing Hospital, aged 32 years. He was a son of the late Louis C. Master, a prominent resident of Flushing.

JOHN BAPTISTE DE MARRAIS, 70 years old, a former resident of Brooklyn, and formerly for forty years with the old dry goods firm of Journeay & Burnham, died on Sunday at his home in Demarest, N. J.

THOMAS NORTON, in the wholesale paper business in Water Street, Manhattan, died yesterday at his home in Fanwood, N. J., in his forty-sixth year. Mr. Norton was a member of the Borough Council of Fanwood. He was born in Brooklyn, where he lived for many years, and was a brother of Colonel Frank H. Norton, commander of the Twenty-third Regiment, N. G. S. N. Y. He left a widow and a daughter.

SAMUEL J. STILSON, a retired builder of Brooklyn, active in the work of the De Kalb Avenue M. E. Church, died on Sunday at his home, 278 New York Avenue, in his seventy-third year. Mr. Stilson had been a resident of Brooklyn for thirty-five years and was a member of the official board of the De Kalb Avenue Church, and for many years was a teacher in the Sunday school. He is survived by his wife, a son, and three daughters.

Mrs. ANNA W. OFFERMAN, widow of Carsten Offerman, a coal merchant of Brooklyn, died at her home, 154 Lincoln Place, Brooklyn, on Sunday. She was 69 years old, and a native of Germany.

CHRISTOPHER LEAVY, foreman

GIANTS LOSE LAST OF SERIES TO CINCINNATI, WHILE YANKEES WIN THEIRS FROM CHICAGO

TONEY'S PITCHING HALTS THE GIANTS

Reds' Tosser Shades Tesreau in Ten-Inning Game, Score Being 3 to 2.

THREE-BAGGER FOR TONEY

Visiting Slabman Sends Sphere on Long Tour, Winning Run Resulting.

The sombre influence of Verdi's Requiem still hovered about the Polo Grounds yesterday and made the Giants so sad that they lost to the Cincinnati Reds in a ten-inning conflict by a score of 3 to 2. The Giants have yet to win an extra-inning game at home this year. Six of the Polo Grounds affairs have gone to extra innings, and the New Yorks have lost them all.

Toney pitched a little better ball than Jeff Tesreau. Not only was the Cincinnati flinger's pitching effective, but he paved the way to victory in the tenth inning, mauling his rival slabman for a three-bagger, which eventually was transformed into the winning run. The person who produced the timely rap which scored Toney was none other than Hal Chase, who is impressing local fans that, after all, he is something of a ball player. When Hal was here with the Yankees there seemed to have been some doubt about it in many local intellects.

Some of the base running indulged in by the Giants yesterday wasn't extra fine. In the ninth inning, with only one out, Larry Doyle and Benny Kauff were both bent on stealing second base when they knew perfectly well the Cincinnatis would not stand for any such proceeding. And they didn't.

Cincinnati wasted no time in getting right at Tesreau in the first inning. Groh doubled to right centre and went to third on Neale's out at first. Chase singled to centre and sent Groh home. Kauff fumbled the ball while Chase got to second. The inning ended when Doyle ascended several feet into the air to haul down Wingo's wished-hot liner.

In the same inning a promising opportunity for the Giants went kiting. Burns walked and went to third on a single by Eddie Roush. Roush died stealing second, but Burns was held at third. Doyle walked. Kauff lofted a fly to short right and Burns tried to score after the catch, but was nailed at the plate in a double play.

The Giants tied the score in the second. Fletcher singled and went to second on a wild pitch, traveling on to third on McKechnie's out at first. McKechnie slapped out a single to centre which scored Fletcher and sent Wingo singled in the fourth and went to second on Griffith's single. Mollwitz rolled to Tesreau, who threw to McKechnie to force Wingo, but McKechnie muffed the throw. Herzog forced Mollwitz at second. Wingo scoring. Louden out to McKechnie, who tossed Griffith out at the plate. Toney fanned and ended Tesreau's misery.

A wide-awake play by Benny Kauff gave the Giants life and hope in the seventh. Benny graciously accepted a pass from Toney and went down to second on Fletcher's out at first. Benny boldly started to steal third base, which he did. Wingo made an ambitious toss to third to cut Kauff down, but Groh couldn't dig the ball out of the carpet in time to stop Benny from galloping home with the tying run.

The game then became a very depressing affair. It became as dark as doomsday and the gloom covered Toney's burning speed. When the ball was hoisted to the outfield, it was so dark that no one could tell whether the sphere was caught or not. They had to take the word of the fielders on the subject, and all admitted that they made all the catches which came their way.

Larry Doyle singled in the ninth with one out, and many optimists ventured the opinion that the Giants would win right then and there. Doyle took a lead and a half off first and Toney tossed the ball over and had him in a dead. Doyle started for second and then luckily got back to first when Louden muffed Mollwitz's throw. Kauff forced Doyle at second, and then Benny got too far off first. He was out a mile and found Herzog waiting for him when he got down to second.

Toney was the first batsman to face Tesreau in the tenth, and he gave the ball a bang which crippled it for life. The ball went to deep centre field, and almost any runner could have made a home run. Toney lumbered along like a truck, and pulled up at third base with what little wind he had left going for it. Groh walked, and Neale forced Groh at second, but the slow-moving Toney wouldn't dare to try to score. Chase then sent a single to centre, and Toney counted with the winning run.

In the Giants' last chance, Merkle singled with one out, and Hunter ran for him. McKechnie singled, sending Hunter to second. Rariden skied to right, and Kelly, batting for Tesreau, simply struck out. The score:

CINCINNATI.	AB	R	H	PO	A	NEW YORK.	AB	R	H	PO	A
Groh,3b	4	1	1	1	1	Burns,lf	3	0	0	2	0
Neale,lf	5	0	0	5	0	Roush,rf	4	0	2	0	0
Chase,cf	5	0	2	1	0	Doyle,2b	3	0	1	6	2
Wingo,c	5	1	3	8	1	Kauff,cf	3	1	0	3	0
Griffith,rf	5	0	1	2	1	Fletcher,ss	3	1	0	1	5
Mollwitz,1b	4	0	1	9	2	Merkle,1b	4	0	1	6	0
Herzog,ss	4	0	1	7	2	McK'hnie,3b	4	0	2	3	1
Louden,2b	4	0	1	2	4	Rariden,c	3	0	1	7	1
Toney,p	4	1	1	0	2	Tesreau,p	3	0	1	0	2
						aHunter	0	0	0	0	0
						bKelly	1	0	0	0	0
Total	40	3	9	30	17		31	2	7	30	11

a-Ran for Merkle in tenth inning.
b-Batted for Tesreau in tenth inning.
Errors—Chase, Herzog, Doyle, Kauff, Tesreau.

Cincinnati	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	3
New York	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	2

Two-base hits—Louden, Groh, Herzog. Three-base hit—Toney. Stolen base—Kauff. Double plays—Doyle and Fletcher; Griffith and Wingo; Herzog, Louden, and Mollwitz. Left on bases—New York, 4; Cincinnati, 8. Bases on balls—Off Tesreau, 1; off Toney, 5. Earned runs—Off Tesreau, 3; off Toney, 1. Struck out—By Tesreau, 5. Time of game—One hour and forty-eight minutes. Umpires—Messrs. O'Day and Eason.

NIEHOFF HITS IN PINCH.

Double in Eleventh Scores Run Which Beats St. Louis, 6 to 5.

PHILADELPHIA, June 5.—Niehoff's double, which was his fourth hit in today's game, sent Bancroft home with the run in the eleventh inning that gave Philadelphia the victory over St. Louis today, 6 to 5. The home team piled up four runs in the first inning. St. Louis drove Bender off the rubber in the seventh. The score:

PHILADELPHIA.	AB	R	H	PO	A	ST. LOUIS.	AB	R	H	PO	A
Bancroft,ss	3	1	0	2	8	Beacher,lf	5	0	1	4	0
Nisho'ff,2b	6	1	4	0	1	Smith,cf	5	0	0	4	0
Stock,3b	5	1	1	3	2	Miller,1b	4	1	0	8	1
Cravath,rf	3	1	0	2	0	Hornsby,3b	4	2	2	2	3
Whitted,lf	5	1	1	1	0	Wilson,rf	3	1	1	1	0
Luderus,1b	5	0	1	14	1	Betzel,2b	5	0	2	3	1
Paskert,cf	5	0	2	1	1	Snyder,c	4	1	1	8	3
Killefer,c	4	1	0	9	1	Corhan,ss	4	0	1	1	5
Bender,p	3	0	0	1	1	Doak,p	2	0	0	1	1
McQuillan,p	0	0	0	0	0	Meadows,p	1	0	0	0	1
Mayer,p	1	0	0	0	1	aButler	1	0	1	0	0
bDavey	0	0	0	0	0						
Total	40	6	10	33	16	Total	30	5	9	32	15

Three out when winning run was scored.
a-Batted for Doak in seventh inning.
b-Ran for McQuillan in ninth inning.
Error—Miller.

Philadelphia	4	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	1	0	0	6
St. Louis	0	0	0	0	0	2	1	1	0	0	0	5

Two-base hits—Betzel, Snyder, Stock, Paskert, Bender, Niehoff. Three-base hit—Whitted. Home runs—Hornsby, Niehoff.

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BASEBALL

Yesterday's Results.

NATIONAL LEAGUE.

Cincinnati, 3; New York, 2.
(Ten innings.)
Brooklyn, 3; Pittsburgh, 2.
Chicago, 1; Boston, 0.
Philadelphia, 6; St. Louis, 5.
(Eleven innings.)

AMERICAN LEAGUE.

New York, 3; Chicago, 2.
Detroit, 3; Washington, 2.
Boston, 5; Cleveland, 0.
Philadelphia at St. Louis.
(Postponed; rain.)

Standing of the Clubs.

NATIONAL LEAGUE.

	Won.	Lost.	P.C.
Brooklyn	23	15	.605
New York	22	17	.564
Philadelphia	23	18	.561
Cincinnati	22	24	.478
Boston	19	21	.475
Chicago	21	24	.467
Pittsburgh	19	23	.452
St. Louis	19	26	.422

AMERICAN LEAGUE.

	Won.	Lost.	P.C.
Cleveland	27	18	.600
New York	24	17	.585
Washington	24	19	.558
Boston	23	20	.535
Detroit	21	23	.477
Chicago	19	23	.452
St. Louis	18	25	.419
Philadelphia	15	26	.366

Where They Play Today.

NATIONAL LEAGUE.

Pittsburgh at New York.
Cincinnati at Brooklyn.
St. Louis at Boston.
Chicago at Philadelphia.

AMERICAN LEAGUE.

New York at St. Louis.
Boston at Detroit.
Washington at Cleveland.
Philadelphia at Chicago.

CUBS BLANK BRAVES.

Heinie Zim's Steal Home Only Tally in 1 to 0 Battle.

BOSTON, June 5.—Chicago shut out Boston, 1 to 0, in a pitchers' battle today. Zimmerman scored the only tally when he stole home during the fourth inning after doubling and taking third on a long fly to Fitzpatrick. Magee tried to stretch a triple into a home run during the sixth inning, but a relayed throw got him at the plate. The score:

CHICAGO.	AB	R	H	PO	A	BOSTON.	AB	R	H	PO	A
McC'thy,2b	4	0	1	2	3	Maranv'e,ss	4	0	1	3	0
Flack,rf	4	0	1	2	1	Egan,2b	3	0	1	1	1
Williams,cf	4	0	0	1	0	Collins,cf	3	0	0	4	0
Mann,lf	3	0	0	3	0	Magee,lf	4	0	1	1	0
Zimm'n,3b	4	1	2	1	1	Kone't'y,1b	4	0	1	5	0
Saier,1b	4	0	0	11	0	Smith,3b	2	0	0	2	2
Archer,c	2	0	0	4	1	Fitzpat'k,rf	3	0	1	2	0
Mulligan,ss	3	0	0	2	2	Gowdy,c	3	0	0	9	1
Packard,p	3	0	1	1	7	Nehf,p	2	0	0	0	3
						Hughes,p	0	0	0	0	0
						aTragresser	1	0	0	0	0
						bWilhoit	1	0	0	0	0
Total	31	1	5	27	15	Total	29	0	5	27	7

a-Batted for Nehf in eighth inning.
b-Ran for Egan in ninth inning.
Error—Mulligan.

Chicago	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1
Boston	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0

Two-base hit—Zimmerman, Flack, (2.) Sacrifice hits—Egan, Smith, Collins. Left on bases—Chicago, 3; Boston, 5. First base on error—Boston. Bases on balls—Off Nehf, 2. Struck out—Off Nehf, 5 hits and 1 run in eight innings; off Hughes, no hits and no runs in one inning. Struck out—By Packard, 4; by Nehf, 3; by Hughes, 2. Time of game—One hour and fifty-one minutes. Umpires—Messrs. Rigler and Rigler.

MIGHTY JOHNSON BEATEN.

Detroit Wins from Washington Star by Score of 3 to 2.

DETROIT, June 5.—Detroit won its third straight victory over Washington today, Harry Coveleskie defeating Walter Johnson in a pitchers' duel by a score of 3 to 2. Manager Griffith today filed a protest with President Johnson on Sunday's game with Detroit claiming that the umpire erred in a decision on a ground rule. The score:

DETROIT.	AB	R	H	PO	A	WASHINGTON.	AB	R	H	PO	A
Bush,ss	4	0	0	1	3	Morgan,2b	3	0	1	4	4
Vitt,3b	4	0	1	1	9	Foster,3b	4	0	1	2	1
Cobb,cf	4	1	2	2	0	Milan,cf	3	0	0	3	0
Veach,lf	4	0	1	1	0	Rondeau,lf	3	1	1	2	0
Heilman,rf	4	0	2	1	0	Williams,1b	4	0	2	10	0
Burns,1b	4	0	1	16	1	Shanks,rf	4	0	0	0	0
Young,2b	3	1	1	2	1	Ainsmith,c	3	0	0	3	1
Stanage,c	3	0	0	3	0	McBride,ss	3	0	0	0	4
Coveleskie,p	3	1	2	1	1	Johnson,p	2	1	1	0	3
						aHenry	1	0	0	0	0
Total	33	3	10	27	16	Total	30	2	6	24	13

a-Batted for Ainsmith in ninth inning.
Errors—Morgan, McBride.

Detroit	0	0	2	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	3
Washington	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	1	0	0	2

Two-base hits—Morgan, Williams, Heilman. Three-base hits—Rondeau, Veach. Sacrifice hits—Morgan, Milan. Double play—McBride to Morgan to Ainsmith. Left on bases—Washington, 5; Detroit, 6. First base on errors—Detroit, 1; bases on balls—Off Coveleskie, 2. Earned runs—Off Johnson, 2; off Coveleskie, 3. Struck out—By Johnson, 2; by Coveleskie, 3. Wild pitch—Johnson. Balk—Coveleskie. Time of game—One hour and thirty minutes. Umpires—Messrs. Hildebrand and Connolly.

INTERNATIONAL LEAGUE.

AT BALTIMORE.

									R.	H.	E.
Newark	3	0	0	1	3	0	4	1	3	15	1
Baltimore	1	0	0	3	0	0	0	0	4	6	4

AT RICHMOND.

									R.	H.	E.
Providence	3	1	1	0	0	0	1	8	5	14	1
Richmond	1	3	0	0	0	1	0	3	8	9	2

Rochester at Toronto—Postponed, rain.
Buffalo at Montreal—Postponed, wet grounds.

STANDING OF THE CLUBS.

	Won.	Lost.	Pct.
Providence	21	11	.656
Newark	19	15	.559
Richmond	17	16	.515
Montreal	16	16	.500
Baltimore	17	18	.486
Buffalo	18	17	.483
Rochester	13	18	.419
Toronto	11	16	.407

WHERE THEY PLAY TODAY.
Newark at Baltimore.
Providence at Richmond.
Rochester at Toronto.
Buffalo at Montreal.

YANKEES DRIVE BENZ FROM BOX

Cullop Baffles Chicago Batsmen and New York Wins by 3 to 2 Score.

Special to The New York Times.

CHICAGO, June 5.—The Yankees landed on Joe Benz in the first inning this afternoon and scored enough runs to take the final game of the series by a score of 3 to 2. The three runs proved the undoing of Benz, for Manager Rowland sent him to the clubhouse and called upon Danforth. The latter lingered until the last half of the fourth, when Lynn was substituted as a pinch-hitter.

Nick Cullop, the left-hander who last year starred in the Federal League, pitched for the visitors and did his work well. He would have shut out the local team but for a couple of costly errors. Frank Baker gave the Sox their first run in the opening inning, and Gilhooley's error gave them the other.

The first inning started with Gilhooley sending a single over second. On a hit-and-run play Magee sent a safe one through short, Gilhooley pulling up at second. Gedeon advanced both runners, Weaver and E. Collins engineering the putout. Baker was passed intentionally, filling the bases. Pipp hit one through the pitcher's box, but it struck Umpire O'Loughlin, carroming to left field, while Gilhooley scored. Peckinpaugh then followed with another safe drive to centre, scoring Magee and Baker. Danforth replaced Benz in the box and Terry threw Pipp out at the plate, while Weaver and Ness retired Nunamaker.

The Sox made a desperate attempt to even up the count in their half of the first inning, when John Collins opened with a single to centre. Weaver sacrificed him to second, and when Eddie Collins hit cleanly to centre, Murphy, who was coaching at third, stopped J. Collins at the far station, when it looked as if he could have romped home. Ness drew a pass, and with the bases filled Joe Jackson fanned. Baker then came to the rescue of the White Sox by booting Felsch's easy grounder, which permitted John Collins to score.

The White Sox got another run in the sixth, which was also a gift, for it was the result of a bad throw by Gilhooley. The inning also finished the scoring for Chicago, and they were set down in one, two, three order by Cullop until the last man was retired. The score:

NEW YORK.	AB	R	H	PO	A	CHICAGO.	AB	R	H	PO	A
Gilhooley,rf	4	1	2	3	0	J.Collins,rf	3	1	1	2	0
Magee,cf	4	1	1	2	0	Weaver,3b	3	0	0	1	2
Gedeon,2b	2	0	0	1	2	E.Collins,2b	4	0	1	6	1
Baker,3b	3	1	0	0	4	Ness,1b	3	0	0	7	0
Pipp,1b	4	0	1	9	1	Jackson,lf	4	0	2	1	0
P'kinp'h,ss	4	0	1	1	4	Felsch,lf	1	0	1	4	0
High,lf	4	0	0	2	0	Schalk,c	4	0	1	7	1
Nuna'ker,c	2	0	0	8	1	Terry,ss	3	0	0	0	1
Cullop,p	4	0	0	1	1	Benz,p	0	0	0	0	0
						Danforth,p	1	0	0	0	1
						Russell,p	1	0	0	0	0
						aLynn	1	0	0	0	0
						bFournier	1	0	0	0	0
Total	31	3	5	27	11	Total	32	2	6	27	9

a-Batted for Danforth in fourth inning.
b-Batted for Terry in ninth inning.
Errors—Gilhooley, Baker, Russell.

New York	3	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	3
Chicago	1	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	2

Stolen bases—Jackson, Felsch. Sacrifice hits—Gedeon, Weaver. Double play—Nunamaker and Gedeon. Left on bases—New York, 6; Chicago, 6. First base on errors—Chicago. Bases on balls—Off Cullop, 6; off Benz, 1; off Danforth, 2; off Russell, 1. Hits and earned runs—Off Cullop, 6 hits and no runs in nine innings; off Benz, 4 hits and 3 runs in one-third of an inning; off Danforth, no hits and no runs in two and two-thirds innings; off Russell, 2 hits and no runs in five innings. Struck out—By Cullop, 8; by Russell, 4. Time of game—One hour and fifty-seven minutes. Umpires—Messrs. Owen and O'Loughlin.

ERRORS FATAL TO INDIANS.

Red Sox Take Advantage of Blunders and Blank Cleveland, 5 to 0.

CLEVELAND, Ohio, June 5.—Errors behind Coumbe in the third and fourth innings allowed Boston to defeat Cleveland 5 to 0 today. Ruth kept Cleveland's hits scattered except in the sixth, when the Indians filled the bases without scoring. The score:

BOSTON.	AB	R	H	PO	A	CLEVELAND.	AB	R	H	PO	A
Hen'kson,rf	5	0	2	1	0	Graney,lf	3	0	0	1	0
McNally,2b	4	1	0	1	3	Turner,3b	4	0	2	3	3
Lewis,lf	4	0	2	2	0	Speaker,cf	4	0	0	3	0
Hoblitzel,1b	3	0	1	18	0	Roth,rf	4	0	0	3	0
Walker,cf	4	0	0	3	0	Gandil,1b	2	0	0	8	0
Janvrin,3b	4	0	0	1	3	Engle,1b	2	0	1	4	0
Scott,ss	4	1	0	1	5	Howard,2b	1	0	1	0	0
Cady,c	3	2	0	8	2	W'ganss,ss	4	0	0	0	7
Ruth,p	3	1	2	0	1	O'Neill,c	3	0	0	7	1
						Coumbe,p	1	0	0	0	2
						McHale,p	0	0	0	0	0
						Mitchell,p	1	0	0	0	1
						aBalings	1	0	0	0	0
Total	34	5	7	27	14	Total	33	0	6	27	14

a-Batted for McHale in the fifth inning.
Errors—Howard, Wambsganss, (2.)

Boston	0	0	0	3	2	0	0	0	0	5
Cleveland	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0

Two-base hits—Gandil, Hoblitzel. Stolen bases—McNally, Hoblitzel. Sacrifice hit—Hoblitzel. Sacrifice fly—Lewis. Left on bases—Cleveland, 7. First base on errors—Boston, 3; bases on balls—Off Coumbe, 3; off Ruth, 1. Hits and earned runs—Off Coumbe, 3 hits, 1 run in three and one-third innings; off McHale, 1 hit, no runs in one and two-third innings; off Mitchell, 2 hits, no runs in four innings; off Ruth, 6 hits, no runs in nine innings. Struck out—By Mitchell, 2; by Ruth, 4. Time of game—Two hours. Umpires—Messrs. Dineen and Chill.

Lehigh Downs Chinese University.

Special to The New York Times.

SOUTH BETHLEHEM, Penn., June 5.—Lehigh won a fourteen-inning contest from Chinese University 3 to 2 today. It was a game full of good fielding, especially the catches by Connell and J. Chin and the consistent work by Yap of Lehigh, who had ten chances without an error. Lehigh's rally in the eighth tied the score and E. Twombly, who had been pitching a good game won the contest when he singled in the fourteenth, scoring Achorn after two men were down. The score by innings:

											R.	H.	E.
Chinese	1	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	2	8	2
Lehigh	0	0	0	0	0	0	2	0	0	0	3	9	2

Batteries—Ako and Mark; E. Twombly and Lee.

McNamara to Lead Exeter.

EXETER, N. H., June 5.—Thomas H. McNamara of Boston was elected Captain of Phillips Exeter Academy baseball team tonight. Austin R. Williams of New York was chosen to lead the track team.

American Association.

Columbus, 6; Toledo, 3.
Minneapolis, 6; Milwaukee, 2.

Eastern League.

Lynn, 3; New London, 2. First game.
New London, 9; Lynn, 5. Second game.
Bridgeport, 5; Hartford, 0.

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PIRATES WASTE HITS.

Brooklyn Scores 3 to 2 Victory Over Pittsburgh.

More opportunities than there are Republican Presidential candidates slipped away from the Pirates at Ebbets Field yesterday, and consequently Brooklyn took the final game of the series with Pittsburgh by a score of 3 to 2. The victory gave the Robins an even break on the two-game series.

Pittsburgh made enough hits to win two ball games, but they were never up to the mark when a hit would have meant a run. Eighteen of the Smoky City contingent reached first base, yet only three hits bunched in the third inning figured in the visitors' scoring. Most of the Pirates stuck in the mud, caused by a downpour of rain just before the game. Those who got past the initial sack ran bases as if they were aged.

Brooklyn got only five safeties, three of which were made by Jake Daubert, whose batting orbs were agleam throughout the fray. Daubert made a single, a double and a triple, his three-bagger accounting for Brooklyn's first run. One of Wagner's errors, assisted Brooklyn to victory in the second inning. Honus makes an error occasionally, and every time he does he appears to have the misfortune of making it at an inopportune time.

Hy Myers put a different aspect on this account of Brooklyn's triumph than might have been the case, with a wonderful throw from centre field in the sixth inning, which choked off an apparently certain run for Pittsburgh. In this period Viox led off with a single, and got to second when Zack Wheat, after making a splendid effort, dropped Wilson's low liner to left. Miller then forced Wilson at second, following which Max Carey skied to deep centre field. Myers camped under the ball, and, hardly waiting an instant, hurled it straight and true into the hands of Chief Meyers, who tagged Viox just as he was crossing the rubber.

Wilbert Robinson had a premonition that his original choice on the mound, Sherrod Smith, was not in his element, and after Pittsburgh had touched him for a brace of runs in the third inning, and threatened in the fourth, he relieved him for the afternoon. Wheezer Dell then ascended the scene.

Frank Miller, a Pirate hurling recruit from Montreal, pitched good ball, but unfortunately was designed from the start to be the Robins' victim. Jake Daubert gave Brooklyn its first counter with a slashing triple over Carey's head in centre, coming home on Stengel's sacrifice to Baird. A couple more Dodgers navigated the trails in the second inning, in which Cutshaw walked, went to second when Wagner fumbled O'Mara's grounder, and both tallied on a long two-base hit to left by Chief Meyers.

Pittsburgh counted twice in the third on successive doubles by Johnston and Wagner, and Hinchman's single. Wagner's double was one of three hits he garnered. Viox singled to lead off the fourth inning, and Dell was rushed to the aid of Smith.

In the fifth, seventh, and ninth innings the Pirates combined two hits, but no one was capable of arising to the occasion, and the occupants of the bases faded there. The score:

BROOKLYN.	AB	R	H	PO	A	PITTSBURGH.	AB	R	H	PO	A
H.Myers,cf	4	0	0	4	1	Carey,cf	5	0	0	7	0
Daubert,1b	4	1	3	7	0	W.J'ston,1b	4	1	2	8	0
Stengel,rf	2	0	0	1	0	Wagner,ss	5	1	3	1	4
J.J'ston,lf	4	0	1	0	0	Viox,lf	4	0	1	3	0
Wheat,lf	4	0	0	1	0	Hinch'n,rf	4	0	2	1	0
Mowrey,3b	4	0	1	0	1	Schultz,3b	5	0	1	1	0
Cutshaw,2b	3	1	0	4	2	Baird,lf	2	0	0	1	0
O'Mara,ss	3	1	0	4	4	Barney,lf	3	0	1	1	0
C.Myers,c	4	0	0	2	0	Viox,2b	4	0	2	1	3
S.Smith,p	1	0	0	0	1	Wilson,c	4	0	1	5	0
Dell,p	1	0	0	0	0	Miller,p	3	0	0	0	2
						bCostello	1	0	1	0	0
Total	29	3	5	27	9	Cooper,p	1	0	0	0	1
						Total	40	2	13	24	8

a-Ran for Wagner in the ninth inning.
b-Batted for Miller in the eighth inning.
Errors—Wagner, Wheat, O'Mara, (2.) J. Meyers.

Brooklyn	1	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	3
Pittsburgh	0	0	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	2

Two-base hits—W. Johnston, Wagner, J. Meyers. Three-base hit—Daubert. Stolen base—Mowrey. Sacrifice hit—W. Johnston. Sacrifice fly—Stengel. Double plays—Cutshaw and Daubert; H. Myers and J. Meyers. Left on bases—Pittsburgh, 14; Brooklyn, 6. First base on errors—Pittsburgh, 3; Brooklyn, 1. Bases on balls—Off Smith, 1; off Miller, 2; off Dell, 1. Hits and earned runs—Off Smith, 8 hits, 2 runs in three and one-third innings; off Miller, 4 hits, 2 runs in seven innings; off Cooper, 1 hit, no runs in one inning. Hit by pitcher—By Miller, 1. (Dell). Struck out—By Smith, 1; by Dell, 1; by Cooper, 1. Time of game—One hour and fifty-six minutes. Umpires—Messrs. Quigley and Byron.

LEONARD TO BOX AS AGREED

Will Meet Dundee, but Bout Is Postponed Until Monday.

Benny Leonard and his manager, Billy Gibson, were unable to explain satisfactorily to the State Athletic Commission yesterday why Leonard should not meet Johnny Dundee, as had been agreed, and the bout will take place in Madison Square Garden next Monday night. The exhibition was originally carded for Wednesday night.

After this matter had been disposed of by Chairman Wenck, a representative of a Providence boxing promoter endeavored to deposit with him a certified check for $25,000 which he would give Freddie Welsh to box a decision bout with Leonard. Harry Pollok, manager of Welsh, wanted the amount doubled, and the bout was not arranged.

Johnny Lore to Box Coffey.

In accordance with the recent ruling of the Boxing Commission, the Harlem Sporting Club of Rockaway will hold its shows hereafter on Tuesday evenings, beginning tonight. In the main ten-round bout, Johnny Lore, the west side lightweight, who arrived in this city recently after a two years' tour of Canada, will oppose Jimmy Coffey, known as the Mohawk Indian. In another ten-round bout the principals will be "Cowboy" Charlie Shands and Young Gunboat Smith.

Smith Defeats Harry Curzon.

LONDON, June 6.—Dick Smith, the light heavyweight champion pugilist of England, last night easily defeated Harry Curzon on points for the championship title and the Londsdale belt.

Southern Association.

Nashville, 14; Atlanta, 1.
Birmingham, 8; Chattanooga, 1.
New Orleans, 5; Memphis, 2.
Mobile at Little Rock — Postponed; wet grounds.

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COMELY IS FIRST IN SPRINT EVENT

James Butler's Filly, with Top Weight, Wins Garden City Handicap at Belmont.

Favorites and well-played horses carried of the majority of the events at Belmont Park yesterday. The attendance was well up to the average for a Monday, and the racing interesting from a spectator's standpoint, in part due to a slight increase in the size of the fields.

James Butler's Comely showed a flash of her former

WOMEN'S TENNIS CHAMPIONSHIP PLAY BEGINS

FEW SURPRISES IN WOMEN'S TOURNEY

No Able Opponent for Miss Bjurstedt in National Tennis at Philadelphia.

LOCAL PLAYERS DEFEATED

Mrs. Robert Leroy and Miss Florence Ballin of New York Eliminated Early.

Special to The New York Times.

PHILADELPHIA, Penn., June 5.—Although play did not begin until after 3 o'clock in the annual tournament for the women's tennis championships of the United States at the Philadelphia Cricket Club, St. Martins, today, thirty-four matches were played in the championship singles and eleven in the women's doubles.

In point of numbers the entries were quite up to those of previous years, but it is disappointing that none of the California women competed this year. Mrs. Thomas C. Bundy, formerly Miss May Sutton, and Miss Mary Browne were especially missed, and, with all due respect to the seventy-one competitors, it is not possible to pick a player who can extend, let alone defeat, the present titleholder, Miss Molla Bjurstedt. Miss Bjurstedt was present yesterday looking the picture of health, and as she is not called upon to play through the tournament she will be able to size up the players throughout the various rounds.

As is usual on the first day of play, nothing startling was sprung yesterday and close matches were surprisingly few and far between. In the preliminary round there were two three-set matches in which two Philadelphians and two New Yorkers figured. In the first match, Miss Currie of the West Side Tennis Club defeated Miss Charlotte Cheston of the Philadelphia Cricket Club in a well-contested match 4—6, 6—3, 6—4.

In the other match, Miss Elizabeth Ostheimer of Huntingdon Valley, pulled through with a well-earned victory over Mrs. David S. Sterns of New York. After losing the first set, 5—7, Miss Ostheimer made short work of her opponent and took the next two sets, 6—1, 6—3.

By her convincing victory over Miss Edna Wildey in the first round Miss Miriam Steever of Chicago loomed up as a strong contender. Miss Wildey did not compete in the tournament last year and it was a disappointment to her to be beaten on her reappearance, 6—0, 6—2. Mrs. Edward Raymond of New York, formerly Miss Louise Hammond, displayed much of her former cleverness in defeating Miss Margaret Tattersfield, 6—0, 6—2. Mrs. Barger Wallach, a former champion, proved that she is still to be reckoned with by defeating Miss Helen Pouch of the West Side Tennis Club in easy style, 6—0, 6—0. Miss Eleanora Sears and Miss Evelyn Sears won their matches without much trouble, the former defeating Mrs. William Pouch in the preliminary round, 6—2, 6—4, and the latter beating Miss Florence Sheldon, 6—2, 6—3.

From a local point of view the victories of Miss Phyllis Walsh and Miss Dorothy Disston were decidedly pleasing. Miss Walsh did well to defeat Miss Florence A. Ballin of the West Side Tennis Club, 6—4, 7—5, and Miss Disston proved far too strong for Mrs. Robert Leroy, also of the West Side Tennis Club, 6—1, 6—4.

All the matches in the men's doubles resulted in accordance with expectations. In the preliminary round E. M. Edwards and A. E. Kennedy, Jr., were given a good match by J. Graham and L. Rowland. Edwards and Kennedy won the first set, 6—4, and their opponents the second by the same margin, while in the third Edwards and Kennedy played up harder and won, 6—2. In the first round W. T. Tilden, 2d, and G. Thornton were given a decidedly close match by Edmund Thayer and H. Dixon, in which Tilden and Thornton had all their work cut out to win, 6—4, 3—6, 7—5.

Other New York players who were put out in the preliminary rounds were Mrs. C. C. Parsons, Miss Florence Ballin, Mrs. G. L. Chapman, Mrs. M. H. Ballin, and Miss Edith White. Among the New York players who survived the early rounds were Miss Edith Handy, Staten Island; Mrs. Robert A. Pope, Mrs. Theodore Cassebeer, Miss Margeretta Taylor, and Mrs. John R. Hall.

YONKERS TOURNEY BEGINS.

Entry List of 83 Players in Tennis Event of Amackassin Club.

The annual tennis tournament of the Amackassin Club of Yonkers, which began yesterday afternoon, shows an entry of sixty-four players in the men's singles event, while nineteen women are entered for their singles competition. Among the women entrants is Miss Marie Wagner, who won the event last year, Vanderbilt B. Ward, who captured the men's title a year ago, is not a contestant this season. The most prominent of the men players are Elliott Binzen of Fordham, runner-up to S. Howard Voshell for the Eastern New York State championship; King Smith, the Seventh Regiment veteran; James S. O'Neale, and Allan Behr.

Three players gained their second-round brackets yesterday—F. P. Fuller, G. G. Grens, and R. L. James. Fuller won his way through two rounds by virtue of a default in the first and a victory over R. B. Raymond in the second at 6—2, 6—3. Grens actually played two matches. In the first round he won a victory over G. Stadell at 6—1, 6—2, and followed with another easy match in the second round, when he defeated L. Walker 6—1, 6—1. James, who advanced by a default in the first round, defeated E. Nolan in the next at 6—3, 6—0.

Straight sets prevailed in all but one of the matches played. Paul Goold figured in the only three-set match. In the first round he scored a victory over H. C. Tiffany at 6—2, 5—7, 7—5. Tiffany was prone to be unsteady, and contributed many points to his opponent by netting drives. The summary:

First Round.—R. B. Raymond defeated E. L. Batterice, 6—3, 6—3; F. P. Fuller won from O. W. Doty by default; W. H. Hackett won from R. C. Van Vliet by default; E. M. Behar won from A. Ostendorf by default; G. G. Grens defeated G. Stadell, 6—1, 6—2; L. Walker won from C. McClure by default; M. H. McGuire won from D. Dana by default; R. Fulton defeated R. L. Oakley, 6—2, 6—2; Paul Goold defeated H. C. Tiffany 6—2, 5—7, 7—5; L. H. Croley defeated E. H. Henderson, 8—6, 7—5; G. F. Burr won from H. Forster by default; R. L. James won from E. Seilds by default; E. Nolan defeated J. G. Affleck, 6—3, 6—0; J. Bonner won from A. S. Cragin by default; H. F. Atherton won from R. R. Clayton by default.

Second Round.—F. P. Fuller defeated R. B. Raymond, 6—3, 6—3; G. G. Grens defeated L. Walker, 6—1, 6—1; R. L. James defeated E. Nolan, 6—3, 6—0.

FEW BASKET BALL CHANGES.

Joint Committee Is Against Radical Amendments.

There will be no radical changes in the basket ball rules for next season, for at a meeting of the joint committees of the Young Men's Christian Association, Amateur Athletic Union, and National Collegiate Athletic Association at the Hotel Imperial it was decided that the regulations need no important doctoring. The members of the joint committee are: William H. Ball, Y. M. C. A.; George T. Hepburn, Charles A. Dean, E. C. Gibney and Harry Henschel, A. A. U.; Dr. Joseph Raycroft, Princeton; Ralph Morgan, University of Pennsylvania; Dr. James Naismith, University of Kansas; and Oswald Tower of Williams College, representing the National Collegiate A. A.

DOUBLES FINALS ON TODAY.

Inman and Mahan to Meet Voshell and Baggs at Westchester Nets.

F. C. Inman and Lyle E. Mahan and S. Howard Voshell and Fred C. Baggs advanced to the final round of the doubles event of the invitation tennis tournament at the Country Club of Westchester yesterday afternoon. Inman and Mahan won their bracket by defeating Watson M. Washburn and Robert Le Roy in a closely contested match, 8—6, 7—5, and the progress of Baggs and Voshell was at the expense of J. S. O'Neale, Jr., and Dr. William Rosenbaum, this team going to defeat by a score of 6—3, 6—1.

The Inman-Mahan Washburn-Le Roy match furnished an interesting encounter, in which steadiness finally made itself felt. Inman and Mahan were crafty court generals. Washburn and Le Roy were not unsteady, but they could not combat the aggressive work of their opponents with the required degree of consistency.

Mahan's play at the net was good, it being difficult for either Le Roy or Washburn to get a shot past him. He smashed with force and accuracy and the points came at opportune moments. Inman, too, was in evidence. His adaptability to any style of tennis made him effectitve, whether he was playing from the base line or the fore court.

Washburn and Le Roy started like wildfire. They swept three games to their credit without their opponents finding themselves. Inman and Mahan made only two aces in this time, and the complexion of the match was of a Le Roy-Washburn hue. After that furious start the break came. Inman and Mahan steadied their game to meet the attack with such success that they evened the score and then brought the set to 5—4 in their favor. After spirited work at the net Washburn and Le Roy brought the set to deuce.

Inman and Mahan, however, crowded on speed and captured the first vantage game, only to have their tenacious opponents again equalize matters by taking a deuce game. The pause in the march of Inman and Mahan toward victory was only momentary. They raced away with the next two games and took the set at 8—6.

The second set produced another fierce mêlée. Washburn and Le Roy were determined to retrieve their fading fortunes, and led at 2—1, only to have Inman and Mahan take three games in a row. The set then went to 5—4 in favor of Inman and his partner, but Washburn and Le Roy, as in the first set, had the reserve power necessary to establish deuce. The last two games, however, were easy for the victors, Washburn and Le Roy being able to get only 2 points.

The play of Rosenbaum and O'Neale, who vanquished Pell and Prentice in the second round, was disappointing. The brilliancy that had carried them to the earlier victory was obscured yesterday, and errors played a large part in their game. O'Neale was unsteady, but his disillusioning work was as nothing compared to that of Rosenbaum. The latter tried at times to cover court that was undeniably O'Neale's. The effect of this lack of team play was disastrous.

The turning point of the match came when Rosenbaum lost his service in the eighth game. Voshell and Baggs were leading at 4—1, when Rosenbaum and O'Neale flashed a rally that won two games. It was then Rosenbaum's serve, and he failed to carry it to a successful close. After that Voshell and Baggs clinched the set, and their speed gave them four straight games in the second set before O'Neale and Rosenbaum could steady enough to break down the attack.

The final round of the doubles event will be played this afternoon. The singles competition will also start today.

MAGPIES DEFEAT ISLIP.

Meadow Brook Team Captures First Match for Hempstead Cups.

In the opening polo match of the regular tournament season at Meadow Brook, which was played yesterday, the Magpies from the home club defeated the Islip quartet in a game which went to an extra period. The score was 7 to 6 goals. It was the initial event for the Hempstead Cups, open to teams of four whose aggregate handicap does not exceed fifteen goals, no one member of a side to exceed five points.

The game was hotly contested from the start, and both sides were frequently penalized for fouling. The winners lost one goal, for two penalties of crossing, and their opponents were penalized two full points, which included three fouls and two safties.

Just before the end of the eighth period, H. Phipps scored the point which gave the Magpies a half a goal lead, but almost immediately afterward the same player was penalized for crossing A. C. Swartz, which tied the score at 6 all. After twenty-seven seconds of play in the new chukker, H. Phipps again got into the limelight, scoring the winning point for the Meadow Brook Magpies. All the players were well mounted. R. L. and E. C. Bacon, playing on opposite sides rode a number of French ponies, which have recently been imported to this country.

Today's game will be between Great Neck and Piping Rock, and on Thursday the Meadow Brook Cardinals will meet the Rockaway Hunting Club's low goal team. The line-up and summaries of yesterday's game follow:

MAGPIES.	H'cap.	ISLIP.	H'cap.
1—J. S. Phipps	5	1—A. Pinkerton	2
2—E. S. Bacon	2	" Swartz	3
3—H. Phipps	5	3—Harry L. Peters	3
Back—W. E. Loew	4	Back—R. L. Bacon	2
Total	15	Total	10

Magpies—Goals earned, 8; allowed by handicap, 0; lost by penalty, 1; net score, 7.

Islip—Goals earned, 3; allowed by handicap, 5; lost by penalty, 2; net score, 6. Final goal scored in ninth period. Time—0:27.

Goals for Magpies—H. Phipps, 4; E. S. Bacon, 3; W. E. Loew, 1. Islip—Harry L. Peters, R. L. Bacon, and A. Pinkerton.

BRYN MAWR LOSES AT POLO.

Fast Coronado Team Wins in Third Round for Wooten Cup.

Special to The New York Times.

PHILADELPHIA, Penn., June 5.—Playing whirlwind polo, Coronado today defeated Bryn Mawr 10¾ goals to 6¼ in the third round for the Wooten Cup on Bryn Mawr's field. The game was the fastest seen this season, and abounded in hard playing from beginning to end. Considerable credit for the victory goes to G. M. Heckscher, who played No. 1 for the visitors, and who figured in the scoring of 5 goals. The line-up:

CORONADO.	H'cap.
1—G. M. Heckscher	5
2—C. Perry Beadleston	6
3—Alexander Brown	5
Back—Benjamin K. Gatins	4
Total	16

BRYN MAWR.	H'cap.
1—A. M. Collins	4
2—E. W. Hopping	6
3—R. E. Strawbridge	5
Back—Paul D. Mills	4
Total	19

Summary: Coronado—Goals earned, 8; awarded by handicap, 3; lost by penalty, ¼; net score, 10¾ goals. Bryn Mawr—Goals earned, 7; awarded by handicap, none; lost by penalty, ¼; net score, 6¼ goals. Score at half time: Coronado, 7¼ goals; Bryn Mawr, 4. Played eight periods of seven and a half minutes each. Referee—W. Plunkett Stewart. Timekeeper and scorer—L. R. Winter, Jr.

Murray Not Eligible for 4 Months.

Captain Fred S. Murray, who led the Leland Stanford athletes on their Eastern trip, will remain around New York, and will run for the New York Athletic Club, but will have to be a resident of the metropolitan district for four months before he is eligible to carry the Winged Foot in competition. This rule will prevent him from scoring points for the New York Athletic Club in the national championships in Newark in September, but he will be eligible for the indoor titular sports. Ted Meredith, who will also represent the Mercury Foot organization, will be unable to compete for the club until October.

MISS CURTIS LEADS FIELD OF FORTY-ONE

Makes Low Score in First Day of Medal Play for Women's Eastern Golf Title.

Special to The New York Times.

MANCHESTER, Mass., June 5.—Of all the starters in the Women's Eastern Golf Association championship tournament, which began at the Essex County Club today, the best form was shown by Miss Harriot Curtis of the home club, who is a former champion by virtue of her play at Baltusrol five years ago.

Miss Curtis headed the field in the first eighteen holes of medal play today, her score of 86 not only being the best of the forty-one players engaged, but four strokes better than the score of her nearest competitor, Mrs. W. A. Gavin, the English golfer, who in turn beat Miss Vera Ramsay of Salem, Mass., the recent winner of the Boston tournament, by two strokes. The going was heavy owing to the recent rains, there being no roll to the ball.

Miss Curtis scored a 42 for her first time and a 44 for her inward journey. Today's playing was from the short tees, which meant, according to those familiar with the links, about a difference of five shots on the round for the women golfers. The ex-national title holder made only two mistakes on her round, the chief one being at the fourteenth hole, where, after a good drive, she got a fair second and then topped a couple of shots, scoring a seven for the hole.

Mrs. Gavin, runner-up in the national event last year at Chicago to Mrs. C. H. Vanderbeck of Philadelphia, is considered by many to stand a good chance of being among the leaders of the three days' play. She got 45 for each round today. The British golfer showed splendid form from the tee and through the fairway, but on the putting greens she did badly.

Miss Ramsay, who won the title in the Boston Women's G. A. championship tourney at the Country Club, Brookline, recently, played a good game for her first nine holes, but after that stage failed to play the good golf of which she is capable. She scored a 92 for her round.

Mrs. Ronald H. Barlow of the Merion Cricket Club, Philadelphia, winner of the Eastern title on three occasions, was out in 49 and home in 44.

Miss Marion Hollins of Westbrook, N. Y., the only golfer in the tournament—so it was stated—to get over the plateau to the first hole, a shot of 150 yards, all carry, had a 44 to her outward round and a 49 for the last nine.

Mrs. Caleb Fox, Philadelphia, got a 95 for her round after scoring a 45 for the outward nine. On the inward half Mrs. Fox could not get good results.

Miss Mildred Caverly, champion of the Philadelphia district, scored a 98, 52 out and 46 home. Of the first fifteen players in today's play nine turned in cards of 100 or under.

The score:

Miss Harriot Curtis, Essex County, 42, 44—86; Mrs. W. A. Gavin, Cherry Valley, N. Y., 45, 45—90; Miss Vera Ramsay, Salem, 46, 46—92; Mrs. R. H. Barlow, Merion Cricket, 49, 44—93; Miss Marion Hollins, Westbrook, N. Y., 44, 49—93; Mrs. Caleb F. Fox, Huntingdon Valley, 45, 50—95; Miss Mildred Caverley, Philadelphia Cricket, 52, 46—98; Miss G. M. Bishop, Brooklawn, 50, 50—100; Miss L. A. Wells, Oakley, 51, 49—100; Miss E. T. Chandler, Huntingdon Valley, 53, 49—102; Mrs. G. S. Munson, Merion Cricket, 57, 46—103; Mrs. Milton Herold, Philmont, 54, 50—104; Miss E. Pickhardt, Englewood, 52, 52—104; Mrs. G. W. Roope, Brae Burn, 54, 50—104; Miss Ruth Hitchburn, Lexington, 52, 52—104; Mrs. A. Rossin, Century, 55, 50—105; Mrs. G. W. Peck, Merion Cricket, 52, 53—105; Miss Constance Robertson, Knollwood, 50, 52—105; Mrs. Lawrence Swift, Englewood, 56, 49—105; Miss Ethel Campbell, Philadelphia Cricket, 51, 50—107; Miss Florence McNeeley, Merion Cricket, 52, 55—107; Mrs. E. A. Filler, Merion Cricket, 53, 56—109; Mrs. C. H. Betson, Huntingdon Valley, 55, 54—109; Miss Edith Stevens, Essex, 57, 53—110; Miss D. W. Crosby, Chestnut Hill, 53, 57—110; Mrs. E. W. Daley, Oakley, 53, 58—111; Miss E. G. Hood, Philadelphia Cricket, 55, 56—111; Miss F. D. McCarthy, Woodland, 62, 51—113; Mrs. A. L. Cahn, Century, 59, 55—114; Miss G. Pickhardt, Englewood, 55, 59—114; Mrs. F. Bradley, Huntingdon Valley, 58, 56—114; Miss Alice Sargent, The Country, 58, 59—117; Miss Ann Nason, The Country, 55, 61—117; Miss M. D. Pierce, Chestnut Hill, 56, 61—117; Miss E. Denegre, Essex, 61, 56—117; Mrs. C. D. Barrows, Portland, Me., 62, 57—119; Mrs. E. P. Whitney, Whoosic Whistick, 59, 61—120; Miss M. Thomas, Essex, 62, 58—120; Miss M. K. Carey, Chestnut Hill, 61, 64—125; Mrs. G. A. Lyon, The Country, 60, 67—127; Mrs. P. Dexter, Essex, 66, 62—128.

WIN AMATEUR TITLES.

Boxers in Seven Classes Crowned in Bouts at Newark.

Special to The New York Times.

NEWARK, N. J., June 5.—New Jersey State Amateur boxing champions were crowned at the National Turn Verein here tonight. There were finals fought in seven classes and practically all of the bouts were productive of good milling.

The first championship decided was in the 108-pound class. George Hendler of the Tyron A. C. forced Anthony Sole to quit after two rounds. Sole had enough and stopped voluntarily. In the 115-pound division John Pringle won the judges' decision in three rounds over Frank Geiger. Pringle had the best of the bout throughout.

Emil Franzen of the Central Institute defeated William Blen of the National Turn Verein in the 145-pound class and in the 158-pound division repeated when he defeated Frank Cocuzza in one round. Albert Thom of the National Turn Verein also won two titles, annexing honors in the 125 and 135-pound classes. The summary—finals:

108-Pound Class.—George Hendler, Tyron A. C., defeated Anthony Sole, Sportius A. C., two rounds.

115-Pound Class.—John Pringle, Puritan A. C., defeated Frank J. Geiger, National Turn Verein, judges' decision, three rounds.

125-Pound Class.—Albert Thom, National Turn Verein, defeated Louis Urban, National Turn Verein, judges' decision, three rounds.

135-Pound Class.—Albert Thom, National Turn Verein, defeated B. Canning, Puritan A. C., judges' decision, one round.

145-Pound Class.—Emil Franzen, Central Institute, beat William Blen, National Turn Verein, judges' decision, three rounds.

158-Pound Class.—Emil Franzen, Central Institute, defeated Frank Cocuzza, Sportius A. C., one round, judges' decision.

175-Pound Class.—Joe Wolf, Central Institute, defeated John Palmer, Sportius A. C., judges' decision, four rounds.

Willie Kolehmainen to Live Here.

Willie Kolehmainen, the great professional distance runner, brother to Hannes, arrived yesterday from Glasgow. Willie Kolehmainen has been absent from the United States about four years, most of which time he has spent in the British Isles, competing in professional races there. He won the Powderhall marathon, the greatest professional race in the world, in 1914; he was second in 1915, and again second this year. He plans to remain in this country indefinitely.

New Yorker Heads Brown Track Men

PROVIDENCE, R. I., June 5.—Paul Homer Keough, '17, of New York City, has been elected Captain of the 'Varsity track team at Brown University for next year, by the letter men. Keough, who came to Brown from the Morris High School of New York, has been a member of the team for two years. This season he tied for second place in the two-mile event in the dual meet against Columbia, and in the Amherst meet he won third place in this same event.

RELINQUISHES GOLF TITLE.

Travis Will Not Play in Metropolitan Championship.

According to the official list of entries for the metropolitan amateur championship, which begins tomorrow over the Nassau Country Club links, there are sixty pairs to be sent off the first tee between 7 A. M. and noon. Past, present, and future champions unnumbered will fight for the title which Walter J. Travis is relinquishing without a struggle.

Among the more prominent players entered are Oswald Kirkby, New Jersey State champion; Max Marston, former holder of the same title; John G. Anderson, twice runner-up in the national amateur championship; Phil Carter, North and South amateur champion; Reggie Lewis, the new Westchester champion; Hamilton Kerr, Connecticut title holder; Frank Dyer, Pennsylvania champion; Fred Herreshoff, Gardiner White, Henry J. Topping, and a host of others with low handicaps.

E. Mortimer Barnes, Secretary of the M. G. A., calls the attention of the entrants to the fact that each pair has a number, and that the aforesaid number will be displayed at the starting tee ten minutes before their time has arrived. Any pair not ready will be shifted to the end of the list. The pairing and the time of starting are as follows:

1, 7:00, C. E. McCann, J. Gordon Douglas; 2, 7:05, Paul Moore, Harry Hollins; 3, 7:10, Malcolm Stevenson, Herbert Harriman; 4, 7:15, Harold Carhart, G. A. Dixon; 5, 7:20, H. L. Pratt, C. L. Tiffany; 6, 7:25, Fred Wheeler, F. S. Douglas; 7, 7:30, W. L. Hicks, W. W. Pell; 8, 7:35, Ray Twyeffort, F. H. Hoyt; 9, 7:40, J. A. Stillman, Howard Whitney; 10, 7:45, C. H. Brown, C. V. Benton; 11, 7:50, R. A. Rainey, A. B. Gilkes; 12, 7:55, Fred Snare, A. B. Ashforth; 13, 8:00, Gardiner White, Phil Carter; 14, 8:05, John Anderson, Grantland Rice; 15, 8:10, R. D. Webb, F. Dyer; 16, 8:15, G. Fred Kohler, R. H. Tafft; 17, 8:20, Oswald Kirkby, H. J. Topping; 18, 8:25, E. M. Barnes, W. R. Simons; 19, 8:30, C. A. Dunning, Percy Pyne, 2d; 20, 8:35, C. L. Watkins, B. T. Allen; 21, 8:40, W. L. Richards, A. Elliott Ranney; 22, 8:45, Louis Livingston, John M. Ward; 23, 8:50, H. C. Berner, C. E. Van Vleck, Jr.; 24, 8:55, J. S. Shanley, D. Milburn; 25, 9:00, John Bates, E. A. Lynch; 26, 9:05, Oscar Carlson, Sumner Hollander; 27, 9:10, Fred Herreshoff, C. S. Smith; 28, 9:15, E. H. Hart, Fred Kerr; 29, 9:20, William McConvill, Fred Webster; 30, 9:25, Max Marston, W. Lansing; 31, 9:30, E. B. Schley, J. D. Chapman; 32, 9:35, J. D. Foote, Harold Downey; 33, 9:40, J. T. Gillespie, G. H. Milliken; 34, 9:45, Gil Greenway, S. Clifton Mabon; 35, 9:50, J. T. McMahon, H. W. Maxwell; 36, 9:55, Harold A. Steiner, William Payne Thompson; 37, 10:00, John T. Adams, Dr. A. T. Haight; 38, 10:05, L. G. Young, George E. Bourne; 39, 10:10, Herbert Phillips, Morel F. Lewis; 40, 10:15, Aymar Embury, Robert H. Gwaltney; 41, 10:20, Dr. N. E. Sprague, D. W. Paige; 42, 10:25, Frank Barton, J. D. A. Sullivan; 43, 10:30, R. F. Mundy, Lloyd Gwyer; 44, 10:35, McKim Hollins, Reginald Lewis; 45, 10:40, W. D. Vanderpool, R. F. Decker; 46, 10:45, C. J. Sullivan, George T. Brokaw; 47, 10:50, A. J. Feuchtwanger, S. K. De Forrest; 48, 10:55, E. M. Hall, W. Roy Barnhill; 49, 11:00, W. T. Gurney, Dave Wagstaff; 50, 11:05, Henry D. Stoddard, Henry V. Gaines; 51, 11:10, A. B. Kight, Dr. F. H. Steele; 52, 11:15, F. S. P. Randolph, Jr., G. E. Widmer; 53, 11:20, John T. L. Hubbard, George D. Carhart; 54, 11:25, W. H. Reed, Hamilton Kerr; 55, 11:30, Pierre A. Proal, W. Rossiter Betts; 56, 11:35, George Smith, Scott Stuart; 57, 11:40, L. G. Spindler, 58, 11:45, Dr. Morris Carpenter, E. C. Kerr; 59, 11:50, Gaines Gwathmey, Fred Richardson; 60, 11:55, Dwight Partridge, J. Clarence Davies.

FLYING FAIRY TOP WEIGHT.

Will Carry 126 Pounds in Ladies' Handicap on Thursday.

Weights for the Ladies' Handicap, with $1,500 added, for mares, three years old and upward, at a mile, to be run at Belmont Park on Thursday, were announced yesterday.

Captain E. B. Cassatt's Flying Fairy will carry top weight with 126 pounds. This is an increase of nine pounds over the weight the Aeronaut mare picked up on Saturday, when she won the Elmont Handicap.

The horses and weights follow:

Flying Fairy, 126 pounds; Capra, 124; Comely, 122; Coquette, 119; Jacoba, 118; Fenmouse, 117; Puss in Boots, 116; Malachite, 115; Lorac, 114; Colandria, 113; Royal Martyr, 112; Fan Maid and Celesta, 110 each; Pistone, 109; Miss Fusale, Silica, and Henna, 108 each; Hidden Star, (Imp.), and Feminist, 107 each; Grasp, Sprint, Pink Model, and Water Belle, 106 each; Ghetto Girl, 105; Royalist and Dorcas, 104 each; Lady Hillington, 102; Variety, Polistena, (Imp.), and Bet, 100 each.

CORNELL OARSWOMEN RACE.

Senior Class Crew Wins Regatta and Breaks Record.

Special to The New York Times.

ITHACA, June 5.—The Cornell women's senior class crew broke the record for the course on Beebe Lake this afternoon when they won the annual interclass regatta in 1:50 for the three-eighths of a mile course. The seniors won from the freshmen by a little more than a boat length.

Two members of the winning crew, Miss Gertrude Bates and Miss Anna Kerr, have rowed in every race for the 1916 class since they have been in college, and the 1916 crew has won the race for the past four years. The former time for the course, made by last year's junior crew, was 1:52. Miss Bates is a sister of Eddie Bates, former star Cornell varsity oarsman. The senior crew rowed as follows: Miss Kerr, bow; Miss Botsford, 2; Miss Ellis, 3; Miss Bates, stroke.

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Directly on the ocean; private bathing beach; all outdoor sports; 35 minutes from Wall St. or Penn. Station.
Club open for inspection daily.
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SPECIAL RATES DURING JUNE
$7 SPECIAL WEEK END RATE
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ROOM AND MEALS.

SEA VIEW HOUSE
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Open for the 18th successful season with all modern improvements and homelike. Table bountifully supplied from our own farm. Catering to automobile parties a specialty. Reached by the Long Island Railroad or the New York and New London Boat.
HOTEL WALTON, 70th St. & Col. Ave., Booking Office.

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East Quogue, L. I.
Situated on Shinnecock Bay; boating, bathing; splendid table; rates, $10-$12 weekly; folder on request. Mrs. J. W. Caffrey, Prop.
FOREST HILLS INN, FOREST HILLS, L. I. 1' MIN. FROM L. I. R. R. TERMINAL. ALL OUTDOOR SPORTS. GOLF. TENNIS. BOATING. BATHING. MOTOR BUS TO NEARBY POINTS OF INTEREST. ROOMS WITH BATH, $15 PER WEEK UP. BOOKLET. TEL. 1100 FOREST HILLS. HERALD SQ. 615 PER WEEK UP.

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THIS BOOK IS FREE
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Within commuting distance of New York; private beach; no mosquitos; tennis, boating, bathing, fishing; opens June 17; references. Tel. 256 Glen Cove.

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Beautifully located. Prettiest spot in the Catskills; elevation 1,200 feet; first-class in every detail; large, airy rooms, with hot and cold water and private bath in sixty rooms; single or en suite; superior cuisine and service. Private lake; boats free. Orchestra; every amusement; large illustrated booklet. Rates, $9 to $20 week. Now open.

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Fine motoring roads; delightful air; the regatta and water sports; golf; ninety per cent young people.
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Special attractions and inducements for the younger set.

Mansion House
FISHER'S ISLAND, N. Y.
OFF NEW LONDON, CONN.
Opens in May. Exclusive Patronage. Seashore and Country. Very accessible.
Sound and Ocean BATHING.
Fine roads. Golf, tennis, all outdoor sports. Orchestra. We raise our own milk and vegetables. Diet kitchen for young children. Rates $35 per week up; with bath, $50 up. Wm. F. Ingold, Mgr., 18 W. 25th St., N.Y.

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The Summer Home of New York's representative families. Open June 22nd. 9 Hole Golf. Water and land sports. Booking Office, Hotel McAlpin, N. Y., 2nd Mezzanine Floor. Tel. Greeley 5700. Extension No. 64.
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All improvements. Tennis, boating, bathing, fine fishing. Positive relief for hay fever. Orchestra, fine cuisine.
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Cottages and camps for rent.
Golf, tennis, bathing, boating, walking and horseback riding. Fine macadam roads.
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June Bond Circular

We shall be pleased to send a copy of our June General Bond Circular to investors on request. This circular describes a comprehensive list of carefully selected municipal, railroad and public utility corporation bonds, which we recommend for investment.

Send for General Circular 90

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NEW YORK

WE OFFER	*And Interest.*
Baltimore 4s	101
Minneapolis 4s	100
Portland, O., 4s	98½
Spokane 4½s	104½
Los Angeles 4½s	104¾

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FINANCIAL MARKETS

Big Speculation in Motor Issues —Naval Battle No Longer a Market Factor.

Sooner, perhaps, than might have been expected, the great naval battle in the North Sea has ceased to be a market factor. By the reopening of trading yesterday the Street had settled down to the view that the situation as it previously existed had not been materially altered by the outcome of that engagement. The essence of the matter, as the financial district looked at it, was that Germany was still blockaded and the English naval forces still in possession of the seas. The Street passed on to the consideration of other things. It had politics much in mind, but it was still waiting on the course of events to decide whether or not the impending nominations would supply the basis for a concerted market movement.

In the narrower aspect of market affairs the one thing which stood out prominently yesterday was the continued active speculation in the automobile issues, during the course of which a good deal of activity in these issues was attained and new high prices established in a number of them. Mergers and prospective mergers were still the thing with which traders in these securities were conjuring. The proposed capitalization of the biggest of the mergers talked about was increased by another $100,000,000 in yesterday's reports concerning the plans of the promoters, it being the intention apparently to put out many shares where one share stands now.

The scenes seem to be set for very active and quite possibly for wild speculation in this group of stocks which in the manner of the movement, as well as in the level attained by the highest priced member of the group, parallels closely the speculative operations carried on last year in a number of the so-called war stocks. There is evidently need of caution in such an undertaking, however difficult or impossible it may be for any one to fix the limits of such a movement. The record of practically all such market episodes show that many stocks and sometimes all stocks engaged in movements of the sort are carried forward to extreme prices from which retreat becomes inevitable. The retreat is sometimes rapid and disastrous and at other times more prolonged, just as is the advance which precedes it, but at some stage of the bidding-up process fresh participation in the market invites almost certain disappointment. It is for each to decide for himself when any particular stock or any particular movement may be at that stage, but any one who enters should make sure for his own good and for the good of the market as a whole that he is amply able to protect the position which he assumes.

A firmer tendency in the money market is a natural enough response to the further decline reported in surplus reserve in New York Clearing House institutions. A sufficient hardening of rates to emphasize the fact that, great as is the country's reserve of credit, it is not exhaustible, would be a helpful development. There is plenty of credit for all legitimate requirements, and at reasonably lower rates, but no credit supply is ever great enough to warrant its being used in unsafe ventures. Credit may be allowed to expand as much as the business needs of the country require, but all who have a part in expanding them should make sure that each step is taken on solid ground. An unsound venture should not be financed with bank credit under any conditions, no matter how abundant the supply of credit may be. Fortunately, ventures that are sound and have a right to appeal for money market support have in sight all the credit that can possibly be needed, thanks to the still unused resources of the country's new banking system.

MONEY AND EXCHANGE.

RESERVE BANKS DISCOUNT RATES.

	Days. 10 or Less.	Over 10 up to 30.	Over 30 up to 60.	Over 60 up to 90.
Boston	3	3½	4	4
New York	3	4	4	4
Philadelphia	3	4	4	4
Cleveland	3½	4	4	4½
Richmond	..	4	4	4
Atlanta	..	4	4	4
Chicago	3½	4	4	4½
St. Louis	3	4	4	4½
Minneapolis	..	4	4	4½
Kansas City	3	4	4½	4½
Dallas	..	4½	4½	4½
San Francisco	3	3½	4	4½

*Up to 30 days; over 30 to 60, 4 per cent.; over 60 to 90, 4½ per cent., and over 90, 5 per cent.

BANK ACCEPTANCES.

Sixty days	2@2¼
Ninety days	2@2¼

COLLATERAL LOANS.

Call. High.	Call. Low.	Call. Last.	Renewal Rate.
3	2½	2½	2½

Time.

60 days	2¼@3
90 days	3 @3¼
4 months	3 @3½
5 months	3¼@3½
3 months	3¼@3½
4 months	3½@3¾
5 months	3¾@4
6 months	4

COMMERCIAL PAPER.
Best Known Names.

30 to 90 days	2¼@3
4 to 6 months	3 @3¼
Other Names.	
4 to 6 months	3¼@3½

FOREIGN EXCHANGE.
Range of Rates.

Sterling—	High.	Low.	Last.	Change
Demand	$4.75⅝	$4.75⅜	$4.75⅝	..
Cables	4.76¼	4.76⅛	4.76⅛	..

Closing Rates.

Following are yesterday's closing rates, compared with the normal rates of exchange based on the mint par of exchange adapted to the customary way of quoting the several exchanges. Sterling is quoted at so many dollars to the pound; German exchange at so many cents to four marks, and French, Italian, and Swiss exchanges so many francs or lire to the dollar. The other exchanges in this list are quoted so many cents to the units of currency in the several countries:

Normal Rates of Exch.	Yesterday's Close— Demand or Check.	Cable.
4.8605 London	4.75⅝	4.76⅛
5.1825 Paris	5.91⅝	5.90⅝
95.28 Berlin	76⅝	76⅞
20.20 Austria	13.20	13.25
26.70 Scandinavia	30.20	30.25
19.30 Spain	20.50	20.60
5.1826 Switzerland	5.24	5.23½
19.225 Greece	19.29	19.34
40.19 Holland	41.¾	41.¾
5.1826 Italy	6.37	6.36½
51.45 Russia	30.35	30.45
China—		
Hongkong	50.50	50.62½
Shanghai	72.00	72.12½
India—		
32.44 Bombay	33.00	....
32.44 Calcutta	33.00	....
Japan—		
49.84 Kobe	50.37½	50.50
49.84 Yokohama	50.37½	50.50
Philippine Islands—		
50.00 Manila	50.25	50.37½
South America—		
42.44 Buenos Aires	42.15	42.25
32.40 Rio	23.87½	24.00

TIME BILLS ON LONDON.

Bankers. 60 Days.	Bankers. 90 Days.	Commercial. 60 Days.	Commercial. 90 Days.
$4.72	$4.70¼	$4.71⅞	$4.69⅝

Clearing House Statement.

Clearing House exchanges, $514,977,502; balance, $24,406,603; Sub-Treasury credit balance, $1,376,908.

Domestic Exchange.

Exchange on New York at domestic centres: Boston, par; Chicago, 25c discount; St. Louis, 15@10c discount; San Francisco 20c premium; Montreal, $1.87½ premium.

Silver.

Bar silver in London, 31¾d, up ¾d; in New York, 66¼c, up 1¾c; Mexican dollars, 51¾@56c.

TOBACCO STOCKS.

Closing quotations of stocks not quoted elsewhere were:

	Yesterday. Bid.	Yesterday. Asked.	Saturday. Bid.	Saturday. Asked.
American Can	125	130	125	130
American Cigar pf	99½	100½	99½	100½
Conley Foil	325	330	325	350
J. S. Young	150	160	150	160
Johnson Tin F. & M.	130	145	130	145
MacAndrews & F.	173	178	169	173
MacAndrews & F. pf.	100	..	100	..
Porto Rico-Am. Tob.	225	235	225	235
R. J. Reynolds Tob.	460	470	460	470

LONDON MARKET STEADIER.

Later News of Battle Makes Dealers More Cheerful.

LONDON, June 5.—Later news of the naval battle put dealers on the Stock Exchange in a more cheerful frame of mind and imparted a steadier tone to the markets, though business was not large. British funds were in demand, consols advanced a fraction, and shipping, iron, steel, and Marconi shares and colonial issues were steadily supported and comprised the bulk of the transactions. American securities were inclined to ease off with Canadian Pacific, but the closing was steadier.

Money was in good supply and a large business was transacted in Treasury bills and Exchequer bonds. Spanish exchange on London continued to drop, and is now nearly 10 per cent. in Spain's favor at 22.70 pesetas, against a normal of 25.25.

NEW YORK STOCK EXCHANGE

MONDAY, JUNE 5, 1916. Stocks, (Shares.)

Total sales	523,382
Same day last year	476,524
Year to date	74,079,815
Same period last year	54,176,560
Average price and change 50 stocks	87.99 + .42
Same day last year	70.14 + .12

	High.		Low.	
Year's range to date	91.87	Jan. 3	86.91	Apr. 22
Same period last year	73.86	Apr. 30	58.99	Feb. 24
Range year 1915	94.13	Oct. 22	58.99	Feb. 24
Range year 1914	73.50	Jan. 31	57.41	July 30
Range year 1913	79.10	Jan. 9	63.00	June 10

Closing Bid.	Closing Ask.	Sales.		First.	High.	Low.	Last.	Net Chge.
138	140	400	Adams Express	139	139	138½	138½	− ½
23	23¼	500	Alaska Gold Mines	23	23¼	23	23¼	+ ¼
9	9¼	100	Alaska Juneau	9	9	9	9	....
27	27½	600	Allis-Chalmers Mfg.	27	27¾	26½	27	....
82¼	83	600	Allis-Chal. Mfg. pf.	82¾	83	82½	82¾	− ¼
68½	68¾	100	Am. Agricul. Chem.	68¾	68¾	68¾	68¾	+1⅛
98½	98½	100	Am. Agri. Chem. pf.	98½	98½	98½	98½	+1
82¼	82½	30,000	Am. Beet Sugar	78¼	82¼	78	82¼	+4¼
100	104	100	Am. B. S. & F. t. r.	102	102	102	102	+1½
55½	55¾	1,800	Am. Can	55¾	56¼	55½	55½	....
110	111¼	100	Am. Can pf	110¼	110¾	110½	110¾	− ⅜
59	60	1,910	Am. Car & Fdry	59½	60¼	59½	60	+1
117¼	118½	25	Am. Car & Fdry pf.	118	118	118	118	....
160	161	700	Am. Coal Products	161⅞	161⅞	160	160	− ½
9	9¼	200	Am. H. & Leather	9	9	8⅞	8⅞	+ ⅛
50¼	50½	800	Am. H. & Leath. pf.	49	50¼	49	50¼	+1⅜
28¾	29	100	Am. Ice Securities	28¾	28¾	28¾	28¾	+ ⅛
22	22½	4,400	Am. Linseed	21	22¾	21	22⅜	+1⅜
48½	49	1,900	Am. Linseed pf	48¾	49½	48¾	49¼	+ ⅜
72	72¼	3,900	Am. Locomotive	71⅝	72¾	71⅝	72⅜	+ ⅝
101¼	102¾	200	Am. Locomotive pf.	101¾	102	101¾	102	+ ⅜
7	8	400	Am. Malt	7	7½	7	7½	− ⅛
35¼	36	200	Am. Malt pf	35⅜	35½	35⅜	35½	− ⅛
98	98¼	3,800	Am. Smelt. & Ref	97¾	98¾	97¼	98⅝	+1⅝
112	112½	200	Am. Smelt. & R. pf.	112	112	111⅞	111⅞	+ ⅛
50½	51½	300	Am. Steel F'dries	51	51	50½	50½	....
111¾	112¼	2,400	Am. Sugar Ref	111⅝	112⅜	110⅝	112	+1
63	66	75	Am. Tel. & Cable	63	63	63	63	....
129⅞	130	600	Am. Teleph. & Tel.	129¾	129⅞	129⅝	129⅞	+ ⅛
204	205	100	Am. Tobacco	203½	203¾	203¾	203¾	+ ¾
204	205	50	Do., odd lot	203⅝	203⅝	203⅝	203⅝	....
45½	45¾	800	Am. Woolen	46	46	45½	45⅝	− ⅜
97⅛	98	200	Am. Woolen pf	97⅛	97⅛	97⅛	97⅛	− ⅛
....	....	100	Am. W. pf. s. 30	97⅜	97⅜	97⅜	97⅜	....
23¼	24½	100	Am. Writing P. pf	23½	23¾	23½	23½	....
83½	83⅞	2,900	Am. Zinc Lt. S.	83½	84½	83	83⅝	+ ⅝
83⅜	84	4,500	Anaconda Cop. Co.	84¼	84⅝	83⅜	83⅝	+ ⅜
104¾	104¾	3,200	Atch., Top. & S. F.	105⅜	105⅞	104½	104½	− ⅜
100⅞	101	800	Atch., T. & S. F. pf.	101	101	101	101	....
113¼	114	100	Atlantic Coast Line	113	113	113	113	+ ⅞
88	89¾	6,200	Baldwin Locomo	89¼	90¼	89	89	+ ⅞
91⅝	91⅞	1,800	Baltimore & Ohio	92⅛	92½	91⅝	91⅞	+ ⅛
76½	77	100	Baltimore & O. pf.	77	77	77	77	....
2	2¼	100	Batopilas Mining	2	2	2	2	....
450	454	100	Bethlehem Steel	450	450	450	450	+5
87⅝	88½	400	Bklyn Rapid Tran.	88¼	88¾	88½	88½	+1
57½	58	100	Brown Shoe	58	58	58	58	....
101	102½	104	Brown Shoe pf	101	101	101	101	....
89¼	89½	10,800	Butte & Superior	91	91½	89¼	89⅝	− ⅝
28¼	30	100	Butterick Co	28¼	28½	28½	28½	+ ½
21½	22	600	California Petrol	21¼	21¾	21¼	21½	− ⅛
47¼	48¾	1,600	California Pet. pf	48¼	48¾	47½	47½	....
176	178	2,000	Canadian Pacific	176	176¾	175½	175½	+ 1½
54¼	54¾	600	Central Leather Co	54¼	54¾	54¼	54½	+ ⅜
111¾	111⅞	100	Central Leather pf	111⅝	111⅝	111¼	111⅝	....
123¼	123⅞	14,900	Chandler Motor	125	131	123½	125¼	+6½
64	64½	1,800	Chesapeake & Ohio	64¼	64½	63⅝	64	+ ⅛
12⅞	13¼	100	Chi. Great Western	13¼	13¼	13¼	13¼	....
37	37½	900	Chi. Gt. West. pf	37½	37½	37½	37½	+ ⅛
98¼	99	1,800	Chi., Mil. & St. P.	99⅛	99⅜	98⅝	98¾	+ ⅛
129⅜	130	200	Chi., Mil. & St. P. pf.	130	130	130	130	+ ⅛
168½	172	100	Chi. & Northw. pf.	169	169	169	169	+1
....	....	200	Do., s. 20 f.	168	168½	168	168½	....
20⅝	20⅝	750	Chi., Rock Isl. & P.	20½	20¾	20½	20⅝	+ ⅛
53	53½	2,600	Chino Copper	53½	53⅞	53	53	+ ⅛
54	57	100	Clev., C., C. & St. L.	56	56	56	56	....
42⅜	43	600	Col. Fuel & Iron	43¼	43¼	42½	42½	....
31⅜	32	200	Col. & Southern	32	32	32	32	....
31⅜	32	50	Do., odd lot	32⅛	32⅛	32⅛	32⅛	....
138⅞	139½	100	Consolidated Gas	139	139	139	139	....
99	101	1,200	Continental Can	101½	103¾	101½	103	+3
110	114	100	Continental Can pf	111	111	111	111	−1
19¼	19⅝	800	Corn Products Ref	19	19⅝	19	19¼	+ ⅜
83½	83⅝	12,300	Crucible Steel	83¼	85⅛	83¼	83⅝	+ ⅞
230	240	200	Cuban-Am. Sugar	230	230	230	230	−4
89½	90½	300	Deere & Co. pf	90	90	90	90	....
26¾	27¼	400	Den. & Rio Gr. pf	27	27	26¾	26¾	− ½
48¾	49½	3,400	Distillers' Secur	49½	49¾	48¾	48¾	+ ⅞
27	27⅜	1,100	Dome Mines	27	27¼	27	27¼	+ ⅛
38⅜	38¾	4,900	Erie	38¼	38¾	38¼	38⅝	− ⅛
53¼	54	300	Erie 1st pf	53¾	53¾	53⅜	53⅜	− ¼
115	117	50	Gen. Chemical pf	116	116	116	116	....
171	172	900	General Electric	170	172	170	172	+2½
550	580	400	General Motors	549¾	560	549¾	560	+11
550	580	25	Do., odd lot	565	565	565	565	....
116	117½	400	General Motors pf	117¼	117¾	117	117	+ ½
116	117½	25	Do., odd lot	116¼	116½	116½	116½	....
76⅞	77	6,100	Goodrich (B.F.) Co	76½	77⅛	76½	77	+1
87	89	200	Granby Consol.	88½	88½	88	88	+1
122	122¾	200	Great Northern pf	122	122⅝	122	122⅝	+ ⅝
38¾	39	200	G. N. certs.ore prop	39	39½	39	39½	....
46¼	46¾	500	Greene-Cananea	46⅜	46⅝	46	46⅝	+1¼
87	89	600	Gulf States Steel	87	88½	87	88	+1
89¼	91	500	Gulf S. S. 2d pf	88	90	90	90	+2
103⅜	104¼	500	Illinois Central	104¼	104½	104	104⅜	+ ⅝
44⅜	45	1,800	Inspiration Copper	44⅜	45¼	44½	44⅞	+ ⅞
18	18¼	700	Interboro Consol	18	18¼	18	18¼	+ ⅛
75⅜	76	900	Int. Consol. pf	75½	75½	75½	75½	....
52	53	100	Int. Agricultural pf	52½	52½	52½	52½	− ½
26⅜	26½	39,000	Int. Mer. Mar. t. r.	25⅞	27⅜	25½	26½	+1½
96⅜	96¾	76,600	Int. Mer. Mar.pf.t.r.	96	100⅜	95½	96½	+2½
45⅛	45⅜	2,350	Int. Nickel	46	46	45⅛	45⅜	....
12⅜	12½	5,600	Int. Paper	11¼	12⅝	11¼	12¼	+1½
55½	56	7,400	Int. Paper pf	50⅝	56	50⅝	55½	+5½
85	87	100	Jewel Tea	85½	85½	85½	85½	....
108	110	100	Jewel Tea pf	108⅞	108⅞	108⅞	108⅞	+ ⅝
26	26¼	700	Kansas City South	26⅝	26⅞	26	26	− ⅛
75¼	75¾	1,200	Kelly Spring Tire	75¾	76	75	75¾	+1¼
53½	53⅝	19,000	Kennecott Copper	54	54¼	53¼	53⅝	....
126	127	4	Kings Co. Elec. L. P.	127	127	127	127	....
69¼	70½	100	Lackawanna Steel	68	68	68	68	−1
105	106½	200	Laclede Gas	105	105	105	105	− ½
35	40	100	Lake Erie & W. pf.	38	38	38	38	−1½
82¼	82¾	3,300	Lehigh Valley	83	83	82¼	82¼	....
55¾	55⅞	28,900	Lee Rubber & Tire	54½	56¼	54	55¾	+1¾
129½	131	200	Louis. & Nash	129¼	130¾	129½	130¾	+1⅝
68¾	68¾	100	Mackay Cos. pf	68¾	68¾	68¾	68¾	+ ⅛
87⅞	88	16,100	Maxwell Motors	86½	89½	85½	87¾	+2¾
90½	91¼	2,300	Max. Motors 1st pf	90¼	91¾	90	90¼	+1
59	59½	5,000	Max. Motors 2d pf	59	60⅜	58	59⅜	+1⅝
65	66¼	100	May Dept. Stores	66½	66½	66¼	66¼	+ ½
108½	108½	9,000	Mexican Petroleum	107½	109⅛	107½	108¼	+1¼
35⅞	36	1,000	Miami Copper	35⅞	36	35¼	36	+ ⅛
17	19	200	Minn. & St. L. pf	18½	18½	18½	18½	+ ⅜
6¼	6¼	800	Missouri Pacific	6½	6½	6¼	6¼	+ ⅛
120½	121¾	100	Nat. Biscuit Co	120½	120½	120½	120½	− ½
120¼	121¾	95	Do., odd lot	120¾	120¾	120¼	120¾	....
24⅝	25	2,100	Nat. En. & St. Co	24	24⅞	24	24⅝	+1⅛
67	67¼	1,700	Nat. Lead Co	67	68	67	67½	+ ⅝
113¾	115	100	Nat. Lead Co. pf	114	114	114	114	+ ¼
17⅝	17⅞	800	Nevada Con. Cop	17¾	17⅞	17⅜	17⅞	+ ¼
133	135	400	N. Y. Air Brake	132⅞	133	132⅞	133	+3
105¾	106¼	2,500	N. Y. Central	106½	106½	105¾	105⅞	− ⅜
1,000	N. Y., N. H. & H.	61¾	61¾	61	61	− ¼
700	N. Y., Ont. & West	28½	28⅝	27¾	27¾	−1
8,900	Norfolk & Western	135	135	133¾	134	− ⅝
300	Northern Pacific	114¾	114¾	114¼	114⅝	+ ⅛
800	Ontario Mining	7⅞	7⅞	7½	7⅝	....
2,000	Pacific Mail	22¼	22¼	22	22¼	+ ⅛
1,100	Pacific Mail rights	.75	.75	.70	.70	−.05
100	Pacific Tel. & Tel.	33	33	33	33	....
4	Pacific Tel. & T. pf	95	95	95	95	....
3,600	Penn. R. R.	58⅝	58⅝	58¼	58⅝	....
100	People's Gas, Chi.	102	102	102	102	+ ½
700	P., C., C. & St. L.	85½	88	85½	88	+3
500	Pittsburgh Steel pf	98	98	98	98	....
1,000	Pressed Steel C.	100⅜	100⅜	100⅜	100⅜	+ ⅜
200	Pressed Steel C. pf	130½	130½	130	130	−2
300	Public Service N. J.	164½	164½	164	164	....
300	Pullman Co	164	164	164	164	− ⅜
300	Railway Steel Sp	43¾	43¾	43¼	43¼	− ⅜
200	Railway Steel S. pf	96¾	96¾	96¾	96½	+1⅛
800	Ray Con. Copper	22⅝	23	22⅝	22¾	+ ⅛
11,100	Reading	101¼	101¾	100½	101	+ ⅛
100	Reading 1st pf	42½	42½	42½	42½	− ⅛
100	Rep. Iron & Steel	47¾	47¾	47¼	47¼	− ⅜
100	Rep. Iron & Steel pf	111¾	111¾	111¾	111¾	− ⅛
100	Seaboard Air Line	17	17	17	17	+1
200	Seab. Air Line pf	39¼	39¼	39	39	− ⅛
500	Shattuck-Arizona	31¾	32	31⅝	32	+1
200	Sloss-S. ,S. & I. Co.	53	53	53	53	− ½
1,500	Southern Pacific	98¼	98¾	98½	98¾	− ¼
225	So. Porto Rico Sug.	225	225	225	225	+6¼
70	So. P. R. Sugar pf	118	118	118	118	....
1,000	Southern Railway	23¼	23½	23⅛	23¼	+ ⅛
1,400	Southern Ry. pf	68	68	67⅞	68	+ ⅛
15,800	Studebaker Co	142	143½	141¾	141½	+ ½
500	Tennessee Copper	43¾	43¾	43¼	43½	+ ¼
100	Texas & Pacific	11¾	11¾	11¾	11¾	....
12,300	Crucible Steel	83¼	85⅛	83¼	83⅝	+ ⅞
3,700	Third Avenue	62¼	64¾	62¼	64¾	+2¼
200	Union B. & P. Co	54	54	54	54	+ ¼
200	Un. B. & P. Co. pf.	30¾	30¾	30¼	30¾	+ ¼
2,500	Union Pacific	138⅜	138½	137⅝	137⅝	− ⅛
200	Union Pacific pf	82¾	82¾	82⅜	82⅝	− ⅛
100	United Cigar Stores	96	96	96	96	+1
11,100	United Fruit Co	161⅞	163½	161	162	+1½
300	United Rys. Invest.	10¾	10¾	10¼	10¼	+1½
300	United Rys. Inv. pf.	19¾	20¼	19¾	20¼	....
2,400	U. S. Ind. Alco	23½	24⅝	23½	24	+ ⅝
200	U.S.C.I. P. & F. pf.	52	52⅝	52	52⅝	+ ⅛
17,700	U. S. Indus. Alco	160	162¾	159¼	161	+ ⅞
500	U. S. Red. & Ref.	1	1¼	1	1¼	+ ⅛
500	U. S. Red. & R. pf.	1	1¼	1	1¼	+ ¼
2,200	U. S. Rubber	56¾	56¾	56	56	....
50	U. S. Rub. 1st pf.	100⅞	100⅞	100⅞	100⅞	+ ⅛
3,700	U. S. Sm. P. & M.	72⅝	75¼	72⅜	74⅝	+3⅜
200	U. S. S. R. & M. pf.	51½	51½	51	51	− ½
14,200	U. S. Steel	84⅝	84⅝	84	84	− ½
200	U. S. Steel pf	117½	117½	117½	117½	+ ½
7,100	Utah Copper	81¾	82¾	81¾	81⅞	+ ⅜
100	Utah Securities	16⅜	16⅜	16⅜	16⅜	+ ⅛
900	Wabash	14¼	14¼	14¼	14¼	− ⅛
1,400	Wabash pf.	50	50¼	49¾	49⅞	+ ⅛
1,000	Wabash pf. B.	28¾	28½	28	28½	− ⅛
100	Western Maryland	31¾	31¾	31⅜	31⅜	− ⅜
200	Western Union Tel.	94¾	95	94¾	95	....
6,600	Westingh. E. & M.	61¾	61¾	60¾	60½	− ⅝
5,875	Willys-Overland	309	315	305	308	−8
8,450	Willys-Overland pf	113	114	112	114	+2⅜
136	Woolw., (F.W.) Co	136¼	138½	135¼	136⅝	− ⅝

TOPICS IN WALL STREET.

Mercantile Marine Conference.

Representatives of the committees of preferred and common stockholders and bondholders of International Mercantile Marine and of the stock interest acquired by the American International Corporation were in conference all yesterday afternoon. The conference was satisfactory enough on all sides, and it was announced that agreement on a plan of reorganization might be given out today. The inference was that a reorganization plan had been agreed upon to all intents and purposes, but still awaited ratification by other interests, probably by the British Government, which was not represented at the conference. It has been the understanding since President Sanderson's visit last month that the British Government reserved the right to censor whatever plan was adopted by the American interests.

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Copper Dividend Meetings.

Several copper companies are scheduled to hold dividend meetings today. The Kennecott dividend will be awaited with the greatest interest, for the prediction that its Directors would increase the rate from an annual $4 to $6 a share has been so widely circulated that speculators have been chagrined at the failure of the 3,000,000 shares of stock to respond to it. Other dividend meetings will determine the rate on Butte and Superior, Utah, Chino, Ray Consolidated, and Nevada.

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Motormania.

Those who were in Wall Street yesterday and who did not have shares in one of the automobile or motor accessory companies were lonesome, unless, perhaps, they were carrying American Beet Sugar or the Marine issues, both of which stocks had a share in the day's advance. The motor issues had a day of the greatest activity, which was evenly divided between the big board and Curb. All sorts of wild rumors about new mergers filled the air, and traders who could not identify three makes of cars without reading the name plates talked learnedly about the 1916 output of companies with which they had established a small partnership through an investment in their stocks. The movement which has gained such momentum in the last ten days seems to have been awakened by the preparations for launching the greatest automobile combination ever proposed. Millions of dollars are being passed back and forth as companies go into the new merger, and the spending spirit has spread with great rapidity. The easily won fortunes in the munition business have played a prominent part in the spread of automobile speculation.

***

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$223,000,000 CAPITAL IN NEW AUTO MERGER

To Issue $73,000,000 in Preferred and 2,500,000 Shares of Common.

FISK CONCERN MAY JOIN

Another Combination Is Announced in the Formation of the Motor Products Corporation.

The new Willys-Durant merger of four automobile companies, with a substantial interest in a fifth, will start off on the basis of $223,000,000 of capitalization, it was announced yesterday. This much has already been settled, although no name has been found yet for the second greatest industrial combination which the United States has produced. The matter of a suitable name was under discussion at a meeting yesterday.

The company, which represents a union of the Willys-Overland, Hudson, Chalmers, Auto-Lite, and United Motors Corporation, the latter a combination of five accessory companies, which will supply parts for the cars made by companies in the merger, will make its début with $73,000,000 of 7 per cent. preferred stock and 2,500,000 shares of common without par value. As it is proposed to sell the common stock to the public at 60 the capitalization represented by this stock is $150,000,000. The parent company will not be cramped by its capital limitations, however, if the management decides to expand, for the charter provides that the number of common shares may be increased to 4,000,000, which at the issue price would make the total capitalization $313,000,000.

It was said yesterday that no additional companies are being considered at this time as possible members of the new Willys-Durant family; with the exception of the Fisk Rubber Company, which may be taken in if terms can be agreed upon with holders of the large blocks. L. G. Kaufman, who has been handling the financial end of the merger, said that if the Fisk is purchased, it will not be necessary to call upon any of the additional authorized stock, as there will be sufficient cash in the treasury to supplement the stock issued in payment.

John N. Willys, who is understood to have received $90,000,000 for his controlling interest in the Willys-Overland Company, will be paid in preferred stock and cash. It is said that he receives $45,000,000 in cash. He and his associates in Toledo have agreed to take a one-fourth interest in the 2,500,000 shares of common stock to be offered for sale. All of the $98,000,000 of 7 per cent. preferred stock will go to the vendors of the companies entering the combination.

William Salomon & Co. will head the underwriting syndicate to handle the common stock. Associated with them in the management will be Dominick & Dominick, who underwrote the recent Durant flotation of United Motors; J. S. Bache & Co., who underwrote the Durant-Perlman Rim Corporation, and W. W. Laird of Wilmington. The powder millionaires of Wilmington will take a very large interest in the company. The du Ponts have been associated with W. C. Durant in his General Motors, Chevrolet, United Motors, and Perlman campaigns, and have made enormous profits through the rise in those issues.

Still another new motor merger came to light yesterday with the announcement of the formation of the Motor Products Corporation. This is a consolidation of the Rands Manufacturing Company, Diamond Manufacturing Company, Superior Manufacturing Company, Vanguard Manufacturing Company, and Universal Manufacturing Company. All of these are in Detroit except the Superior, whose plant is in Ann Arbor. The companies make windshields, tops, cowls, hub caps, and other motor parts.

The Motor Products Corporation starts off with authorized capitalization of 100,000 shares without par value, of which 70,000 shares have been underwritten to be offered to the public at 74. J. S. Bache & Co. are syndicate managers. Of the 70,000 shares offered, 20,000 will be taken by holders of stock in the subsidiary companies, leaving 50,000 to be sold. The companies making up the new combination are all said to have sold their output for a year ahead.

PUBLIC UTILITY SECURITIES.

The following range of prices and closing quotations were reported to THE NEW YORK TIMES yesterday by dealers in public utility securities:

STOCKS.

Sales.		High.	Low.	Bid.	Asked.
350	C. P. R. & L.	65	64¼	64	65
185	C.P.,R.& Lpf.	85	84½	84½	85
50	Con. Pow. pf.	98	98	96	98

BONDS.

$10,000	Cities Svc. 7s.	102⅞	102⅞	102½	102¾
18,000	C.E.,R.& L.6s.	103	102¾	102¼	103
1,000	G. G. & El. 5s	80			
11,000	M. Ry. 1st 6s.	101¾	101¾	101¾	101¾
1,000	St.L., S.& P.5s	91½	91½		
22,000	U.Ry.,G.&E.5s	90¼	90¼	98¾	90¼

Other closing quotations were as follows:

	Bid.	Asked.
Addendack Electric Light pf.	78	81
Adirondack Electric Power	23	27
American Gas Co.	120	122
*American Gas & Electric	140	149
*American Gas & Electric pf.	50	52
American Light & Traction	396	401
American Light & Traction pf.	110¼	112¼
American Power & Light	70	71
American Power & Light pf.	85	86¼
American Public Utilities	45	48
American Public Utilities pf.	76	79
American Waterworks & Electric	6	7
Am. W. W. & E. participating pf.	13	15
American W. W. & E. 1st pf.	52	54
Atlantic P. & L. pf.	92	95
Baton Rouge El. pf.	80	..
Baton Rouge 1st 6s	90	..
Baton Rouge notes	99½	..
Cen. Miss. V. Prop. pf.	77½	81
Columbus Electric pf.	74	77½
Connecticut Power pf.	96	98
Connecticut Power 1st 5s	96	..
Carolina Power & Light	27	31
Carolina Power & Light pf.	97	100
Cities Service	285	287
Cities Service pf.	87½	88¼
Colorado Power	95	98
Colorado Power pf.	99¼	101½
Commonwealth P., R. & L.	84	86
Commonwealth P., R. & L. pf.	84	86
Duluth Electric notes	99¼	100
Denver Gas & Electric gen. 5s	97	99
Electric Bond Deposit pf.	85	..
Electric Bond & Share pf.	99½	100
Empire District Electric pf.	86	90
Eastern Texas Electric	93¼	95¼
Eastern Texas Electric pf.	92	94
Eastern Texas Electric col. 5s.	92	95
Eastern Texas Electric notes	100	100¼
El Paso Electric ex dividend	124	128
El Paso Electric col. 5s	99	99¼
Empire Gas & F. 6s	99¼	100
Federal Light & Traction	11	13
Federal Light & Traction pf.	45	49
Galveston Electric 1st 5s	94	96
Galveston-Houston Electric	80	85
Galveston-Houston Electric pf.	75	80
Galveston-Houston Electric 1st 5s.	91	95
Gas & Electric Securities	230	250
Gas & Electric Securities 1st pf.	92	97
Great Lakes Power 6s, 1921-58	99	101
Great Western P. 5s, 1946	89	90
Houston Electric 1st 5s	97¼	100
Mahoning & Shen. R. & L. 5s	98	99
Mississippi River Power	15	17
Mississippi River Power pf.	39	41
Mississippi River Power 1st 5s	77¾	78½
Mississippi Valley G. & E. 5s	91½	93½
Northern Ontario Lt. & Power	15	18
Northern Ontario Lt. & Power pf.	90	95
Northern States Power	77¼	78½
Northern States Power pf.	96	97½
Northern States Power 5s, 1941	96	96¼
Northern States Power notes	99¾	99¾
Northern Texas Electric	61	62
Northern Texas Electric pf.	85	88
Northern Texas El. col. tr. 5s	91	94
Ozark Power & Water	40	45
Pacific Gas & Electric	58	60
Pacific Gas & Electric, original	89	91
Pacific Gas & Electric 1st pf.	89	91
Pensacola Electric 1st 5s	85	90
Puget Sound Traction	18	21
Puget Sound Traction pf.	55	60
Railway & Light Sec. pf.	90¼	..
Railway & Light Sec. ser. 5s	96	..
Republic Ry. & Light pf.	85½	90½
Republic Ry. & Light Co. pf.	77	79
Seattle Electric com. 5s	94	97½
Southern California Edison	87	89
Southern California Edison pf.	104½	106
Southwestern Power & Light pf.	97½	100
Standard Gas & Electric	13¾	14¾
*Standard Gas & Electric pf.	58	58½
Tampa Electric	135¾	137½
Tampa Electric 1st 5s	98	101¼
Tennessee Ry., Light & Power	14½	15
Tennessee Ry., Light & Power pf.	53	54
Toledo Traction, Light & Power	45½	49¾
Toledo Trac., Light & Power pf.	81	83
United Light & Railways	52	54
United Light & Railways 1st pf.	71	73
Western Power	19½	21
Western Power pf.	64¾	65¾
Western States G. & E. 1st 5s	91	94

*For value, $50.

EARNINGS.

Railroads.

	1916.	Increase.
BUFFALO, ROCHESTER & PITTSBURGH—		
4th week May	$465,048	$187,308
Month of May	1,154,720	293,724
July 1-May 31	12,026,109	2,758,533
CANADIAN NORTHERN—		
4th week May	970,100	420,600
July 1 to May 31	30,047,800	7,273,700
CHESAPEAKE & OHIO—		
4th week May	1,477,704	293,195
Month of May	4,164,397	841,237
July 1-May 31	45,937,817	8,109,931
CHICAGO, INDIANAPOLIS & LOUISVILLE—		
4th week May	222,447	43,085
Month of May	708,524	186,291
July 1-May 31	7,029,619	1,023,368
MINNEAPOLIS & ST. LOUIS—		
4th week May	216,558	24,882
Month of May	843,043	125,465
July 1-May 31	9,875,949	579,629
NORTHERN PACIFIC—		
4th week May	2,080,000	676,000
Month of May	6,279,000	1,629,000
July 1-May 31	69,020,402	11,185,402
ST. LOUIS SOUTHWESTERN—		
4th week May	321,000	60,000
Month of May	979,000	208,000
July 1-May 31	11,180,749	1,513,522
WESTERN MARYLAND—		
4th week May	331,899	53,723
Month of May	971,137	132,886
July 1 to May 31	9,907,424	2,068,447

CANADIAN NORTHERN for April—

	1916.	1915.	1914.
Gross	2,824,300	1,420,000	1,610,000
Net	549,900	489,000	414,200
10 mos. gross	26,958,900	14,830,400	19,408,800
Net	6,825,600	4,170,500	5,406,800

DULUTH, SOUTH SHORE & ATLANTIC for April—

Gross	299,968	219,088	273,698
Net	97,684	35,630	59,088
Sur. aft. chgs.	3,856	*54,895	*36,100
10 mos. gross	2,852,004	2,393,248	2,936,506
Net	840,895	438,542	625,846
Def. aft. chgs.	118,260	467,355	382,252

HOCKING VALLEY for April—

Gross	479,691	442,497	394,904
Net	83,517	139,961	110,889
Sur. aft. chgs.	27,196	*26,013	*4,123
10 mos. gross	5,874,973	5,149,495	6,102,192
Net	1,999,391	1,618,215	1,916,224
Sur. aft. chgs.	999,479	896,691	877,603

MINNEAPOLIS, ST. PAUL & SAULT STE. MARIE for April—

Gross	1,581,209	1,225,563	1,892,292
Net aft. tax	480,027	362,214	876,294
10 mos. gross	19,238,522	15,314,962	14,670,758
Net aft. tax	7,835,125	5,080,185	4,472,309

Chicago Division:

Gross	1,069,222	787,071	976,109
Net aft. tax	433,154	177,857	326,311
10 mos. gross	9,955,088	8,341,060	8,130,441
Net aft. tax	3,094,833	2,180,315	2,275,853

ST. LOUIS SOUTHWESTERN for April—

Gross	1,002,165	788,185	902,563
Net aft. tax	200,341	172,949	33,616
Sur. aft. chg.	138,020	28,150	*138,402
10 mos. gross	10,377,525	9,043,939	11,064,278
Net aft. tax	2,852,824	1,384,380	2,216,543
Sur. aft. chgs.	1,171,535	*280,726	545,563

WABASH-PITTSBURGH TERMINAL RAILWAY for April—

Gross	96,496	56,684	43,413
Net	27,510	10,235	*6,980
10 mos. gross	962,171	663,596	643,847
Net	246,341	123,359	52,177

West Side Belt Railroad:

Gross	50,021	23,142	17,296
Net	29,489	6,660	*284,692
10 mos. gross	523,342	321,485	455,148
Net	311,449	121,628	179,075

Total two companies:

Gross	147,417	79,825	60,709
Net	59,199	16,895	*9,827
10 mos. gross	1,485,513	985,019	1,098,399
Net	557,790	249,988	231,852

*Deficit.

Public Utilities.

BELL TELEPHONE SYSTEM in United States for April—

	1916.	1915.	Increase.
Exch. rev.	$15,479,838	$14,003,337	$1,476,496
Toll rev.	5,669,186	5,188,990	480,176
Misc. rev.	220,456	196,799	23,657
Total op. rev.	21,369,455	19,389,126	1,980,329
Oper. exp.	13,962,238	12,741,117	1,221,121
Net op. rev.	7,407,217	6,648,009	759,208
Net aft. taxes	6,110,339	5,447,237	663,302

Four months:

Exch. rev.	60,874,924	55,291,277	5,583,647
Toll rev.	22,010,920	19,358,931	2,652,889
Misc. rev.	867,931	747,403	120,528
Total op. rev.	83,753,775	75,396,711	8,357,064
Oper. exp.	54,685,089	49,868,609	4,816,480
Net op. rev.	29,068,686	26,528,102	3,540,584
Net aft. taxes	23,809,030	20,682,256	3,176,774
Ms. wire own	18,757,878	17,716,033	4,041,845
Bell sta. own'd	6,190,883	5,698,807	491,486
Bell con. sta.	3,215,700	3,105,324	110,376
Total stations	9,406,083	8,804,221	601,862

SHORT TERM NOTES.

Government and Municipal Issues.

Security.	Rate.	Due	Bid.	Asked.	Yld.
Argen. Govt.	6	Dec. 15,'16	100⅝	101	4.10
Argen. Govt. Disc.		Feb. 21,'17	96	96⅝	5.00
Argen. Govt.	6	Dec. 15,'17	101	101½	5.00
Argen. Govt.	6	May 15,'20	100⅝	101¼	5.62
City of Montreal.		Dec., 1917	100⅝	100⅝	4.62
City of Qb'c.	5	Apr., 1920	99⅝	100¼	4.90
Dom. of Can.	5	Aug., 1916	100¼	100⅓	2.00
Dom. of Can.	5	Aug., 1917	101⅓	101½	3.62
Dom. of Can.	5	Apr., 1921	100¼	100¾	4.94
Dom. of Can.	5	Apr., 1926	101	101⅜	4.80
Dom. of Can.	5	Apr., 1931	101⅜	102⅛	4.75
Italian Govt.	6	Oct. 15,'16	100	100¼	5.85
Norweg. Gov.	6	Feb., 1928	105½	107	4.80
Norweg. Gov.	6	Oct. 15,'16	101	101⅓	2.00
Norweg. Gov.	6	Oct., 1917	100¾	102	4.85
Swedish Gov.	6	Dec., 1916	101⅛	101⅜	3.25
Swiss Gov.	5	Mar., 1918	100	100⅜	4.80
Swiss Gov.	5	Mar., 1920	99⅜	100⅛	..

Company Issues.

Am. Cot Oil.	5	Nov., 1917	101	101⅛	4.08
Am. Loco	5	July, 1916	100⅛	101⅛	3.85
Am. P. & L.	6	Aug., 1921	99¾	100	6.00
Am. S. T. Co.	5	Jan. 15,'19	96½	98½	5.93
Am. T. & T.	4½	Feb., 1918	100⅛	100⅜	5.12
Am. Thread.	4	Jan., 1919	98⅜	98⅝	4.55
Anacon. Cop.	5	Mar., 1917	101⅛	101⅓	3.20
A., T. & S. F.	5	June, 1917	101¼	101⅓	3.50
A.V.R.L. & P.	6	July 1,'19	98	99½	6.12
B'klyn R. T.	5	July, 1918	100⅞	101⅛	4.45
Can. North.	5	Sep., 1917	99⅛	100	5.00
Can. Pacific.	6	Mar. 2,'24	102¼	102⅜	5.62
C. P. R. & L.	6	May, 1918	102½	103⅛	5.50
C. & W. Ind.	5	Sep., 1917	100	100¼	4.90
C., B. & Q.	4	July, 1921	98½	98⅝	4.25
Chicago Elev.	5	July, 1916	95	97	..
Cities Serv.	7	May, 1918	102¼	103	..
Den. G. & E.	6	Apr., 1917	101	101½	..
East. P. & L.	5	Mar. 1,'18	96	98	7.05
Erie R. R.	5½	Apr., 1917	101⅝	101½	3.70
Gen. Rubber.	5	Dec., 1918	100⅝	100⅞	4.65
Great W. P.	6	Nov., 1925	98	99½	6.12
Gd. T. of Can.	5	Nov., 1917	99⅝	100⅛	4.90
Hocking Val.	5	Nov., 1917	101½	101¾	4.03
Inter. Harv.	5	Feb. 15,'18	101⅛	102⅛	3.75
L. Gas & El.	6	Apr., 1918	100½	101½	5.75
Mid. W. Util.	6	Jan., 1925	97	99	6.13
Mich. Ry.	6	June, 1919	101	101⅝	5.40
*Min. Gen. E.	6	June, 1917	101	..	3.00
Mo. Pacific.	6	June, 1916	97	98	..
Mont. T. & P.	6	Apr., 1917	98	98⅜	7.20
Morgan & W.	5	Dec., 1918	100⅛	100⅜	4.83
N.Y.,N.H.&H.	4½	May, 1917	100⅛	100⅛	4.30
N. Eng. Nav.	5	May, 1917	100	100⅛	5.65
North. S. P.	5	Apr. 1,'41	98⅝	99⅛	6.10
Nor. S. Pow.	6	Apr. 1,'26	98⅞	99⅛	6.10
Penn. Co	4½	June15,'21	101¼	101½	4.16
P. S. C. N. J.	5	Mar., 1919	100⅛	100½	4.80
Rem. A. Un.					
Met. C. Co.	5	Feb. 19,'19	98⅝	98⅝	5.40
Southern Ry.	5	Mar., 1917	100⅝	100⅛	3.80
U.Ry.,G.& E.	5	Apr., 1919	98½	99¼	5.50
U.S.R. & M.	6	Feb., 1926	110½	112	5.50
U.S. P. S. Co.	6	Apr., 1918	98½	100¼	5.75
United Fruit.	5	May, 1918	101⅜	101⅝	4.15
W'house El. & Mfg. Co.	5	Oct., 1917	101	101½	3.85
W. F. Trac.	6	Mar., 1917	100⅛	101¼	4.95
Wm.R.Arms.	5	Mar., 1918	99⅝	99½	5.05
W. V. T. & E.	6	June, 1917	97½	99½	6.50
W.S. G. & E.	6	Oct., 1917	100	101	5.30
Winn. E. Ry.	6	Jan. 15,'18	100¼	101	5.45
W. West. Ut.	6	Jan. 1,'25	96	98	6.25

*Called for redemption June 1, at 101.

STANDARD OIL STOCKS.

	Yesterday. Bid.	Asked.	Saturday. Bid.	Asked.
Anglo-American	15¾	16¼	15¾	16
Atlantic Refining	690	695	690	695
Borne-Scrymser	340	350	340	350
Buckeye Pipe Line	92	95	93	96
Chesebrough Mfg.	320	330	320	330
Colonial Oil	70	80	70	80
Continental Oil	320	330	320	330
Crescent Pipe Line	41	43	41	43
Cumberland P. L.	83	87	85	90
Eureka Pipe Line	208	212	208	212
Galena Signal Oil	154	157	155	160
Galena Signal Oil pf.	140	145	140	145
Illinois Pipe Line	166	169	166	169
Indiana Pipe Line	92	95	96	99
Int. Pet. Co., Ltd.	10¾	11¼	10¾	11¼
National Transit	16	18	16	18
New York Transit	185	190	185	190
Northern Pipe Line	99	102	99	102
Ohio Oil	227	229	228	230
Penn.-Mex. Fuel Co.	57	59	57	59
Pierce Oil	13¾	14¼	13¾	14¼
Pierce Oil pf.	82	84	82	84
Prairie Oil & Gas	405	410	405	410
Prairie Pipe Line	214	216	214	216
Solar Refining	276	285	275	285
Southern Pipe Line	192	195	193	196
South. Penn. Oil	360	365	360	365
Southwest. Penn.	110	115	110	115
Stand. Oil of Cal.	249	252	249	252
Stand. Oil of Ind.	560	565	560	565
Stand. Oil of Kan.	450	460	445	450
Stand. Oil of Ky.	415	420	415	420
Stand. Oil of Neb.	350	360	350	360
Stand. Oil of N. J.	519	521	519	521
Stand. Oil of N. Y.	207	209	207	209
Stand. Oil of Ohio.	610	620	615	620
Swan & Finch	100	105	100	105
Union Tank	82	84	82	84
Vacuum Oil	248	251	248	251
Washington Oil	35	40	30	40

OUT-OF-TOWN MARKETS

BOSTON.

MINING.

Sales.		Open.	High.	Low.	Last.
120	Adventure	3¼	3½	3¼	3½
56	Ahmeek	100	100	99¼	99¾
200	Alaska Gold	23	23¼	23	23
15	Alloues	68	68½	68	68½
1,510	American Zinc	83¼	84	83	83½
125	Anaconda	84½	84½	84¼	84½
1,120	Ariz. Com'l	8¾	9	8¾	8¾
50	Butte-Balak	2¼	2¼	2¼	2¼
650	Butte & Sup.	91	91	89¾	90
266	Cal. & Ariz.	71	71¼	71	71¼
16	Calumet & H.	542	546	542	545
25	Centennial	16	16	16	16
10	Chino	53½	53½	53¼	53½
748	Copper Range	68	68	67¾	67¾
40	East Butte	12¾	12¾	12¾	12¾
10	Franklin	8	8	8	8
25	Granby	87	88	87	88
5	Greene-Can.	40¾	40¾	40¾	40¾
50	Helvetia	800	800	800	800
40	Island Creek	49¾	49¾	49¼	49½
9	Isl. Creek pf.	90	91	90	91
100	Kerr Lake	4¾	4¾	4¾	4¾
1	Lake	15	15	15	15
10	Mass. Cons.	12	12	12	12
130	Mayflower	8¾	8¾	8	8
100	Michigan	3¼	3½	3¼	3½
83	Mohawk	96	95	93	95
245	New Arcadian	6½	7	6¾	6¾
400	New Idria	14½	15	14¼	15
50	Niplssing	7¾	7¾	7¾	7¾
701	North Butte	23¼	23½	23	23¼
500	North Lake	850	850	750	750
20	Old Colony	2¾	2¾	2¼	2¼
1,135	Old Dominion	69	70	69	69¼
115	Osceola	93¼	93¼	93	93
120	Quincy	95	95	93	93
85	Shannon	8¾	9	8¾	8¾
200	Shattuck	32	32	32	32
100	St. Mary's Ld.	76	76	76	76
660	Sup. & Boston	4¾	4¾	4¼	4¼
32	Superior Cop.	16¼	16¼	16	16¼
15	Tamarack	60	60	60	60
70	Trinity	5¾	5¾	5¾	5¾
600	Tuolumne	50c	50c	50c	50c
2,190	U. S. Smelting	73¼	74½	72¼	74¼
814	U. S. Sm. pf.	51½	51½	51	51
185	Utah Apex	4¾	4¾	4¾	4¾
845	Utah Copper	82	83¾	82	82¾
50	Utah Cons	15	15	14¾	14¾
810	Utah Metal	8¾	8¾	8¼	8¾
505	Winona	6	6	5¾	6
70	Wolverine	56	56	55½	55½

RAILROADS.

8	Boston & Alb.	182½	182½	182¼	182¾
118	Boston Elevat.	71¾	71¾	71	71
158	Boston & Me.	50	50	49	49
15	Conn. & P. pf.	95	95	95	95
160	N.Y.,N.H.& H.	61¾	61¾	61¼	61¾
30	North. N. H.	102¾	102¾	102¼	103¼
10	Old Colony	151	151	151	151
18	Ver. & Mass.	115	115	115	115
5	Rutland pf.	24	24	24	24
23	West End St.	58	58	58	58
20	W. End St. pf.	75	75	75	75

MISCELLANEOUS.

37	Am. A. Ch. pf.	98¾	98¾	98	98
10	Am. Sugar	112¾	112¾	112¼	112¾
31	Am. Sugar pf.	117¾	117¾	117	117¾
415	Am. T. & T.	129¾	129¾	129¼	129¾
8,214	A. G. & W. I.	41¾	43¼	41¾	43¼
262	A.,G.&W.I. pf.	52	53¾	52	53¾
50	Cuban Cement	13	14	14	14
1	Edison	235½	235½	235½	235½
84	Ga. Ry. & El.	126½	127	126½	127
20	Int. Buttonhole	4¼	4¼	4¼	4¼
86	Mass. Gas.	81¾	81¾	81¾	81¾
12	Mass. Gas pf.	83¾	83¾	83	83¼
5	McElwain pf.	101	101	101	101
5	Mergenthaler	163	163	163	163
5	N. E. C. Y. pf.	50	50	50	50
5	N. E. Teleph.	134	134	134	134
29	Pullman	165	166	164	165
20	Swift & Co.	99	99	98¾	99
90	Swift & Co.	187	187¾	187	187¾
110	Torrington	55	55	55	55
10	Rutland pf.	81¾	81¾	81¼	81¾
1,850	United Fruit	101¼	101¾	101¼	101¾
1,010	United Sh. M.	60	60¾	59¾	60¼
87	U. S. M. pf.	29¾	29¾	29¾	29¾
2	U. S. Steel pf.	117	117	117	117
800	Ventura Oil	5¼	5¾	5¼	5¼
15	Western Union	95¼	95	95	95¼

BONDS.

$2,000	A.T.&T. col. 4s	91¾	92	91¾	92
15,000	A.,G.&W.I. 5s	81¾	82	81¾	82
1,000	C.,B.&Q. jt. 4s	98⅝	98⅝	98⅝	98⅝
2,000	Mass. Gas 4½s	90¾	90¾	90¾	90¾
8,000	Torrington 5s	103¾	103¾	103

United Motors Corporation

Controls, through stock ownership, five of the most important Automobile Accessory Companies in this country.

Practically every Automobile Company is a customer of one or more of the five companies making up the United Motors Corporation. On account of the tremendous demand for their output, it is officially estimated that 1916 earnings should be more than twice as large as the previous year.

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Inquiries Invited

J.K.Rice,Jr.&Co.

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Coal & Iron Natl. Bank
E. W. Bliss Com.
International Salt
Brooklyn City R. R.
Buffalo Gas 5s, 1947

WILL SELL:
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Title Guar. & Trust
Remington Typewriter
Borden's Cond. Milk Com.
Worthington P. & M. Com.
Electric Properties Com.

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100 Fajardo Sugar
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100 Manati Sugar
400 Santa Cecilia Sugar Pfd.

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OUTSIDE SECURITIES

Activity and Strength in the Motor Stocks the Special Interest of the Curb.

Transactions in the outside security market yesterday amounted to 523,854 shares of stocks and $85,000 of bonds.

The sales of stocks were divided as follows: Industrials, 266,039; oil, 58,105, and mining, 199,710. The range of prices of all issues in which transactions were recorded was:

INDUSTRIALS.

Sales.		Open.	High.	Low.	Last.
100	Acme Tea.....	56	56	56	56
300	Acme Tea pf.	98	98	98	98
1,900	‡Aetna Expl..	17⅝	18	17⅝	18
725	Ajax Rub., Inc.	69	69¼	*68¼	69¼
2,000	A.G.& W.I.S.S.	42¾	43⅜	42	43⅜
450	Atl. G. & W. I. S. S. pf.....	52	52½	52	52½
1	Atlanta Steel...	60	60	60	60
100	Br.-Am. Tob., ord. bearer...	18½	18½	18½	18½
160	‡Butler Chem...	4	4	4	4
200	Can. Nat. Gas.	1½	1½	1½	1½
500	‡Car Lt. & P.	5⅛	5⅛	5⅛	5⅛
500	Ch Ir. of Am..	7⅛	7⅛	7⅛	7⅛
500	Ch.Ir. of A. pf.	6⅝	6⅝	*6⅝	6⅝
14,900	Chev. Mot..(273-275)	278	*269	270	
5,100	Cp. of R. & H.	5¼	5½	5	5¼
10,000	‡Cuba C. Sug..	56	58⅝	55⅜	58
4,285	‡Cuba C. S. pf.	95	95⅝	95	95¾
105	Driggs-Seab. ..(12)	124	122	122	
350	‡Electric Gun..	1⅛	1⅛	1⅛	1⅛
4,000	‡Edm. & Jones	46	49½	45	46½
100	Emer. Phono...	12½	12½	12½	12½
500	‡Fl.-Lynn Ph..	6¾	6¾	6¾	6¾
1,400	‡G., W. & W...	51½	53	51¼	52
8	Holly Sug. Cp.	45	45	45	45
200	Holly S. C. pf.	97	97	97	97
100	Hartman Corp.	73⅝	74⅜	73⅜	73⅝
35,000	‡Hup. Mot....(11-11½)	11⅝	11	11	
300	Kath. Br. pf..	21	22	21	22
30	S. H. Kress..	68	68	68	68
800	‡S. S. Kresge..	12	12	11⅝	11⅝
100	‡Lynn Phono..	11	11	11	11
400	Marc. of Amer.	3½	3½	3	3¼
1,400	‡Maxim Mun...	8¼	8¾	8¼	8¾
800	Motor Products	86	85	80	85
10,000	‡Midv. Steel..	62⅝	64½	62⅝	63⅞
8,000	P. T. & M. C.	25¾	29⅜	25¾	27
5,000	‡Periman Rim	160	162½	154	158
400	‡St. Jos. Lead.	16⅝	16½	16⅝	16½
5,000	‡Saxon Mot. C.	82⅜	85	82⅜	84
1,425	Sprgfd. Body..	70¼	78	70¼	78
600	Sprgfd. B. pf.	109¾	112	109¾	112
400	Submar. Boat v. t. ctfs....	38½	39	38½	39
2,100	‡Tobacco Prod.	42½	44	42¾	43⅝
1,000	U. S. Stmship.	7⅝	7½	7⅛	7½
200	Triangle Flim..	3⅜	3½	3⅜	3½
400	Thomas Aeroplane, w. i....	28	28¼	28	28¼
2,500	Un. Prof. Sh..	⅝	⅝	⅝	⅝
3,000	‡U. S. L. & H.	2⅞	3⅛	2⅞	3⅛
6,800	‡U.S.L.& H.pf.	5	5⅝	5	5⅝
100,000	‡Un. Mot., w. i.	91-94	94	91	91⅜
100	Wab. P. Term.	19¾	19¾	19¾	19¾
30,000	White Motors.	59⅝	60	58⅝	58⅝
1,200	World Flim C. v. t. ctfs....	1	1	1	1
1,000	‡Zinc Concen..	4½	4⅝	4½	4⅝

MINING STOCK.

4,400	‡Alaska-West.	47	47	46	46
4,700	††Atlanta	12	12	12	12
8,500	††Adanac Sil.	61	63	61	63
9,400	‡Al.-Br. C. M.	92	93	93	93
2,000	‡Beaver Con..	39	40	39	40
400	Bingh. Min...	13⅝	13⅝	13⅝	13⅝
4,700	††Booth	16	17	16	16
4,000	Bos. & Mont..	1⅛	2	1⅛	1⅛
300	Brad. M., Ltd.	1½	1½	1½	1½
1,500	B.C.&Z. v.t.ctfs	5½	5⅝	5½	5⅝
2,200	‡Calav. Cop...	4¼	4½	4⅜	4⅜
7,000	Caledonia	72	73	72	73
300	Canada Cop..	1⅛	1⅛	1⅛	1⅛
6,300	††Cashboy	8	8	7½	8
900	Con. Ariz. S.	1⅞	1⅞	1⅞	1⅞
1,050	Con. Cop. M..	2½	2⅝	2½	2⅝
200	Con. Cobalt...	5	5¼	5	5¼
900	Crown Reserve	½	½	½	½
950	Dundee-Ar. C.	1⅝	1⅝	1⅝	1⅝
200	‡Dupont Cop..	2½	2½	2½	2½
200	‡Eagle & B. B.	2⅛	2⅛	2⅛	2⅛
16,000	††Emma Cop..	65	70	65	70
1,400	First Nat. Cop.	4½	4¾	4½	4¾
250	††Florence	42	42	42	42
700	‡Fort. Mines..	2	2⅛	1⅞	2
4,700	††Gold'd Cons.	95	96	95	96
2,500	††Gold. Merger	10½	10½	10½	10½
1,300	Hecla Min....	4⅞	5	4⅞	5
1,650	Howe Sound..	5½	5½	5¼	5½
2,000	Intern. & Int. M. & R....	2¼	2¼	2¼	2¼
100	††Intern. Min.	16	16	16	16
7,300	Jerome Verde (a prospect).	1⅛	1⅛	1⅛	1⅛
800	Jer. Vic. Ext.	1⅛	1⅛	1⅛	1⅛
200	‡Jupiter	33	33	33	33
2,500	Jumbo Ext...	88	90	88	90
3,200	‡Keora M. Co. (a prospect).	14	15	14	15
2,000	††Kewanas	12	12	11½	11½
9,000	††La Jara G..	65	70	65	65
5,000	La. Cons.....	18	18	18	18
100	Magma Cop...	16	16	16	16
11,600	††Marsh Min..	14½	16½	14½	15½
1,000	McIntyre	1⅝	1⅝	1⅝	1⅝
1,625	‡Mojave Tung..	6¼	6¼	6	6¼
5,900	Monitor Silver	2¼	2⅜	2¼	2⅜
6,500	††Mother Lode.	30	30	29	29
3,000	Murdock Min. (a prospect)..	43	45	43	45
1,000	N. Butte Dev.	¼	¼	¼	¼
800	N. Y. & Hon. Rosario Min..	17⅛	17¼	17⅛	17¼
100	Nip. Mines Co.	7¼	7¼	7¼	7¼
3,275	Oat. Big Jim..	*1⅜	*1⅜	1	1
1,000	††Oat. Lex.. (a prospect) ..	65	65	60	60
1,000	††Oat. Southern. (a prospect)..	41	41	40	40
2,000	††Oro	6	6	6	6
500	††Peterson L..	27	27	27	27
5,000	††Rex. Con. M.	21	21½	20½	20½
1,900	‡Rilla Copper..	1	1⅛	1	1
2,500	††Rochester M..	69	70	69	70
600	‡Scr.Grav.G.M.	¾	¾	¾	¾
2,500	††Silver Pick..	9	9½	9	9½
200	Stand. Silv.-L.	1⅝	1⅝	1⅝	1⅝
3,800	Stewart	⅞	⅞	⅞	⅞
7,000	††Success Min.	76	78	73	78
4,000	††Temiskaming	64	66	64	66
1,400	Ton. Exten....	6⅛	6¼	6⅛	6¼
2,000	United East...	4⅜	4½	4⅜	4½
3,600	‡U. S. Con.M.	12	13	12	12
1,900	‡U. S. Ext....	27	27¼	27	27⅛
1,000	††Ton. Mizpah.	24	24	24	24
550	Universal Mot.	5½	5½	5½	5½
500	Unity G. Min..	2½	2⅞	2½	2⅝
700	‡Virginia Min.	7⅞	8	7⅞	8
1,200	‡W. End Con..	1⅜	1⅜	1⅜	1⅜
10,000	‡White C.Min.	25	25	25	25
550	‡White O. Min.	11⅜	12	11⅜	12
300	‡Yuscaran Con.	1⅞	1⅞	1⅞	1⅞
500	††West Dome...	37½	37½	37½	37½

BONDS.

$75,000	‡C. & O. 5s..	95⅞	95⅞	95¼	95⅜
10,000	‡C. U. St.4½s.	100	100	100	100

*Odd lot. †Sells cents per share. ‡Unlisted.

Note.—June 1, 6,000 Emma Copper sold at 63.

STANDARD OIL SUBSIDIARIES.

Sales.		High.	Low.	Last	Net Ch'ge.
100	Anglo-Am. Oil.	16	16	16	+ ⅛
45	Ohio Oil	232	228	230	..

OTHER OIL STOCKS.

Sales.		Open.	High.	Low.	Last.
200	Am. Oil & Gas.	1½	1½	1½	1½
1,200	‡Barnett O.&G.	3⅞	3⅞	3¾	3¾
4,000	††Cal. Oil. (a prospect)	16	18	16	17
200	††Cal. Oil pf. (a prospect)..	77	77	77	77
1,500	‡Cosden & Co., (oil rec.).....	23½	24	23½	24
3,000	‡Cosden O.& G.	11⅜	11½	10⅝	11
500	‡Cosden O.& G. pf.	4¾	4¾	4⅝	4⅝
3,000	‡Federal Oil...	⅞	1	⅞	⅞
6,700	††Kenova Oil, (a prospect)	73	75	73	75
150	Met. Petrol'm..	22½	22⅝	22½	22¾
5,000	††Midwest Oil.	48	48	46	47
155	‡Midwest Ref..	67	67	66	66½
1,500	‡Muskogee Ref.	2½	3	2½	3
22,000	††Okla. Oil ..	17	17	15	16
400	‡Okla. Oil pf.	1	1	1	1
1,100	Okla. P. & R..	7¼	7¼	7	7⅛
1,125	Penn. Gasolene.	⅛	1⅛	⅛	1⅛
200	‡Sap. O. & R.	11½	11½	11⅜	11⅜
625	Savoy Oil	14	14	14	14
900	‡Sinclair Oil..	47⅜	48	47½	47½
2,025	United West..	1⅞	1⅞	1⅞	1⅞
2,000	††Vac. Oil Gas.	35	36	35	36
900	‡Victoria Oil..	1⅞	1⅞	1⅞	1⅞
100	Way. Oil & G.	5	5	5	5

Stocks in which no transactions were shown on the Curb record were quoted:

MISCELLANEOUS.

	Yesterday. Bid.	Asked	Saturday. Bid.	Asked.
Edmund & Jones pf..	9½	97	96½	97
Curtiss Aeroplane....	47	49	47	49
Elem. Lynn Phon. pf.	3⅜	4½	3⅜	4½
Kenefick Zinc.....	13½	14	13½	14
Grant Motor Car....	10½	11½	10½	11½
Haskell & Barker Car	34	35½	34	35½
S. H. Kress pf.....	102	103	102	103
Poole Engine & M....	100	112	100	112
United Drug	76	78	76	78
United Drug 1st pf..	53½	55½	54	56
United Drug 2d pf..	93½	95½	90	98

OIL STOCKS.

Empire Pet	7¼	7¾	7¼	7¾
Int. Pet.	10⅞	11¼	10½	11¼
Met. Pet	22¼	22⅝	22½	22⅝
Muskogee Ref	2⅛	3	2⅛	3
Pierce	13⅜	14¼	13⅜	14¼
U. S. Con. Oil.....	5½	6½	6	6½
United Western	1⅞	1⅞	1⅞	1⅞
Ventura	9½	10	9½	10

BOND.

Pierce Oil 6s.....	82	84	82	84

MUNITIONS STOCKS.

	Yesterday. Bid.	Asked.	Saturday. Bid.	Asked.
Aetna Explosives pf..	70	80	75	80
American Brass.....	287	291	287	293
Atlas Powder	180	190	190	200
Atlas Powder pf.....	98	101	99	101
Babcock & Wilcox...	113	116	113	116
Bliss, (E. W.)....	423	430	423	430
Bliss, (E. W.) pf....	75	85	75	85
Can. Fdry. & Forg....	190	200	190	200
Canadian Explosives.	350	360	300	350
Can. Explosives pf..	100	110	100	110
Colt's Arms.....	820	835	820	835
Du Pont Pow., new..	297	305	297	305
Du Pont Powder pf..	102	105	102	105
Hercules Powder....	365	375	365	375
Hercules Powder pf..	115	119	115	119
International Arms..	15	16	15	16
Niles-Bement-Pond ..	170	176	170	176
Niles-Bement-Pond pf.	100	103	100	103
Scovill Mfg. Co....	555	565	555	565
Wisch. Rptg. Arms..	1,900	1,950	1,900	1,950

TO REORGANIZE RAILWAY.

Plan Devised to Take the Pere Marquette Out of Receivership.

A plan for the reorganization of the Pere Marquette Railroad, which has been in the hands of receivers since 1912 following a vain attempt to keep the company alive from a previous receivership ending in 1907, have been filed with the Michigan Railroad Commission. The plan calls for the formation of a new company with a total capitalization of $105,000,000, or $9,500,000 less than that of the old.

The new capitalization is to include $27,652,000 Series A first mortgage 5 per cent. bonds, $8,479,000 Series B first mortgage bonds, $11,200,000 cumulative 5 per cent. adjustment stock, $12,440,000 cumulative preferred stock, and $45,219,000 common.

Cash resources will be strengthened by $16,000,000, of which $11,200,000 is to be provided by the payment of assessment on old securities and the remainder by a syndicate which is to take $4,000,000 of the Series A bonds for $4,799,986. The assessments are to be apportioned as follows:

Common stock, $14,370,430 outstanding, is to be assessed 5 per cent., or $718,521, and to receive the latter at par in prior adjustment stock and 10 per cent. of par of old stock in new common.

Second preferred, $968,180 outstanding, is to be assessed 50 per cent., or $484,000, and to receive the latter amount in prior adjustment stock and par in new common.

First preferred stock, $10,929,800 outstanding, is to be assessed 50 per cent., or $5,464,900, and to receive the latter amount in new prior adjustment stock and par in the new common.

Pere Marquette Railroad 6 per cent. debentures, $5,000,000 outstanding, are to be assessed 50 per cent., or $2,500,000, and to receive the latter amount in prior adjustment stock and $6,390,000 (par and accrued interest unpaid) in new common stock.

Pere Marquette Railroad 6 per cent. debentures, $5,000,000 outstanding, are to be assessed $2,000,000 (about 94 per cent.) and to receive $2,000,000 in prior adjustment stock and $6,000,000 in new common.

Pere Marquette Railroad refunding 4 per cent. bonds, $13,914,000 outstanding, to receive par and accrued interest in new common stock.

Pere Marquette Railroad consolidated mortgage 4 per cent. bonds, $8,382,000 outstanding, to receive par and accrued interest in preferred stock.

Pere Marquette Railroad improvement and refunding general mortgage 5 per cent. bonds, $17,157,942 outstanding, having been bought in by committees representing notes dealt with under the plan, are not provided for and apparently are to be canceled.

RAILWAY EQUIPMENT BONDS.

The following are quoted on a percentage basis:

Name.	Maturity.	Rate.	Bid.	Ask.
Atl. Coast Line...	1916-'23	4 @4½	4.80	4.10
Balt. & Ohio.....	1916-'23	4 @4½	4.30	4.10
Buf., Roch. & P..	1916-'30	4½@5	4.50	4.20
Canadian Pacific..	1916-'28	4½	4.55	4.25
Ches. & Ohio.....	1916-'24	4½	4.52	4.25
Chicago & N. W..	1916-'28	4½	4.28	4.05
Chi., R. I. & Pac..	1916-'27	4½@5	5.30	4.90
C., St. L. & N. O.	1916-'24	5	4.40	4.10
C., C., C. & St. L.	1916-'29	5	4.62	4.30
Del. & Hudson....	1922	4½	4.25	4.15
Erie Railroad.....	1916-'28	4½@5	4.50	4.25
Hocking Valley ...	1916-'23	4 @5	4.50	4.25
Illinois Central....	1916-'23	4½@5	4.30	4.10
Louis. & Nash. ..	1916-'23	5	4.30	4.05
Mo., K. & Texas..	1916-'23	5	5.80	4.90
Missouri Pacific..	1916-'22	5	5.80	4.90
N. Y. Cent. Lines.	1916-'28	4½@5	4.50	4.25
Norf. & Western..	1916-'24	4½	4.28	4.05
N. Y., N. H. & H.	1916-'38	4	4.50	4.25
Penn. Gen. Frght.	1916-'23	4 @4½	4.25	4.05
St. L., I. M. & S.	1916-'24	5	5.25	4.75
Seaboard Air L..	1916-'23	5	4.70	4.35
Southern Pacific..	1916-'23	4½	4.30	4.10
Southern Railway.	1916-'24	4½@5	4.62	4.35

MINING STOCK QUOTATIONS.

SAN FRANCISCO.

Alta	.05	Jacket Con.....	.08
Con.	.03	Julia	.01
Andes	.10	Justice	.03
Best & Belcher..	.03	Kentucky Con....	.01
Bullion	.01	Mexican	.21
Caledonia	.40	Occidental Con...	.70
Challenge Con....	.03	Ophir	.24
Chollar	.05	Potosi	.05
Confidence	.12	Savage	.05
Con. Cal. & Va..	.18	Seg. Belcher.....	.02
Con. Imperial	.01	Sierra Nevada....	.28
Gould & Curry...	.02	Union Con.....	.07
Hale & Norcross..	.05	Utah Con.....	.03

TONOPAH.

Belmont	4.00	D'field B. B.....	.03
Jim Butler	.90	Florence	.45
McNamara	.07	G'field Consol....	.93
Midway	.25	G'field Merger ...	.09
Mizpah Exten...	.24	Jumbo Exten.....	.86
Montana	.25	Kewanas	.10
North Star	.18	Lone Star	.06
Rescue	.46	Red Lion	.22
Tonopah Exten..	6.17½	Silver Pick	.08
Tonopah Nev....	6.00	Spearhead	.06
West End	1.17½	Big Jim	.21
GOLDFIELD.		Nevada Hills	.21
Atlanta	.11	Nevada Packard..	.34
Booth	.14	Rochester Mines..	.69
C. O. D.....	.01	Round Mountain..	.77
Comb. Fraction..	.08	White Caps	.23

COLORADO SPRINGS

	Bid.	Asked.		Bid.	Asked.
Dr. J'pot..	10¼	10¾	Gold Dol..	4	
Elkton	17½	22	Isabella	16¼	17
El Paso.....	77	82	Jackpot	6	8
Findlay	3½	4½	Granite ...	67	70
Golden C..	206½	208	McKinney..	40	43
Gold Sov..	3½	4	Portland...	174	180
			Vindicator.	244	246

COTTON GOES HIGHER ON NEW CROP BUYING

A Generally Steady Undertone Manifested Throughout the Day's Trading.

NET GAIN OF 2 TO 3 POINTS

Purchases That Put Prices Up Take Many Contracts Off the Market and Few Sales Follow.

Cotton exhibited a generally steady undertone yesterday. The market was narrow, but prices worked higher on buying of new crop months, generally put down to account of Liverpool. These purchases took quite a number of contracts out of the market, and after these orders were filled there was not much for sale. The close was at a net gain of 2 to 3 points.

The weather over Sunday was generally favorable. Good rains visited portions of Georgia, Arkansas, and parts of Texas. The forecast called for showers over scattered portions of the Western belt, with unsettled weather in Alabama and Mississippf.

More or less academic interest was taken in the heavy exports for the day, which were 51,000 bales, including 33,000 to Great Britain and 8,000 to France. The total for the season is now 5,000,000 bales, and the trade has not been inclined to look for a total of more than 5,500,000 bales. It looks as if this figure might be slightly exceeded.

The Bureau of Crop Estimates, Department of Agriculture, making an upward revision of its estimate of the cotton acreage last year, says the area planted in cotton in 1915 was about 32,107,000 acres, instead of 31,535,000 acres, as reported last July. The Department of Agriculture has almost invariably underestimated the acreage, correcting its calculation by making an upward revision the following year. The revised estimate will be used by the bureau this season as a basis for estimating the acreage this year. The yield of cotton per acre last year is estimated at 170.3 pounds, compared with 209.2 pounds the year before.

Advices from Alexandria estimate the area under cultivation for cotton in Egypt this season at 1,300,000 Feddans against 1,186,000 Feddans last year.

Southern spot markets, as officially reported, were unchanged. Norfolk, ¼ advance; Austin, 5 advance. The local market for spot cotton was quiet, 5 advance; middling, 12.75c. Futures closed steady.

	High.	Low.	Close.	Prev. Close.
July	12.68	12.59	12.64@12.65	12.61@12.62
Oct.	12.81	12.74	12.76@12.77	12.75@12.76
Dec.	12.98	12.91	12.92@12.93	12.90@12.91
Jan.	13.06	12.98	12.99@13c.	12.98@12.99
March	13.18	13.12	13.12@13.13	13.13@13.14

Total port receipts, 9,028 bales; last week, 24,356 bales; last year, 5,942 bales.

RECEIPTS.

	Yesterday.	Last Week.	Last Year.
Galveston	1,440	2,641	1,151
New Orleans.....	1,495	2,651	629
Mobile	94	519	31
Savannah	1,067	941	807
Charleston	75	355	44
Wilmington	327	488	114
Norfolk	977	1,154	848

INTERIOR RECEIPTS.

	Yesterday.	Last Week.	Last Year.
Augusta	128	62	317
Memphis	326	925	614
St. Louis.....	599	441	476
Houston	1,119	1,966	1,726

Exports, 51,019 bales; total thus far this season, 5,090,094 bales; total last season, 7,939,089 bales.

SOUTHERN SPOTS AND STOCKS.

Sales.	Spots.	Stocks.	Last Year.
840 Galveston	12.95	188,902	221,351
215 New Orleans	12.83	237,376	199,084
— Mobile	12.63	18,872	18,199
170 Savannah	12⅝	126,806	80,373
— Charleston	12⅝	48,761	58,173
— Wilmington	12⅝	59,093	43,745
290 Norfolk	12.93	71,281	57,904
15 Augusta	12.44	86,762	97,551
300 Memphis	13c.	90,192	110,464
— St. Louis	12⅞	13,978	27,483
1,211 Houston	12.85	63,771	76,715

The Liverpool market opened barely steady. There was a moderate demand business in spot cotton, with middling three points advance at 8.46d. Sales, 10,000 bales. Receipts 10,000 bales. American, 6,000. Market closed steady.

COMMODITIES MARKETS

WHEAT.

Operations in the wheat market were considerably curtailed yesterday by the holiday in Chicago, where the Board of Trade was closed on account of judicial elections. The other markets, however, showed considerable steadiness, and at the close Minneapolis was ⅝c net higher, while Winnipeg showed net gains of ¼@⅜c. World's exports were 12,739,000, compared with 16,464,000 last week and 10,744,000 last year. In the local cash market No. 1 durum sold as quoted at $1.13⅝; No. 2 hard Winter, $1.21¾; No. 1 Northern, Duluth, $1.21¾, and No. 1 Northern, Manitoba, $1.22½, all free on board, New York.

CORN.

The corn market was inactive but steady, prices in the Southwest showing gains of ¼@⅝c, notwithstanding very favorable weather conditions and satisfactory crop advices. World's exports were 3,004,000 bushels, compared with 2,442,000 last week and 5,525,000 last year. In the local cash market No. 2 yellow corn was quoted at 80½c, cost, insurance, and freight, New York.

OATS.

The oats market was very inactive and price changes were narrow. Weather and crop advices were favorable, but were offset by rumors of export demand. The local cash market was steady; standard quoted at 45¾c; No. 3 white, 44½@45c; No. 4 white, 43½@44½c; fancy clipped white, 46@47½c; ordinary clipped white, 44½@46c.

RYE.—Market quiet; No. 2 Western, $1.07, cost, insurance, and freight, New York.

PROVISIONS.

The provision market was dull and nominal, with traders apathetic owing to the holiday in Chicago. The hog market, however, was easier and receipts were quite liberal. Receipts of hogs at Chicago were 40,000; estimated for Tuesday, 15,000; Kansas City received 17,000 and Omaha 8,000.

COTTONSEED OIL.

There was a very quiet trade in the market for cottonseed oil. Toward the close there was more or less covering and prices regained part of the loss, but final quotations were 1@5 points below the final of Saturday.

Range of prices:

	High.	Low.	Close.	Prev. Close.
Spot	..	..	11.00@11.05	10.80
June	..	..	10.90@11.00	10.85
July	10.83	10.80	10.84@10.84	10.84
August.....	10.83	10.80	10.85@10.84	10.85
September ..	10.79	10.77	10.81@10.83	10.84
October	9.97	9.92	9.97@ 9.99	10.00
November ...	9.16	9.14	9.17@ 9.18	9.20
December ...	..	..	9.06@ 9.10	9.08
January	9.04	9.04	9.06@ 9.12	9.11

COFFEE.

The coffee market again showed an easy undertone, and at the close values were 7 to 11 points net lower. Total sales were 22,750 bags. The local spot market was inactive and nominally unchanged, with Rio 7s quoted at 9¾c. Range of prices:

	High.	Low.	Close.	Prev. Close.
June	..	..	8.20@8.23	8.31
July	8.35	8.29	8

REDEMPTION NOTICE

AMERICAN SMELTERS SECURITIES CO

Six Per Cent. Fifteen Year Sinking Fund Gold Bonds, dated February 1, 1911.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that one million three hundred and forty-seven thousand dollars ($1,347,000), face amount of the above-described bonds, were this day drawn for redemption as provided in Article Fourth of the Trust Agreement securing same, and numbered as follows:

1	1531	2923	4208	5494	7524	10523	11825
43	1562	2924	4221	5495	7528	10524	11826
44	1563	2963	4222	5535	7529	10545	11827
48	1568	2969	4232	5536	7530	10547	11830
54	1583	2970	4241	5539	7578	10549	11833
55	1590	2973	4242	5540	7579	10550	11834
90	1591	2979	4243	5546	7580	10551	11835
97	1593	2985	4245	5548	7586	10552	11836
98	1594	2995	4246	5549	7587	10553	11838
101	1598	2997	4247	5550	7588	10580	11841
102	1604	3001	4248	5559	7589	10585	11872
104	1610	3003	4250	5568	7596	10586	11879
114	1611	3004	4251	5569	7600	10587	11882
133	1612	3048	4256	5571	7703	10589	11893
134	1613	3191	4257	5578	7714	10590	11894
138	1614	3192	4258	5579	7727	10591	11920
139	1615	3305	4260	5580	7751	10592	11928
148	1616	3420	4278	5581	7785	10594	11963
149	1618	3442	4283	5584	7795	10609	11967
157	1619	3443	4290	5594	7799	10647	11978
158	1620	3444	4292	5595	7801	10644	12009
159	1621	3445	4294	5601	7815	10645	12010
168	1626	3446	4295	5602	7816	10646	12011
170	1627	3447	4296	5604	7818	10647	12012
178	1629	3448	4297	5638	7820	10648	12014
180	1630	3449	4298	5648	7838	10650	12020
181	1631	3450	4328	5657	7889	10652	12031
182	1632	3451	4330	5658	7877	10654	12036
185	1633	3452	4332	5660	7879	10659	12045
186	1634	3454	4342	5662	7883	10660	12048
187	1637	3462	4349	5663	7904	10661	12065
195	1638	3463	4362	5668	7932	10662	12066
196	1639	3464	4364	5669	8451	10663	12070
197	1640	3465	4370	5670	8674	10665	12071
238	1645	3474	4381	5671	8701	10666	12075
239	1648	3475	4382	5679	8702	10667	12084
240	1649	3479	4400	5745	8708	10669	12090
248	1752	3500	4401	5750	8709	10823	12091
251	1756	3501	4402	5770	8712	10824	12104
273	1790	3562	4418	5772	8714	10825	12105
301	1791	3569	4421	5779	8715	10827	12106
302	1892	3570	4428	5785	8719	10828	12107
361	1893	3571	4429	5786	8722	10829	12108
362	1901	3573	4430	5802	8726	10830	12126
363	1902	3575	4433	5803	8737	10831	12117
365	1903	3576	4435	5804	8728	10836	12125
366	1904	3577	4436	5805	8729	10838	12126
370	1935	3587	4437	5811	8730	10902	12127
371	1936	3588	4439	5812	8732	10903	12128
374	1937	3589	4440	5813	8764	10904	12129
390	1952	3590	4441	5814	8765	10930	12130
396	1901	3591	4442	5815	8767	10932	12131
397	1962	3592	4467	5816	8768	10942	12132
398	1963	3604	4492	5817	8769	10944	12133
408	1971	3595	4493	5846	8770	10955	12134
409	1995	3596	4494	5850	8771	10957	12135
416	1996	3597	4495	5852	8772	10960	12136
417	2015	3598	4499	5853	8773	10961	12137
418	2027	3599	4902	5854	8778	10965	12139
421	2029	3605	4908	5859	8780	10966	12140
422	2030	3610	4923	5876	8781	10974	12141
423	2047	3618	4924	5879	8783	10979	12142
445	2056	3630	4933	5880	8784	10980	12143
459	2088	3632	4937	5881	8786	10988	12181
461	2084	3633	4939	5882	8787	10990	12189
467	2112	3636	4940	5883	8789	10991	12191
468	2113	3643	4956	5891	8790	10993	12192
481	2114	3648	4957	5907	8793	10994	12193
482	2115	3649	4966	5972	8797	10996	12194
488	2116	3651	4973	5973	8798	10997	12196
491	2122	3671	4988	5974	8800	11119	12401
492	2123	3672	4983	5975	8810	11120	12402
499	2124	3673	4989	6001	8814	11121	12403
501	2125	3680	4990	6013	8819	11122	12404
517	2155	3683	5006	6017	8820	11124	12449
520	2186	3685	5009	6032	8822	11125	12467
529	2187	3686	5031	6035	8823	11128	12484
530	2188	3688	5032	6068	8825	11133	12485
531	2189	3689	5033	6069	8826	11134	12487
533	2190	3690	5035	6078	8836	11135	12497
540	2191	3691	5036	6079	8847	11141	12002
543	2193	3692	5037	6082	8848	11147	12616
544	2195	3693	5038	6090	8850	11151	12617
551	2199	3708	5041	6091	8860	11152	12619
552	2200	3709	5042	6092	8861	11153	12620
553	2202	3712	5046	6101	8862	11154	12621
554	2203	3713	5047	6109	8863	11155	12622
558	2363	3716	5064	6118	8865	11156	12644
572	2364	3717	5081	6119	8867	11159	12645
573	2365	3719	5082	6133	8868	11160	12646
592	2366	3720	5083	6154	8869	11164	12647
593	2367	3729	5103	6183	8872	11167	12648
595	2368	3735	5204	6184	8871	11178	12649
596	2399	3746	5206	6189	8873	11179	12650
597	2401	3749	5207	6190	8892	11180	12653
612	2402	3760	5208	6191	8893	11181	12654
613	2410	3799	5209	6192	8894	11183	12660
617	2411	3791	5214	6194	8898	11184	12802
633	2412	3792	5217	6238	9001	11185	12803
634	2413	3800	5218	6334	9003	11191	12804
639	2471	3821	5219	6336	9005	11192	12875
641	2503	3822	5220	6358	9006	11193	12876
692	2505	3823	5222	6343	9016	11194	12878
693	2506	3833	5223	6395	9017	11103	12805
694	2507	3885	5224	6399	9019	11196	12896
698	2512	3893	5227	6400	9023	11198	12898
699	2513	3894	5228	6401	9024	11199	12900
938	2525	3902	5229	6510	9026	11201	12902
1018	2528	3903	5230	6520	9027	11205	12920
1261	2530	3907	5246	6523	9029	11206	12921
1262	2533	3913	5290	6570	9046	11207	12923
1314	2545	3915	5291	6571	9051	11208	12924
1328	2548	3916	5304	6574	9059	11209	12929
1326	2570	3917	5305	6579	9074	11210	12933
1327	2571	3918	5306	6603	9089	11211	12981
1328	2578	3940	5309	6641	9090	11212	12949
1337	2594	3942	5317	6644	9099	11213	12962
1338	2595	3945	5318	6655	9100	11230	12963
1344	2596	3951	5321	6659	9169	11252	12966
1346	2597	3952	5328	6660	9201	11260	12980
1348	2598	4001	5329	6661	9203	11261	12983
1350	2604	4003	5330	6662	9209	11263	12987
1351	2608	4004	5333	6663	9251	11264	12988
1352	2609	4005	5335	6701	9252	11265	12989
1358	2612	4006	5336	6706	9253	11277	12990
1353	2613	4007	5337	6707	9254	11278	12991
1355	2615	4008	5341	6708	9256	11302	12994
1356	2616	4009	5347	6791	9257	11407	12996
1373	2653	4012	5349	6792	9258	11530	12997
1375	2654	4032	5352	6842	9259	11533	12999
1376	2658	4033	5353	6843	9260	11544	13159
1386	2689	4044	5359	6844	9262	11545	13160
1387	2690	4045	5361	6847	9264	11547	13165
1396	2695	4046	5362	6848	9300	11550	13166
1402	2696	4047	5363	6849	9301	11566	13167
1403	2697	4048	5364	6850	9351	11567	13170
1412	2718	4049	5365	6859	9552	11596	13171
1414	2756	4050	5375	6902	9553	11600	13172
1415	2760	4051	5380	6905	9561	11612	13174
1416	2761	4054	5380	6973	9562	11635	13175
1419	2762	4069	5381	7355	9563	11639	13176
1420	2785	4070	5398	7401	9564	11643	13177
1424	2789	4071	5403	7402	9600	11649	13178
1426	2790	4073	5406	7403	10006	11651	13179
1429	2791	4074	5407	7404	10041	11652	13180
1429	2801	4078	5411	7405	10042	11672	13181
1431	2802	4079	5412	7406	10104	11656	13182
1434	2818	4080	5414	7407	10189	11657	13184
1438	2844	4081	5415	7408	10217	11660	13185
1441	2845	4082	5416	7409	10224	11661	13186
1443	2847	4086	5417	7435	10309	11667	13196
1452	2848	4087	5418	7436	10310	11670	13197
1453	2851	4088	5419	7437	10311	11671	13198
1463	2852	4089	5422	7452	10317	11673	13199
1464	2853	4090	5423	7457	10318	11717	13201
1507	2854	4091	5451	7463	10319	11679	13477
1514	2909	4092	5458	7474	10333	11703	13501
1524	2911	4094	5460	7480	10335	11707	13502
1527	2913	4100	5463	7485	10341	11961	13724
1531	2914	4101	5464	7486	10342	11962	13726
1548	2915	4185	5465	7494	10344	11808	13739
1546	2916	4186	5477	7495	10371	11813	13740
1548	2917	4192	5478	7496	10379	11814	13752
1549	2919	4193	5481	7497	10514	11817	13767
1552	2921	4194	5483	7498	10515	11818	
1559	2922	4207	5490	7523	10516	11824	

D 879	D 821	D 953	D 963	D 875	D 995	D 1373													
852	905	956	964	987	998	1376													
854	906	958	967	990	1299	1388													
863	910	959	969	991	1870	1389													
733	937	961	970	992	1371	1399													
817	938	962	971	993	1372	1354													

All future interest on any of the bonds so designated ceases with the coupon due August 1, 1916.

In accordance with the foregoing, said numbered bonds will be paid at this office on and after the first day of August, 1916, at 105% and accrued interest.

CENTRAL TRUST COMPANY OF NEW YORK,
Trustee.
By GEO. W. DAVISON, Vice President.

Dated New York, April 17th, 1916.

The following bonds, called for redemption on February 1st, 1916, have not been presented for payment, viz.:

78	1367	4538	5448	7605	7988	11939 D 80
90	1384	4551	5462	7614	8000	11948 89
120	1403	4600	5552	7629	8134	12275 92
161	1437	4606	5561	7633	8251	12341 182
1063	2372	4751	5570	7640	8509	12345 193
1042	2430	4764	5585	7666	8751	12757 202
1044	2436	4818	5588	7668	8888	13109 217
1070	2584	4838	5631	7708	8958	13152 770
1079	2599	4873	6038	7721	9088	13195 957
1182	2751	5008	6516	7744	10361	13195 999
1217	2782	5089	6525	7750	10431	18712 1026
1253	2939	5243	6527	7754	11126	13827 1155
1270	3007	5244	6582	7775	11132	13866 1685
1276	3037	5345	7108	7780	11138	13867 1953
1277	3371	5408	7181	7878	11187	1957
1288	4017	5409	7509	7881	11344	1997
1361	4105	5413	7525	7048	11889	1999
1465	4477	5447	7550	7057	11917	

NEW YORK TRANSIT COMPANY,
26 Broadway.
New York, May 23, 1916.

A dividend of $4.00 per share has been declared on the Capital Stock of this Company, payable July 15, 1916, to stockholders of record at the close of business June 24, 1916.

All communications regarding payment or change of address should be sent to the undersigned not later than July 8, 1916.

GEORGE CHESEBRO, Secretary.

A German Bank's War Year

The report of the Deutsche Bank of Berlin for 1915 as presented in this week's issue of The Annalist shows operations which were profitable despite tremendous readjustments due to the war.

THE ANNALIST

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Times Square, New York

LATEST CUSTOMS RULINGS.

Feathers, Ribbons, and Timers Are Among Articles Considered.

A. C. Lombard's Sons, Boston, yesterday lost before the Board of General Appraisers in a controversy with the Government dealing with the classification of feathers. They were returned by the appraising officials as being advanced in value or condition, and on this account the Collector took duty at 40 per cent., he stating that the goods were suitable for millinery ornaments. The importers asked a 20 per cent. rate on the ground that the feathers were in a crude condition. The testimony, on the contrary, showed that the feathers had been stripped and crushed. Judge McClelland, affirming the Collector, said that under these circumstances it could not be said that they had not been "advanced or manufactured in any manner."

The National Ribbon Company of this city entered a protest against Collector Malone's assessment on importations of ribbons manufactured in Germany. They were returned by Appraiser Sague as being composed in chief value of silk, with duty at 50 per cent. The importers claimed that cotton predominated and that the proper rate was 40 per cent. As it seemed impossible to settle the dispute with information available in this country, the board issued a commission to take the deposition in Germany of Adolf Scheibler, a member of the firm of Scheibler & Co., manufacturers of the goods. His testimony, which appeared to be unchallenged, was that the ribbons were composed of silk and cotton, cotton being the component of chief value. Judge Howell accordingly held the goods dutiable at the lower rate claimed, the Collector being reversed.

The board decided that timers used by physicians for timing the heart and pulse beats were in the same category as timers used for horseracing and other sports. The Collector at this port held that the articles were dutiable at 30 per cent. as "watches," whereas Jules Racine & Co. and A. Wittnauer & Co., importers of the articles, claimed a rate of 20 per cent. as manufactures of metal not specially provided for. With the exception of one protest, which did not cite the right claim, all the protests were sustained. The Collector's assessment on the timers covered by the single protest, although erroneous, was allowed to stand.

Judge Howell disposed of a controversy regarding the dutiable value of Japanese drawnwork ornamented with embroidery by advancing the goods 8 per cent. over entered prices. The General Appraiser said in a memorandum that the articles appeared to be made for the American market, there being no evidence of a "home market value" as that term was defined in the customs administrative law. According to the testimony the merchandise was invoiced at the cost of materials plus the cost of labor and expenses. As nothing was added by Sugita Hara of Yokohama, the shipper, to represent profit, the General Appraiser added 8 per cent., which is the minimum provided in the administrative law in cases of this kind.

Tant iron, a special variety of pig iron, was yesterday held properly entitled to free entry by the Board of General Appraisers, under the provision for "iron in pigs." This was the claim made by John H. Faunce and Koons, Wilson & Co., Philadelphia, the importers. The Government contended that the commodity was ferrosilicon. On this theory the Collector exacted duty at 15 per cent. The uncontradicted testimony offered in behalf of the importers showed that the merchandise in dispute was definitely, uniformly, and generally known and recognized in the trade and commerce of the United States as a special form of pig iron.

Weather in Cotton and Grain States

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, June 5.—Forecast:

N. Car., S. Car., Ga., and Fla.—Thunder showers Tues. and probably Wed.; s. winds.

Ala. and Miss.—Thunderstorms Tues. Wed. probably fair; fresh s. winds, with squalls.

Tenn. and Ky.—Severe local thunderstorms Tues. Wed. probably fair.

Ohio—Showers Tues. and probably Wed.; increasing s. winds.

Ind.—Showers and thunderstorms Tues. Wed. showers; strong, shifting winds, probably of gale force.

Lower Mich.—Rain Tues. and probably Wed.; increasing s. winds, probably reaching gale force.

Upper Mich.—Probably rain Tues. and Wed.; increasing s. winds.

La. and Ark.—Unsettled Tuesday, Wed. fair.

Okla.—Fair Tues. and Wed.; warmer Tues.

E. and W. Texas—Fair Tues. and Wed.

Ill.—Rain Tues. Wed. cloudy and probably unsettled, fresh to strong shifting winds.

Mo.—Rain Tues. Wed. cloudy and probably unsettled; fresh to strong winds, diminishing.

Wis.—Rain Tues. Wed. unsettled, continued cool; fresh to strong e. winds, becoming variable.

Minn.—Showers Tues., cooler in s. and w. Wed. probably fair; fresh winds.

Iowa—Rain Tues., somewhat cooler. Wed. probably fair; fresh to strong winds, diminishing.

N. and S. Dak.—Cloudy Tues. Wed. fair and warmer; fresh winds.

Neb.—Cloudy and cooler Tues., probably unsettled in e. Wed. fair.

Kan.—Cloudy Tues and Wed.

DIVIDENDS.

INTERNATIONAL SALT COMPANY,
2 Rector Street.
New York, June 1, 1916.

The usual quarterly dividend of ONE-HALF OF ONE PER CENT. and an EXTRA DIVIDEND OF ONE PER CENT. has been declared on the capital stock of this Company, payable July 1, 1916, to stockholders of record at the close of business on June 15th, 1916, on which the Transfer books, at the office of the Transfer Agent, the Corporation Trust Company, 15 Exchange Place, Jersey City, N. J., will be closed until July 3rd, 1916.

WILLIAM H. BARNARD, Treasurer.

UNITED STATES STEAMSHIP COMPANY

New York, June 1st, 1916.

A dividend of one per cent. has been declared on the capital stock of this Company, payable July 1st, 1916, to stockholders of record on the books of this Company at the close of business on the 15th inst.

N. H. CAMPBELL, Treasurer.

U. S. INDUSTRIAL ALCOHOL CO,
PREFERRED DIVIDEND NO. 39.

The regular quarterly dividend of ONE AND THREE-QUARTERS PER CENT. upon the preferred Capital Stock of this Company has been duly declared, payable July 15, 1916, to preferred stockholders of record June 30, 1916. Transfer books will not be closed. JAMES P. McGOVERN, Secretary.

PROPOSALS.

SEALED BIDS will be received by the Board of Water Supply, at its offices, twenty-second floor, Municipal Building, Park Row, Centre and Chambers Streets, New York City, until 11 A. M. on Tuesday, June 13, 1916, for Contract 144, for the construction of two concrete-stone and brick buildings, approximately 40 feet by 15 feet by 20 feet, 820 square yards of brick pavement, 000 feet of balustrade and doing miscellaneous work at Silver Lake reservoir, Staten Island. The foundations for the buildings have been built and the pavement foundation will be built under another contract.

At the above place and time the bids will be publicly opened and read. Pamphlets containing information for bidders, and contract drawings can be obtained at the above address, at the office of the Secretary, by depositing the sum of ten dollars ($10) in cash or its equivalent for each pamphlet. For further particulars apply to the office of the Principal Assistant Engineer at the above address.

CHARLES STRAUSS, President.
CHARLES N. CHADWICK,
JOHN F. GALVIN,
Commissioners, Board of Water Supply.
GEORGE P. BRUEHSTONE, Secretary.

PROPOSALS FOR MOTOR TRUCKS.—Office of the Depot Quartermaster, Army Building, New York City.—Sealed proposals will be received here until 11 A. M., June 30, 1916, for furnishing and delivering, as called for, during the year beginning July 1, 1916, from 1 to 1,000 1½-ton and from 1 to 1,000 3-ton Motor Trucks. Alternate bids are invited for bodies only, and for chasses only. Further information upon application.

SEALED PROPOSALS WILL BE RECEIVED at the office of the Quartermaster General, U. S. Army, Washington, D. C., until 2 o'clock P. M., June 9, 1916, and then opened, for construction and complete equipment of a twin screw steel steamer. Length 171 feet, load line 156 feet, breadth 32 feet, depth 17 feet. Further information on application.

GOVERNOR'S ISLAND, N. Y. H.—SEALED proposals for reconstructing wharf and ferry slip, Governor's Island Ferry, New York side, will be received here until 10:30 A. M., June 17, 1916, and then opened. Information on application to Department Quartermaster.

BUSINESS WORLD

Buyers' Wants

50 Cents per agate line each insertion. Count six words agate to a line.

ASTRACHANS wanted; also cloakings, any quantity. Shapiro & Sons, 54 West 21st St.

CLOAKINGS, Plushes, Corduroy.—Will buy for cash. Sixth floor, 35 West 31st St.

COATS, DRESSES.—Miss Cloffey and Mr. I. S. Given of Buffalo open for jobs cotton dresses, linen, and Palm Beach suits, job of coats, white chinchilla coats; job ladies' navy and black suits for basement; quantity no object; spot cash. Ben F. Levis, Resident Buyer, 72 Madison Avenue.

COATS.—Wm. Maisel of Bailey Co., Cleveland, Ohio, open for jobs in cloth coats; quantity no object; spot cash. Ben F. Levis, Resident Buyer, 72 Madison Av. Phone Madison Square 7197.

COATS.—Prominent jobber looking at Fall samples misses' and ladies' coats; mornings. 38 West 32d St. Room 1,507.

COATS.—Jobber placing orders on Fall coats. 18 West 27th St., 3d floor.

COATS.—Jobber placing orders on Fall coats. 18 West 27th, Room 901.

COATS, Suits, Pile Fabrics.—Jobber looking all week. 51 West 24th St., 10th Floor.

COATS, SUITS, SHIRTS.—Jobbers looking all week. Peerless, 106 East 19th.

COATS AND SUITS.—Prominent jobber looking at Fall model coats and suits. 22 West 26th St., 10th floor.

COATS and SUITS.—Jobber (settled) will look at Fall line all week. 11 West 25th St., 7th floor.

COATS AND SUITS—Fall; exclusive jobber. Room 1,105, 18 West 27th St.

COTTON PIECE GOODS.—Spot cash paid for cotton goods. Telephone 1029 Franklin.

DRESSES.—Mr. Ahrens of the Bailey Co., Cleveland, Ohio, open for jobs of children's colored and white dresses and middy blouses; quantity no object; spot cash. Ben F. Levis, Resident Buyer, 72 Madison Av.

DRESSES.—Jobbers looking at silk dresses. Call all morning, Miller & B., 32-34 West 20th St., 3d floor.

DRESSES, Waists, Millinery, &c., wanted; consignment 5th Av. shop. 11 East 43d.

DRESSES.—Taffeta; $6 up. N. Schulman, 55 Avenue A.

DRESSES, COATS, SUITS.—Open to buy jobs for spot cash, Handel's, 336 6th Av.

HATS.—Line of hats wanted sell jobbers; fur or straw; experienced salesman; equipped store ready; commission. T 133 Times.

SUITS Wanted.—Jobs in taffeta suits, M. L. Simons, 303 5th Av.

PLUSHES.—Will pay cash for any quantity. T 124 Times.

RATINE, dark Copenhagen, any quantity wanted. Shapiro & Sons, 54 West 21st St.

SERGES.—Open for quantity blue storm serges; 70-80 cents spot cash. A. Silverman Co., 107 Bleecker St.

SILK AND SERGE DRESSES.—Contractors wanted on silk and serge dresses; bring samples. 129 West 27th, 3d floor.

SILVERBLOOM.—Will buy any quantity of silverbloom, plain and striped, for spot cash. Farragut 9810.

SUITS AND COATS.—Looking at ladies' Fall suits and coats. 131 West 28th, 4th floor.

SUITS.—Looking at samples of the better kind. 7th floor, 122 West 26th.

WEARING APPAREL.—Ladies' and children's. Cash for jobs. Jacobovitz, 10 Lispenard. Franklin 2950.

OFFERINGS TO BUYERS.

AMOSKEAG.—Will sell 50 double cuts, No. 7,683, line 8001, serge, at $.75, less 2% per yard. L 69 Times.

ATHLETIC UNDERWEAR AND UNION SUITS for immediate delivery. Sexton Mfg. Co., 1,161 Broadway.

COATS.—Misses' and juniors', to close out; also corduroy piece goods at a sacrifice. Cass & Rosenthal, 153 West 27th.

COATS.—800 to close out at very low price, also Palm Beach suits. Julius Pollack, 36 West 26th.

COATS AND SUITS.—200 poplin suits and white chinchilla coats to close out. Morris Jaffe, 40 West 25th.

COATS, Poplins, Serges, Coverts, Chinchillas; close out. R. Smith Co., 31 East 31st.

COATS, SILK and WASH DRESSES.—To close out before moving. Jacobus Bros. & Co., 34 West 27th. Farragut 3297.

COATS, SUITS.—Closing out; also silk jerseys. Talbot Co., 114 West 27th.

COLORED ORGANDIE.—100 pieces colored organdie, pink, rose, lavender, and maize, to close, at reasonable price. Telephone Gramercy 1423.

CORDUROYS.—Narrow and wide wale, Spring and Fall shades; large quantity. Phone Madison Square 1168.

COTTON DRESSES.—500 good models to close out. Lubarsky Bros., 54 East 8th St.

DRESSES.—We have five-wire navy taffeta dresses from $10.75 to $15 for quick delivery. Dicker & Ginsberg, 142 West 20th St.

DRESSES.—Have 100 fine flowered voile dresses to sell below cost. 118 West 22d, top floor. Telephone 6024 Chelsea.

DRESSES.—Job of 1,000 cotton; assorted styles, colors, and sizes to close out cheap. Gross & Leibowitz, 134 West 26th.

DRESSES.—Navy taffeta dresses for immediate delivery. Bronner Manufacturing Co., 16 West 32d St.

DRESSES.—1,000 white or colored, close out at $1 net. Majestic Dress Co., 129 West 29th St.

DRESSES.—Wash dresses, white and colored, to close out. D. & E. Dress Co., 151 West 25th.

DRESSES—White and colored, to close out. Delches, 43 West 24th St.

DYESTUFFS.—Fast blue for silk and wool for sale on contract; also small lots. Field Thompson Laboratory, Rosebank, S. I.

FRENCH LINEN for sale; 45 inches wide, 45c. and 50c., all colors. Simpson, 39 West 32d St.

PALM BEACH CLOTH and silverbloom for sale; newest pattern. Farragut 8999.

SILVERBLOOM.—Lesher-Whitman's genuine silverbloom, solid gray, tan, blue, gold, cheap. Jacobus Bros. & Co., 34 West 27th.

SKIRTS.—Sport jersey skirts in stock for immediate delivery; also taffeta and silk poplin skirts. Tip-Top Dress, 134 West 37th St.

SNAP FASTENERS. — Immediate delivery Greeley 2082. Snap Fastener Sales Co., 47 West 34th St.

SUITS.—Boys' Palm Beach, cool cloth, linen, crash and duck, for immediate delivery. Rothlein & Gilman, 621 B'way.

SUITS.—Men's; bargains in sumawcool suits, pinchbacks, half-lined, also unlined. H. Lipke & Son, 85 Bleecker St.

SUITS.—Palm Beach and silver bloom suits at $8.75, for immediate delivery. M. B. Kaufman, 6 West 32d St.

SUITS.—Sport jersey suits and dresses, street and afternoon, in stock for delivery. Tip-Top Dress, 134 West 37th St.

SUITS.—We show our complete line of Fall suits to jobbing trade only. S. Mitchell & Co., 31 West 21st St.

SUITS.—300 high-class splendid assortment, attractive price. M. Schwartz, 60 West 35th St.

SUITS.—75 poplin serges, close out cheap. J. Buchman, 36 West 25th St.

WAISTS.—8,000 dozen silks and cottons to close out at $4.50 per dozen and up; these prices for quantities only. La Rose Waist Company, 31 West 21st.

WASH SKIRTS, CLOTH, AND SILK SKIRTS.—We have on hand for immediate delivery a complete line, ranging in all prices. G. & S. Skirt Co., 129 West 37th St., N. Y.

WASH DRESSES.—Jobs to close out, Standard Dress Co., 1,204 Broadway.

WASH SKIRTS.—12,000 skirts, assorted; immediate delivery. Hirsh Bros., 26 West 37th.

WASH SUITS.—Boys'; big lot to close out; very reasonable. Fishgold Bros., 123 Prince St.

50 CORDUROY SPORT COATS for sale cheap. Goldman & Bommerfield, 1,333 Broadway.

Help and Situations Wanted.

CLOAK LINE.—Salesman wants cloak line for jobbing trade on commission basis. M 26 Times.

COMMERCIAL PAPER.

Yesterday....3¾@4% per cent. for the best names
Saturday.....3¾@4% " " " "
The quotations are for six months' paper.

***

Wool Prices Firm and Hardening.

LONDON, June 5.—The offerings at the wool auction sale today aggregated to 7,100 bales. The demand was good and prices were firm and hardening. West Australian greasy realized 2s. 1½d. and Queensland scoured 3s. 6d. on Russian buying.

***

Nursery Stock Import Permits.

The attention of Customs Collectors has been called to a circular, to become effective July 1, giving rules governing the importation of nursery stock. The circular is issued by the Department of Agriculture. The most important change made by it is the provision that permits to import nursery stock from countries which maintain nursery-stock inspection and permits to import orchids and tree seeds from countries which do not maintain nursery stock inspection instead of being reissued each year, will be valid until revoked.

***

Burlap Buying Improves.

The week in the local market for burlaps opened actively yesterday in comparison with several in the recent past, and a fairly good business was put through. Prices on spot and nearby goods were firm on the bases of 6.50@6.60 cents for eight-ounce, forty-inch goods, and 8.10@8.25 cents for 10½-ounce "forties." The demand for 30-inch goods has been active for several days, and it is said that in some cases the prices obtained for them are higher than those got for 40-inch goods of the same weight. Nothing new is apparently coming from Dundee in regard to the labor situation there, while the destroying of burlaps by fire on shipboard seems almost to have become an "indoor sport." Reports of such fires recently are expected shortly to have a bullish effect on the market.

***

Must Have More Than Guess Work.

The June letter of the National Association of Credit Men calls attention of credit grantors to the fact that a financial statement of a customer which is based on guess work is altogether useless for prosecution purposes under false statement acts or national penal

CALENDARS AND DECISIONS

CASES WILL BE CALLED IN THE ORDER GIVEN BELOW.
(c) This character means *versus* or *against*.

FEDERAL.

Supreme Court.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, June 5.—John Hunter, Paul M. Herson, Walter H. Pumphrey, Henry A. Heiser, Edmund R. Castellucci, Robert Burns, and John E. Walker, all of New York City, were admitted to practice.

290—New York Life Ins. Co. v. E. J. G. Dunlevy.—Judgment affirmed with costs, and cause remanded.

852—A. B. Duel v. H. B. Hollins et al., individually, &c., and 353—Winer, Levy & Co. v. H. B. Hollins et al., &c.—Decree reversed with costs, and causes remanded.

217—A. M. Y. Ramos et al. v. La Compania General de Tabacos de Filipinas.—Decree affirmed with costs. Writ of error dismissed.

278—The C. & O. Ry. Co. v. C. L. Proffitt.—Judgment affirmed with costs, and cause remanded.

301—Chicago & Northwestern Ry Co. v. W. Bower.—Judgment affirmed with costs.

311—San Antonio and Aransas Pass Ry. Co. v. W. Wagner.—Judgment affirmed with costs.

321—The C. & O. Ry. Co. v. A. Kelly, as admx, &c.—Judgment reversed, with costs, and cause remanded.

403—C. & O. Ry. Co. v. J. R. Gainey, Jr., admr. de bonis non, &c.—Judgment reversed, with costs, and cause remanded.

592—J. Bingham v. J. J. Bradley, U. S. Marshal, &c.—Final order affirmed, with costs.

300—Pacific Live Stock Co. v. J. H. Lewis et al.—Decree affirmed, with costs.

322—Levindale Lead & Zinc Mining Co. et al v. C. Coleman.—Judgment reversed, with costs, and cause remanded.

261—St. Louis & Kansas City Land Co. et al. v. Kansas City.—Judgment affirmed, with costs.

244—Russo-Chinese Bank v. National Bank of Commerce of Seattle, Wash.—Judgment affirmed, with costs, and cause remanded.

325—United States v. Jin Fuey Moy.—Judgment affirmed.

80—Same v. L. Hemmer et al.—Judgment affirmed.

281—Morrill-Ruckgaber Co. v. U. S.—Judgment affirmed.

347—A. T. & S. F. Ry. Co. v. J. R. Harold.—Judgment reversed, with costs, and cause remanded.

136—Spokane & Inland Empire R. R. Co. v. U. S.—Judgment affirmed and cause remanded.

299—J. F. Cubbins v. the Mississippi River Comm. et al.—Decree affirmed, with costs.

802—St. Louis & San Francisco R. R. Co. v. J. H. Moore.—Judgment reversed, with costs, and cause remanded.

Original—Ex parte in re Elbert R. Robinson, petitioner.—Motion for leave to file an amended petition denied.

1, Original—State of Wyoming v. State of Colorado et al.—Joint motion of parties as to filing original typewritten transcript of evidence, together with all exhibits introduced by the respective parties, and the abstract of the testimony as agreed upon by them, together with selected exhibits to be printed at the joint expense of the parties, and as to the filing of the briefs for the respective parties, granted, and the case set down for hearing on the first Monday of December next. The motion for an order fixing the time for oral argument is denied without prejudice.

986—W. Brandt v. Thomas W. Morgan, Warden, &c.—Motions for leave to proceed in forma pauperis and that appellant be admitted to bail denied.

924—V. Herbert et al. v. Shanley Co.—Motion to advance and place on the summary docket denied.

645—State of Nebraska ex rel. H. G. Bittenbender et al. v. Excise Board of the City of Lincoln, Neb.—Motion to advance denied.

901 and 992—Badders Clothing Co. v. Burnham-Munger-Root Dry Goods Co. et al.—Motion of respondents to take petitions for writs of certiorari as submitted or to dismiss them for want of prosecution denied.

1,018—W. H. Miner v. T. H. Symington Co.—Petition for a writ of certiorari granted.

852—A. B. Hollins et al., individually, &c., and 353—Winer, Levy & Co. v. H. B. Hollins et al., &c.—Decree reversed with costs, and causes remanded.

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1,018—W. H. Miner v. T. H. Symington Co.—Petition for a writ of certiorari granted.

852—A. B. Duel v. H

BELMONT EXPLAINS MULE ROAD PROFITS

Franchises Worth $3,000,000 to Interborough, He Tells Thompson Committee.

COURTS SUSTAINED HIM

Subway He Built Added Billions to Realty Values—Craven Is Questioned About Rock Ballast.

August Belmont took the stand before the Thompson Legislative Committee at noon yesterday to explain his purchase of the City Island and Pelham Park railways in 1900 for $272,000, and his exchange of them the following year to the Interborough Rapid Transit Company for 15,000 shares of Interborough stock worth more than $3,000,000.

The committee had intended to hear Mr. Belmont at a later date, but he was permitted to testify yesterday when he explained that he was going to Chicago and expected to be away for ten days. Mrs. Belmont, formerly Eleanor Robson, is a Progressive, and he wishes to attend the Progressive convention with her. Mr. Belmont said that he was going himself "to see the fun."

Mr. Belmont read a statement made up largely of the findings of the Appellate Division that the transactions involving the City Island and Pelham Park railways were legal and proper. The statement emphasized the point that no steps toward forming a company to operate the subways could be taken until the necessary franchises were obtained, and that the City Island and Pelham Park franchises were the only ones available.

Value Was in the Franchises.

A great deal has been made before the Thompson Committee of the fact that the property for which $3,000,000 eventually was paid consisted of short lines of tracks with a few cars drawn by mules. Mr. Belmont urged that the physical value of the lines had nothing to do with their value to the Interborough, the things of value being solely the franchises. He read quotations from the court findings and from the testimony of witnesses to prove that the 15,000 shares of stock he received from the Interborough was recognized to be compensation to him for "creating the enterprise," in the words of Justice Van Siclen. Mr. Belmont said that this compensation was considerably less than the promoter's usual 5 per cent.

From the record in the suit of the Continental Securities Company against August Belmont and others, he read the following testimony of Adrian Iselin:

"Mr. Belmont staked his name and the reputation of his firm in backing up the enterprise. Many people thought that it would not be successful at the time, and he incurred, in my opinion, a great risk, for which he received a very moderate compensation."

Mr. Belmont said that every circumstance of his transfer of the two railways to the Interborough had been the subject of judicial scrutiny in the suit brought by the Continental Securities Company, that Justice Van Siclen had, after a trial of five days, dismissed all the charges of fraud, collusion, extortion, and illegality, and that this decision had been unanimously affirmed by the Court of Appeals.

Blessings of the Subway.

Later he said:

"To New York City the subway has brought inestimable blessings. It has added innumerable billions to the realty values; has enormously stimulated business and commerce; has rendered accessible outlying places of residence and enjoyment; has become a daily necessity to millions of people, and has accomplished its great service without marring the streets or detracting from the beauty and health of the city.

"What this enterprise and the part August Belmont & Co. meant to the public of New York was expressed by Mr. Orr, the Chairman of the Rapid Transit Board, in the ceremonies upon the opening of the subway in October, 1904."

Mr. Belmont quoted Mr. Orr on the difficulty experienced at the outset in financing the subway enterprise, but when he came to a paragraph in the speech mentioning Mr. Belmont by name he hesitated before reading it, and said: "I don't know about reading this. It sounds too egotistical."

"Go ahead," said Senator Thompson. "There ain't any such word in New York."

Craven Tells of Rock Ballast.

Senator Thompson asked if one of the difficulties encountered in launching the subway project was opposition from other combinations of capitalists. Mr. Belmont said that those interested in surface lines were naturally opposed to the subway enterprise.

Mr. Belmont was asked the names of all who were associated with him in promoting the subways in the first place, and he said he did not think this pertinent and could not remember the names anyway, but that he would furnish them later.

Chief Engineer Craven of the Public Service Commission later was questioned as to the history of the purchase of rock for ballast in the new subway construction. He read into the record long excerpts from reports on engineering conditions in the subways to show the necessity for certain specifications in the bids. The committee will continue at its session this morning with its inquiry into the purchases of rock ballast.

MILLIONS IN AUTO STOCKS.

Various Issues Have Advanced $312,020,000 in a Year.

The appreciation which has taken place in the shares of automobile, tire, and motor accessory companies listed on the New York Stock Exchange, or dealt in on the Curb, has added hundreds of millions of dollars to the market value of these properties. Many of these concerns have been stock corporations for only a few months, and the owners who sold a controlling interest in them have in some cases seen the value of their minority holdings surpass the value of the greater interest which they sold, as appraised at the time of incorporation, less than a year ago. The advance in motor stocks in the last few months has created a new group of American millionaires.

Yesterday's advance, which carried a large number of issues to the highest levels at which they are sold, among them General Motors and Chevrolet, took place to the accompaniment of rumors of more combinations to be effected in the interest of operating economy. Several minor combinations, in addition to the Motor Products and American Motors Corporation, the latter being the name under which the new Durant consolidation is being temporarily known pending the selection of a title, are under active discussion. The Durant following is probably more powerful than any other market group that has operated in Wall Street in recent years.

Bankers say that the rapid rise in motor stocks has been due very largely to the prosperity enjoyed by persons engaged in the manufacture of cars or in allied industries and to the immense sums for investment accumulated by the owners of companies engaged in the munitions business. A considerable part of the buying on which the market advanced has originated in Detroit, Cleveland, Toledo, Chicago, and Wilmington. Detroit especially has absorbed a great amount of new automobile stocks.

The following table, listing a number of the companies whose stocks have been particularly active during the last ten days, shows how values have piled up with the broadening of speculation in motors. All of the issues are new, excepting General Motors and Willys-Overland, and in their case the price a year ago is used in the second column. The advance which has taken place is applied to the amount of stock outstanding:

Company.	Issued at	Yesterday's High.	Appreciation.
General Motors ..*150	580		$66,400,000
Willys-Overland ..*130	325		40,950,000
Chandler 85	131		3,220,000
Lee Tire 50	56¼		650,000
Chevrolet 85	278		154,400,000
Edmunds & Jones... 30	49¼		780,000
United Motors 62	94		38,400,000
Perlman Rim 120	162½		4,250,000
White 51	60		2,880,000
Total advance.....			$312,020,000

*Price a year ago.

General Motors, Chandler, Lee, and Willy-Overland are traded in on the Stock Exchanges. The others are on the curb. Several other motor issues on both exchanges have enjoyed substantial rises, but have not been as active on the recent move.

50,000 New Members in Red Cross.

Seward Prosser, Chairman of the committee in charge of the recruiting campaign, being carried on in this city by the American Red Cross has called attention to the fact that the statement published in THE TIMES yesterday morning to the effect that 25,000 new members had been added to the Red Cross in the last four weeks was erroneous. According to Mr. Prosser, the membership has been increased by more than 50,000.

Trading Quiet on Paris Bourse.

PARIS, June 5.—Trading was quiet on the Bourse today. Three per cent. rentes, 62 francs 75 centimes for cash. Exchange on London, 28 francs 18 centimes. Five per cent. loan, 88 francs 25 centimes.

BANKRUPTCY SALES.

IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF THE United States for the Southern District of New York.—In Bankruptcy.—In the matter of SADIE ISAACS, Bankrupt.—Chas. Shongood, U. S. Auctioneer for the Southern District of New York in bankruptcy, sells this day, Monday, June 5th, 1916, by order of the Court, at 12 noon, at the Real Estate Exchange Rooms, 189 Montague St., Borough of Brooklyn, assets of the above bankrupt, consisting of all those certain lots, pieces or parcels of land situated, lying and being in the Borough of Brooklyn, City or New York, formerly Town of New Utrecht, County of Kings, and State of New York, known and designated on a certain map filed in the office of the Register of the County of Kings, entitled "Map of one hundred and ninety lots belonging to George E. and J. Lott Nostrand, situated in the Town of Utrecht, Kings County, New York, surveyed February, 1890, by Samuel H. McElroy, Civil Engineer and City Surveyor, as and by the 40t numbers seventy-nine and eighty, which two lots taken together are bounded as follows: Beginning at a point on the northwesterly side of Bay Thirteenth Street, distant one hundred and fifteen feet southwesterly from the westerly corner of Eighty-sixth Street and Bay Thirteenth Street as laid down on said map; running thence northwesterly along lot number seventy-eight one hundred and eight feet four inches to middle line of block; thence southwesterly along said middle line of the block forty feet; thence southeasterly along lot number eighty-one one hundred and eight feet four inches to northwesterly line of Bay Thirteenth Street; thence northeasterly along the northwesterly side of Bay Thirteenth Street forty feet to the point or place of beginning. Together with all the right, title and interest of the party of the first part (said Sadie Isaacs) of, in and to the land lying in Bay Thirteenth Street, in front of and adjoining the above-described premises to the centre thereof. The above mentioned property will be sold free and clear of all liens. MARSHALL S. HAGAR, Trustee.

HENRY W. SYKES, Attorney for Trustee, 27 Pine Street, New York City.

Above sale adjourned until Monday, June 12th, at same time and place.

UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT, Southern District of New York.—In the matter of PICTURE PLAYHOUSE FILM COMPANY, INC., Bankrupt.—No. 23,256.

Please take notice that the assets of the above-named bankrupt, consisting of motion-picture films, two motion-picture projectors, desks, chairs, typewriters, safe, and other office furniture and equipment, will be sold at public auction through Charles Shongood, official auctioneer, on June 19th, 1916, at 10:30 o'clock in the forenoon, at the place of business of said bankrupt, No. 71 West 23d Street, Borough of Manhattan, City of New York, by the undersigned as Receiver in Bankruptcy of the said company. The assets of the said bankrupt located in its various branch offices in Pittsburgh, Detroit, Michigan; Cleveland, Ohio; Chicago, Illinois, and San Francisco, California, consisting of motion-picture films, office furniture, etc., will be offered for sale by the Receiver at the same time and place. Bids will be received for the business as a going concern, and if not so sold, then in separate parcels. Bids may be made for any or all of the branch offices.

The property may be inspected between the hours of 9:00 A. M. and 4:00 P. M.

FRANCIS R. APPLETON, Jr., Receiver, 60 Wall Street, Borough of Manhattan, New York.

WILLIAM F. CARELL, Attorney for Receiver, 2 Rector Street, Borough of Manhattan, New York.

IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF THE United States for the Southern District of New York.—In Bankruptcy.—In the matter of HARRIS-LEWIS COMPANY, INC., alleged Bankrupt.—Charles Shongood, U. S. Auctioneer for the Southern District of New York in bankruptcy, sells this day, Tuesday, June 6, 1916, by order of the Court, at 10:30 A. M., at 30 West 22d Street, Borough of Manhattan, assets of the above bankrupt, consisting of piece goods, remnants, electrical fixtures, partitions, wallcases, typewriters, desks, chairs, showroom fixtures, tables, etc.

HARRY I. DOCTOR, Receiver.

MAURICE L. SHAINE, Attorney for Receiver, 299 Broadway, New York.

IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF THE United States for the Southern District of New York.—In Bankruptcy.—In the matter of SARAH AARON, Bankrupt.—Chas. Shongood, U. S. Auctioneer for the Southern District of New York in bankruptcy, sells Monday, June 12th, 1916, by order of the Court, at 10:30 A. M., at Edwards Storage Warehouse, 16 Howard Avenue, Borough of Brooklyn, assets of the above bankrupt, consisting of men's clothing, safe, etc.

SAMUEL N. HOWARD PINTO, Receiver.

JOSEPH KRINSKY, Attorney for Receiver, 320 Broadway, New York.

DIRECTORS ON TRIAL IN A $300,000 SUIT

Benjamin Oppenheim, Lawyer, Demands That Sum from Metropolitan St. Railway.

CONSPIRACY THE CHARGE

Accuses the Company of Resorting to Bribery in a Plot to Have Him Disbarred.

Trial of the suit of Benjamin Oppenheim, the lawyer, against the Metropolitan Street Railway Company and its Directors and counsel for $300,000 damages on the ground that they conspired to have him disbarred, began yesterday before Justice Goff of the Supreme Court. Edmund L. Mooney, Charles Blandy and Benjamin E. Messler appeared for the plaintiff and the company and the individual defendants were represented by Max D. Steuer, Elihu Root, Jr., Joseph H. Proskauer, and other counsel. The defendant Directors are Thomas F. Ryan, Harry P. Whitney, Peter A. B. Widener, Henry H. Vreeland, and Orin Root, Jr. Henry A. Robinson and Ambrose F. McCabe, who were counsel and assistant counsel of the road, were made co-defendants. Mr. Widener died after the suit was begun.

The question of whether the suit was not outlawed because it was more than two years after the alleged offense named in the complaint had been committed came up. It was passed without final settlement by the court. Mr. Mooney said that the damage ran continuously from the time of Mr. Oppenheim's disbarment until the Appellate Division reinstated him. It was also contended that the evidence on which the suit was based had not been obtained until shortly before the suit was filed. Mr. Mooney said he wanted to try the case in common law.

The evidence referred to was described as a "trunk full of vouchers," between 300 and 400, which it is alleged represented money used by the company to defray the cost of the alleged conspiracy to disbar the plaintiff. It was said that each one of these vouchers bears a sign showing that the money was to be used against him. The trunk containing the vouchers has been in the possession of George R. Bagg, who, with L. E. Julian, did much of the investigation work for the company in accident suits. These vouchers, it was said, are in the custody of the Appellate Division, and it was also said that they were the basis of the report of the referee, Henry A. Gildersleeve, in recommending the restoration to Mr. Oppenheim of the right to resume the practice of law.

The trouble began when Harriet Nugent, a little child, was run over by a Madison Street car on May 5, 1896. Her right leg had to be amputated. On the day of the accident Mr. Oppenheim procured a retainer to represent the child's mother in a damage suit. He obtained a verdict for $5,000 and then began a long legal fight in which he got no fee. The company charged Mr. Oppenheim with using perjured testimony and mentioned two girls, Mary Langstaff and Sadie McDonald, who, they said, had been induced to commit perjury.

In his opening address to the jury Mr. Mooney said that the Directors of the company had voted a $50,000 "slush fund" to destroy Mr. Oppenheim.

"Out of the mouths of these millionaire Directors," he said, "I hope and expect to bring forth evidence that this fund was contributed, and that with it they procured testimony which resulted in Mr. Oppenheim's disbarment. This was called the 'O and O' fund, meaning the firm of Oppenheim & Oppenheim."

Mr. Mooney said that the Directors suborned witnesses and stopped at nothing to punish Mr. Oppenheim for getting a verdict against their company.

"The company even resorted to the bribery of a referee," said Mr. Mooney, "to induce him to recommend a reversal of the verdict."

Mr. Steuer conended that the disbarment proceedings were begun at the suggestion of a Justice of the Appellate Division, and that Detective Lieut. Petrosino, who was slain in Italy, had for some time been suspicious of Mr. Oppenheim and his methods. He attacked the character and reputation of the plaintiff, and said that he would be shown during the trial that he had bribed witnesses in the Nugent case.

Mr. Oppenheim testified that for a time he had his office in the Cable Building, at 621 Broadway, where the Metropolitan Company also had its offices. He said he had heard the "trunk full of vouchers" talk from Franklin Pierce, who was counsel of the committee that made charges against District Attorney Jerome. Pierce is now in Boomingdale Asylum for the Insane.

The trial will be continued today.

$170 FOR ITALIAN LACE CLOTH

Highest Price at Sale of Antique Brocades and Fans.

Mrs. Henry Morgenthau, wife of the former Ambassador to Turkey, was one of the buyers at the sale of antique fans, laces, linens, brocades, velvets, &c., sold by order of Arthur Blackborne of London and the estates of the late Lorena L. Barber and Senhor Salvadoe de Mendonca at the American Art Galleries yesterday afternoon. A collection of beautiful old fans was among the first numbers on the catalogue to be sold, and Mrs. Morgenthau purchased a number of these. Other buyers of fans were Mrs. Samuel Untermyer, Mrs. Robert Glendinning, and David Belasco.

The highest price of the day was paid by Seaman, agent, $170, for No. 152 of the catalogue, an old Italian lace cloth, eighteenth century, two and a quarter yards square, with squares of Italian guipure and a band of filet in animal designs. Two old silver salts of the Empire period, No. 44, went to W. E. Maynard for $50, a Louis XV. silver cigar holder, No. 47, went to David Belasco for $82.50; to Mr. Belasco went an old illuminated manuscript vellum with miniatures, Madrid, 1704, No. 71, for $105, and Herbert Du Puy paid $70 for No. 77, another manuscript, Granada, 1620.

Mrs. Morgenthau paid $22.50 for No. 111, a fine lace cover, Venetian and Sicilian, and $52.50 for No. 135, ten and three-quarter yards of old Mechlin lace edging, a quaint Louis XV. design, two inches wide. Mrs. Untermyer paid $40 for No. 116, eight lengths of punto in aria lace, sixteenth century, geometrical design. Miss Frances Morris, who is the musical instrument expert of the Metropolitan Museum of Art, paid $9 for No. 80, a leaf from an antiphonary written in the eighteenth century, with music, with other pieces, four in all.

The returns for the day were $3,974. The sale will be continued this afternoon.

LIS PENDENS.

Manhattan.

ACADEMY ST, w s, 175 ft n of Broadway, 50.7x137.6; Knapp & French, Inc., against Jarvis Realty Co., action to foreclose mechanics' lien; attorneys, Pratt, Koehler & Boyle.

HESTER ST, 97 and 97½, and Mulberry St, 76; Catherine Collins against Wm. F. Boyle et al., partition; attorney, E. S. Cahn.

11TH AV, e s, 100.5 ft s of 54th St, 25x100; Anna T. Bristol against Robert J. Murphy et al., action to set aside deed; attorney, R. A. B. Dayton.

287TH ST, 182 West; Lawyers Mortgage Co. against Twenty-Eighth St & 7th Av Realty Co. et al., foreclosure of mtg; attorneys, Cary & Carroll.

357TH ST, 158 East; Emigrant Industrial Savings Bank against Joseph Pollard et al.; foreclosure of mtge; attorneys, R. & E. J. O'Gorman.

50TH ST, 415 and 417 East; Wm. H. Morgan against Mathilda Bloch et al., foreclosure of mtg.; attorneys, F. Stier.

70TH ST, 512 East; Marie G. Kuersi against Lotty Kolisch et al., foreclosure of mtg.; attorney, F. J. Kuersi.

Bronx.

GLOVER ST, e s, 150 ft n of Lyon Av, 25x130; Alice V. Conklin against Caroline F. Budenbender et al., foreclosure of mtg; attorney, M. S. Mollugh.

LOT 75, Block 2,846, Section 14, on Tax Map, and Lot 6, Block 2,845, Section 11, on Tax Map; Anna R. Crossin against Anna A. Byrne et al., action to foreclosure transfer of tax lien; attorney, H. Swain.

THIRD AV, 4,411; William Brandt against William Knobloch et al., foreclosure of mtg; attorney, M. D. Siegel.

VAN COURTLANDT AV, s s, 49.5 ft n s of Villa Av, 80x145.6; Simeon C. Bradley against Mary A. Nally et al., foreclosure of mtg; attorneys, Bergman & Davis.

THE REAL ESTATE FIELD

Big Leasehold Value for Block North of Grand Central Terminal Taken by Dr. Paterno—Day Nursery Buys Chelsea Home—West Side Deal—Active Bronx Market.

The leasehold value of property above the track yard easements of the New York Central Railroad, just north of the Grand Central Terminal is exemplified in the rental that Dr. Charles V. Paterno, President of the newly formed Vanderbilt Avenue Realty Corporation has contracted to pay the realty company of the railroad for the block bounded by Madison Avenue, Forty-seventh and Forty-eighth Streets and Vanderbilt Avenue, when the latter thoroughfare is extended northward through its property by the railroad. It is intended to extend the avenue from Forty-fifth to Fiftieth Street.

The acquirement of the property for a high-class apartment house with stores on three frontages, by Dr. Paterno, was made a few days ago. It has been taken for twenty-one years from June 1, 1916. The Paterno company will pay $75,000 a year until Oct. 1, 1918, and thereafter $150,000 a year in addition to 73 per cent. of the taxes and 2 per cent. annually on the cost of the proposed structure. The lease was closed through Slawson & Hobbs.

Owing to the high price of building materials, Dr. Paterno has decided to postpone the contemplated operation for possibly a year or more and he has made amicable arrangements with the railroad company toward the delay in building.

The block has frontages of 200.10 feet on the avenues and 215.3 feet on the streets. His plan provides for a ten or a twelve-story house with fine stores on the street and Madison Avenue frontages.

Day Nursery Buys Home.

The Lisa Day Nursery has purchased the three-story house at 458 West Twentieth Street, 25 by 92 feet, which it has occupied for over twenty years. It was bought from Charles O'Shea, who recently acquired it from James L. Barclay. Worthington Whitehouse was the broker in the sale.

Buys St. Nicholas Avenue Apartment.

William H. Latty has purchased the eight-story Majestic apartment house at the southeast corner of St. Nicholas Avenue and 145th Street, 183.9 by 101.5 feet, sold by the Esthold Realty Company, (Bing & Bing.) It has been held at $450,000. Samuel Ginsberg was the broker.

Upper Manhattan Exchange.

In exchange for the five-story apartment house at 508 West 192d Street, reported on Sunday as sold by the Epros Realty Corporation to the City Real Estate Company, the former took a plot of nineteen lots on the east side of Wadsworth Terrace, south of 192d Street. The properties were transferred yesterday.

East Harlem Tenement Deal.

The four-story tenement at 447 East 121st Street, 25 by 100, has been purchased for investment from the Lawyers' Mortgage Company.

Bronx Sales.

The five-story apartment house on lot 60 by 95 feet on the southeast corner of Morris Avenue and 177th Street has been sold by Walter E. Brown in conjunction with Richard Dickson for the J. W. Cornish Construction Company. It completes the sale of the buildings on the block front on the east side of Morris Avenue from Mount Hope Place to East 177th Street recently completed by the sellers.

The three old buildings on the east side of Washington Avenue, 101.9 feet south of 164th Street, a plot 59.6 by 180, has been purchased by Jockel Brothers from Samuel Williams.

The two-family frame house at 2,321 Beaumont Avenue, 50 by 100, near 183d Street, has been sold by Kurz & Treu for the Delco Holding Company to the Universal Holding and Leasing Company.

The two-family house at 1,067 Morris Avenue, 25 by 100, has been sold by Alexander Selkins and David Mintz for Ida Frankman. The same brokers also sold for Morris Perlman a plot on the west side of Paulding Avenue, 200 feet south of Morris Park Avenue, 50 by 100, and a plot on the south side of Van Nest Avenue, 25 feet west of Fowler Avenue, 25 by 100.

The five-story tenement at 974 Union Avenue, 45 by 175, has been purchased by an investor from the Lawyers Mortgage Company.

Brooklyn.

The Alco Building Company has sold to Morris Newman for occupancy the dwelling at 2,039 Sixty-sixth Street, 25 by 100 feet, Mapleton Park.

R. A. Schlesing has sold for Mary Bader the property at 847 Bushwick Avenue to Frank Zero; also 40 First Street for Adam Metz to Norah Maher.

Long Island.

Mary Ann Adams sold to an investing client of I. G. Wolf, her property at Great Neck Estates fronting 90 feet on Middle Neck Road by 405 feet. It has been in the Adams family for over forty years.

Sale at Orange.

Edward P. Hamilton & Co. have sold for Joseph Kahrs his residence on lot 90 by 157 at 124 Cleveland Street, Orange, N. J.

Ward Co. Lease at Degnon Terminal.

The firm of Marcus Ward, manufacturing stationers, has closed a long term lease with the Degnon Terminal and Realty Improvement Company, M. J. Degnon, President, for a four-story building to be erected for the firm at the northeast corner of Pearson and Creek Streets in the Degnon Terminal centre, Long Island City. It will be ready for occupancy by Dec. 1 next, and the Ward company will employ over two hundred persons. It will be the sixth building to be erected at the Degnon Terminal during the last year, and negotiations are pending for similar structures with other large concerns.

The operation of the Queens Borough Subway from Forty-second Street to the Hunter's Point Avenue station in Long Island City has been of great benefit in the development of the industrial centre near the bridge plaza.

Commercial Leases.

The Duross Company has leased to the Liggett-Riker-Hegeman Company the five-story building at 1 to 13 Gansevoort Street, at the junction of Thirteenth Street, for the Douglas Robinson, Charles S. Brown Company, agents, for warehouse purposes, and for the Rhinelander Real Estate Company the store at 103 West Thirteenth Street to the Cost Reducing Home Supply Corporation.

The first lease in the Albemarle Building, northwest corner of Broadway and Twenty-fourth Street, has been closed through the Douglas Robinson, Charles S. Brown Company and Marston & Co. in the rental of the fourteenth floor to the Weyman-Bruton Company, now located at 50 Union Square. The lessees are the largest distributors of snuff and tobacco in the country, and formerly were in the American Tobacco Company.

Private House Rentals.

Slawson & Hobbs have rented the dwellings at 115 West Seventy-eighth Street for the U. S. Trust Company to Mrs. N. Carey; at 131 West Seventy-third Street for the Clark estate to Russell G. Pruden, and at 20 West Eighty-ninth Street for Caroline A. Buhler to Dr. William A. Bopp.

The Houghton Company has leased for Matty G. Nash the dwelling at 222 West Seventy-second Street to Marie L. Wentworth.

Shaw & Co. have leased for Bertha B. Gray the dwelling at 159 West 120th Street.

B. Flanagan & Son have rented for Dr. H. S. Bartholomew the dwelling at 129 West Sixty-ninth Street.

Porter & Co. have leased for William M. Purdy to Albert L. Hopson the dwelling at 236 West 131st Street.

$500,000 Addition to Bloomingdale's.

Plans were filed yesterday for building a three-story extension to the Bloomingdale store, which occupies the west side of Third Avenue, between Fifty-ninth and Sixtieth Streets. The addition will be on the southeast corner of Lexington Avenue and Sixtieth Street, giving the building an extended frontage of 100.5 feet on the avenue and 224 feet on the street. Buchman & Fox are the architects, and have placed the cost at $500,000.

Realty Notes.

It will be manufacturers and bankers' day in the Bronx today under the auspices of the Bronx Board of Trade. A motor tour among the industrial centres will be made, closing with a dinner in the evening at the Hunter Island Inn.

Plans have been filed for a twelve-story apartment to cost $400,000 on the southeast corner of Park Avenue and Fifty-fifth Street, 75.5 by 98.3, for the Gresham Realty Company, (Bing & Bing.) Emery Roth is the architect.

A partition action has been started in the estate of Joseph B. Kaiser involving properties at 334 and 336 West Fifty-sixth Street, a tract at Central and Sprague Avenues, a track on the Amboy Road, Staten Island, and a parcel at 184th Street, Jerome and Walton Avenues, Bronx. Chester J. Byrns has been appointed receiver.

RESULTS AT AUCTION.

AT 14 VESEY STREET.

By Henry Brady.

78th St, 307 West, 83.2 ft w of West End Av, 16.4x102.2, three-story dwelling; Edgar Dinkelspiel et al. against Mattson Co. et al.; W. Levy, attorney; H. B. Singer, referee; due on judgment, $17,244.97; taxes, &c., $696.75; to the plaintiff for $18,000.

By Joseph P. Day.

112th St, 127 East, n s, 175 ft e of Lenox Av, 24.9x100.11, five-story flat; S. A. Fatman against Rosie Rehfeld et al.; Wolf & K., attorneys; due on judgment, $18,052.93; taxes, &c., $570; to William H. Stegman for $18,250.

AT 3,208 THIRD AVENUE.

By Henry Brady.

Zerega Av, w s, between Story and Quimby Avs, 206.1x191.10, and Zerega Av, e s, between Story and Quimby Avs, 208.1x200.7x 338.9x irregular; A. G. Dimmerling against Municipal Asphalt Co. et al.; Phillip, M. & W., attorneys; due on judgment, $22,738.10; taxes, &c., $8,000; subject to mortgage of $12,000; to William W. Hubbard for $40,200.

By James J. Donovan.

Boyd Av, 3,124, e s, 225 ft n of Jefferson Av, 25x100; A. G. W. Bertieri against Joseph Merendino et al.; Bloomfield Little, attorney; due on judgment, $4,248.76; taxes, &c., $358.49; to the plaintiff for $3,000.

TODAY'S AUCTION SALES.

AT 14 VESEY STREET.

By Bryan L. Kennelly.

Amsterdam Av, 2,020 and 2,022, n w corner of 160th St, 50x125, two five-story flats and two-story building; voluntary sale.

35th St, 212 West, s s, 93.9 ft w of 7th Av, 18.9x98.9, three-story building and two-story stable; executor's sale, estate of Caroline A. Wilson, deceased.

Jerome Av, w s, 375 ft n of Featherbed Lane, 100x100, vacant; voluntary sale.

Pelham, N. Y.—Corlears Av, w s, 250 ft n of Boulevard, 112.6x125, vacant; voluntary sale.

143d St, 268 East, s w corner of Morris Av, 83.7x20x irregular, three-story dwelling; voluntary sale.

By Henry Brady.

100th St, 319 West, n s, 240 ft w of West End Av, 20x100.11, five-story dwelling; executor's sale, estate of William B. Proctor, deceased.

6th Av, 784 and 786, e s, 65.5 ft s of 45th St, 40.5x125x irregular, eight-story building, with stores; Lewis Conger against 784 Sixth Avenue, Inc., et al.; W. C. Relyea, attorney; due, $89,275.51; taxes, &c., $3,672; prior mortgage $400,000.

75th St, 300 West, n s, 142 ft w of West End Av, 16x102.2, five-story dwelling; Real Estate Mortgage Co. against Pauline Greenwald et al.; J. P. Fine, attorney; due, $5,533.63; taxes, &c., $711.42.

By Joseph P. Day.

14th St, 126 and 130, through to 123 and 127 East 13th St, 262.6 ft w of 3d Av, 62.6x 206.6, three-story theatre and three-story houses; Solomon Schinasi against S. F. Sullivan et al.; Horwitz & R., attorneys; due, $208,014.54; taxes, &c., $711.42.

By J. H. Mayers.

Madison St, 400, s s, 175 ft w of Grand St, 25x100, five-story flat; Maiden Lane Savings Bank against Louis Schuler et al.; Roelker, B. & C., attorneys; due, $21,435.60; taxes, &c., $713.51.

115th St, 211 East, n s, 152 ft e of 3d Av, 18x 100.11, three-story dwelling; A. B. Seligman and another, administrators, against Giuseppe Zibelli et al.; Sigmund Schaller, attorney; due, $7,609.11; taxes, &c., $343.93.

AT 3,208 THIRD AVENUE.

By Joseph P. Day.

Tinton Av, 633, w s, 137.6 ft s of 152d St, 37.6x100, five-story flat; H. H. Jackson et al. against Benjamin Harris et al.; S. H. Jackson, attorney; due, $20,566.78; taxes, &c., $553.50.

Napier Av, s e corner of 236th St, 52.9x100; F. G. Ormsbee against J. A. Powers, individually and as executor, et al.; Morgan, L. & B., attorneys; due, $1,758.01; taxes, &c., $553.50.

Cambreling Av, n e corner of 183d St, 125x 100, two-story frame dwelling and vacant; W. C. Meixel against C. A. Meixel et al.; B. E. Rabell, attorney; partition.

By Charles A. Berrian.

Teller Av, 1,061, w s, 199.4 ft n of 165th St, 20x100, three-story house; John Rogener against J. H. D. Westfehling et al.; Elkus, G. & F., attorneys; due, $8,382.73; taxes, &c., $358.45.

By James L. Wells Co.

Beach Av, w s, 275 ft n of Gleason Av, 25x 100; John Bussing, Jr., and another against M. C. McCarthy et al.; Williamson & B., attorneys; due, $5,562.53; taxes, &c., $628.84.

Bay Av, n e corner of North St, 30x100; Julia Lipps against M. L. Roeder et al.; Williamson & B., attorneys; due, $3,421.90; taxes, &c., $108.03.

THE BUILDING DEPARTMENT.

Mangin St, 72 and 74, for a one-story garage, 42x100; F. and P. Heipe, owners; Bruno W. Berger & Son, 121 Bible House, architects; cost, $3,000.

180th St, n s, 200 ft e of Broadway, for two five-story tenements, 4.3x86.11; Advance Construction Co., 147 East 125th St., owner; Gronenberg & Leuchtag, 303 5th Av, architects; cost, $5,000.

160th St, s s, 244.9 ft e of Riverside Drive, for two six-story apartments, 50x88; Kinahel Engineering Co., 1,511 Bryant Av, owner; L. Margon, 370 East 149th St, architect; cost, $90,000.

Park Av, s e corner of 55th St, for a twelve-story and basement apartment, 75.5x98.3; Gresham Realty Co., Inc., 119 West 40th St., owner; E. Roth, 547 West 157th St, architect; cost, $400,000.

Daly Av, e s, 166.8 ft n of 176th St, for a one-story brick garage, 44x23; Robert P. Brindell, 1,806 Daly Av, owner; Franz Wolfgang, 535 East 177th St, architect; cost, $1,000.

3d Av, s w corner of 146th St, for a one-story brick store, 70x85; Mott Haven Dutch Reformed Protestant Church, Oscar M. Voorhees, 350 East 146th St, President, owner; Albert E. Davis, 258 East 138th St, architect; cost, $20,000.

Alterations.

(Items under $5,000 omitted.)

3d Av, w s, between 80th and 80th Sts, to a four and six story store; H. H. G. and I. I. Bloomingdale, premises, owners; Buchman & Fox, 30 East 42d St, architects; cost, $500,000.

83d St, 14 East, to a four-story dwelling; A. Dederer, 30 East 42d St, owner; G. Stemler, 31 North St., Bronx, architect; cost, $15,000.

123d St, 13 and 15 West, to a six-story tenement; 15 West 123d Street Co., Inc., 157 West 95th St, owner; Moore & Landsiedel, 148th St and 3d Av, architects; cost, $35,000.

University Pl, s e corner of 9th St, to two four-story apartments and hotel; Trustees of Sailors' Snug Harbor, 81 Broadway, owner; G. Provot, 104 West 42d St, architect; cost, $6,000.

37th St, 34 West; to a four-story dwelling; Altman Estates, Inc., Marbridge Building, owner; B. Rosa, 150 Nassau St, architect; cost, $5,000.

REAL ESTATE TRANSFERS.

MONDAY, JUNE 5.

With name and address of purchaser and attorney. When attorney's name is omitted address party of the second part.

Manhattan.

AVENUE A, 109, s w corner of 7th St, 18½, 22.11x100; Eugene L. Richards, trustee and as Supt. of Banks, to George Koch, 73 48th St, Corona, L. I., quitclaim mtg $800,000, May 23; attorney, Title Guarantee and Trust Co., 176 Broadway.....$64,500

BROADWAY, 930, w s, 20.6 ft n of 17th St, 26.6x99x26x107.11, ½ part; Canal St, 190, (102,) s s, 76.4 ft w of Mott St, 25x76, ½ part; Ida B. Washburn to Helen M. Reynolds, 145 40th St, Corona, L. I., May 26, 1913.

DYCKMAN ST, n w s, 180 ft n w of Sherman Av, 100x200, to n e s of Thayer St; Florence S. Burston et al., heirs, &c, to Cath. Muller, 474 West 143d St, ½ part, mtg $17,500, May 27; attorney, Lawyers Title and Trust Co., 160 Broadway.....$1

WADSWORTH TERRACE, s e s, 409.5 ft n e of 190th St, 115.6x84x99.8x84; Wadsworth Terrace, s e s, 524.11 ft n e of 190th St, 120x 84.6x103.6x84; City Real Estate Co. to Barnett Epstein, 50 Central Park West, mtg $10,831.70, June 2; attorney, Title Guarantee and Trust Co., 176 Broadway.....$100

WADSWORTH TERRACE, s e s, 644.11 ft n e of 190th St, runs n e 115 ft to s s of Fairview Av x s e 99.1x s w 101.4x n w 84.6 to beginning; Fairview Av, s s, 5 ft e from s e s of Wadsworth Terrace, 120x85.3x108.11 x99.1; City Real Estate Co., 170 Broadway, to B. Epstein, mtg $10,831.70, June 2; attorney, Title Guarantee and Trust Co., 176 Broadway.....$100

3D AV, 853, e s, 41.7 ft s of 52d St, 19.8x 64.10; Howard Froelich to Sarah Froelich, 721 East 21st St, Brooklyn, May 19; attorney, Samuel F. Reid, Jr., 60 Wall St.....$1

44TH ST, 9 East, n s, 221 ft e of 5th Av, 27x 100.5; 9 East 44th St., Inc., to Otto A. Stoehr, 1,712 Grove St., Ridgewood, L. I., June 5; attorneys, Merrill, R. & T., 100 Broadway.....$1

SAME PROPERTY; Otto A. Stoehr to Lawyers Realty Co., 160 Broadway, mtg $80,000, June 5; attorneys, same.....$1

69TH ST, 213-219 East, n s, 240 ft e of 3d Av, 112x100.5; Michael Maier to Ede Levenson and another, 1-3 part, subject to 1-3 of mtge $100,000, March 30, 1906; attorneys, Lachman & G., 35 Nassau St.....$100

97TH ST, 219 East, n s, 287 ft e of 3d Av, 24.6x100.11; Doty Realty Co. to Mildred Partegas, 124 East 108th St, mtg $14,875, June 1; attorney, Isaac Cohen, 141 B'way.$1

145TH ST, 408 West, s s, 162.6 ft w of St. Nicholas Av, 15.6x99.11; Winifred A. Latham to Thomas H. Dougherty, on West School House Lane, Germantown, Philadelphia, Penn., June 3; attorney, M. S. Brown, 68 William St.....$1

192D ST, 568 West, s s, 175 ft w of Audubon Av, 75x100; Epros Realty Corporation to City Real Estate Co., 176 Broadway, mtg $65,000, June 2; attorney, Title Guarantee and Trust Co., 176 Broadway.....$1

Bronx.

BAKER AV, 625, n s, 25x100; J. C. McChristle, referee, to Ella A. Gregg, 183 Central Park West, et al., trustees, May 25; attorney, E. A. Ac

$2,250—EASY TERMS

and First Mortgage of $5,000

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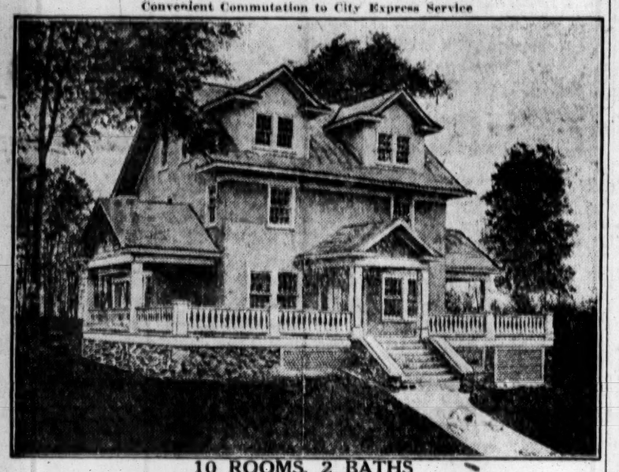

10 ROOMS, 2 BATHS

Grounds 130 by 150 Feet.

A delightful home in select neighborhood; beautifully situated on hill crest, commanding superb water view; elev. 800 ft.; contains living room 31 ft. long, 15 ft. wide, with ingle nook, open fireplace. Dining room, kitchen, butler's pantry on first floor. Four bedrooms, tiled bath on second floor. Three bedrooms, bath on third floor. Near country club, golf, tennis. Ideal water sports—canoeing, bathing and fishing. See this property; compare it with any priced at $12,000 near N. Y. Send for photograph.

R. F. BARNES, 170 B'way. Tele. 1521 Cort.

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Beautiful Colonial Home

Near the Water—Actual Water Rights.

BEST OF COMMUTATION TO THE CITY.

Delightful all-year home on large grounds, with 234 ft. frontage, in most select neighborhood. Large living room, with old-fashioned open fireplace, dining room, butler's pantry and well fitted kitchen on the first floor.

Four fine master bed chambers and tiled bath on the second floor; two large bedrooms and bath and storage room on third floor; separate entrance porch; large veranda and open terrace. Every modern convenience; electric light, parquet floors, beamed ceilings; walls beautifully panelled in hard woods; convenient to country club, golf, ideal outdoor and water sports. Send for photograph.

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In the Berkshires, near Lenox and Stockbridge, estate on crest of hill 2200 feet elevation, 500 acres cleared, 1000 acres pasture and heavy woodland, several large brooks; mansion house 20 rooms, all modern improvements, fully furnished; coach barn, water tower, set of farm buildings; house 12 rooms, barn 36x80, 2 large hay barns, icehouse, poultry houses, piggery, etc. Property originally cost over $100,000; one of the finest estates in the Berkshires; price $45,000 for quick sale. Photos and complete description on application. Apply to

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NEW COLONIAL HOUSE.

For rent or sale, at Colonial Heights, 30 minutes out on Harlem Division New York Central, near station; city improvements and advantages; plot 100 feet frontage; high elevation; no mosquitos; nine rooms, two baths, open fireplaces; attractive sleeping porch. Address for photograph and particulars, H. E. WILSON, Tribune Building.

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In the Southern Section of Yonkers.
Attractive Lots. Attractive Prices.

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Pearl River, Rockland Co., N. Y., 50 Minutes by Express.
Furnished or Unfurnished.
2¼ Acres, Including House, Bungalow and Garage.

¶ House built of rubble stone; living room width of house, sun parlor, dining room, kitchen, pantry, four bedrooms and bath; attic suitable for servants' quarters; steam heat; concrete cellar.

¶ Bungalow in rear of house, excellent in appointments for servants' quarters or overflow guest rooms.

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1,500 picturesque acres adjoining Catskill State Forest Preserve; beautiful lake, trout stream, well stocked; excellent hunting; clubhouse, 9 sleeping rooms, baths, numerous outbuildings; accessible New York City by rail or automobile; $18,000; worth double. HARVEY B. NEWINS, Woolworth Building, New York City.

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$1800 in Small Payments

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Southern District of New York.—THE POMPEIAN COMPANY against the steamship "ARPILLAS," her engines, &c.—Notice.—I have arrested the foregoing vessel upon a libel filed in a cause, civil and maritime, for damage to cargo, $10,000; process returnable and cause heard in opening of said court on June 19 1916, in U. S. Court and Post Office Building, Manhattan, New York City, and all persons interested must appear or default and condemnation will be ordered. Dated New York, June 2, 1916.
THOMAS D. McCARTHY,
U. S. Marshal, S. D. N. Y.
MILTON DAMMANN, Proctor for Libellant.

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108th St. and Riverside Drive

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Attention of tenants seeking improvement on their present homes is directed to the High-class Fireproof Building

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9 Room Aparts., $2,000 & Up.

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Near Seventh Avenue.

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$30 to $60

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Consisting of bedroom, combination living and dining room, tiled kitchen with ice refrigeration, large bathroom; shower and needle bath. This apartment is handsomely furnished, and will be leased at $100 per month. Maid service if desired. Apply manager, on premises. Tel. Col.—7640.

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FOUR ROOMS AND BATH, $40.
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Large and light rooms; elevator. Apply Superintendent, on premises, or owner.

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Packard, 3-38, 7-pass. touring & limousine.
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Cadillac, 1916 Touring.
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Gentleman must sacrifice immediately practically new Packard 30, seven-passenger, luxuriously equipped, $975; also Pierce-Arrow, 6-48 limousine, extra touring body, absolutely mechanically perfect, $650; inspection, demonstration, 82, Crescent St., entrance Queensboro Bridge, Long Island City.

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Ford touring, 1915, with Gray & Davis starting and lighting system; demountable rims; one extra tire and rim; Klaxon horn; new Marko battery; $350. Owner, care of Woodhaven Garage, Woodhaven, L. I.

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Smart four-passenger late model V-N-3; Gray-Davis electric self-starter; Bosch two-point ignition; like new; make offer. Owner, 805 West 79th St.

Rolls-Royce (1913) landaulet touring.
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PACKARD sixes and twin sixes to hire; hour, day, week, trip; superior service; sensible rates. C. M. & G. V. Williamson, 204 West 43d St. Phone 4219-3330 BRYANT.

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Four-story and basement brownstone front, 323 East 47th St., (opposite park.)

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See our ad. Sunday, easy housekeeping homes, Crown St. Realty Associates, 162 Remsen St.

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An extraordinary opportunity to purchase a lovely 2-family house, 13 rooms, all improvements; one apartment pays nearly all expenses; only small amount of cash required, balance easy payments; might consider lot part payment. Call 387 Tremont Av., near 3d Av.

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Comfortable old home of 7 rooms with improvements, house in very good condition, but needs some decorating; place all laid out in roses, flower beds, vegetable garden, fruit, grapes in large quantity, chicken house and large outbuildings, on 2 full-sized lots; price $2,500, little cash required, balance $25 monthly, buys it. Owner, 608, 1 West 34th St.

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Long Island City, Near Bridge.
Building Financed.
HORACE S. ELY & COMPANY,
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Plot on Van Alst Av., near new barge terminal, containing 20,000 f. corner A. A. Schopp, 53 3d Av.

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Sacrifice for cash; near Central Park West, below 96th St.; less than ground value. Goodale, Perry & Dwight, 2,705 Broadway. (1093d.)

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Apartment house management a specialty. Hall & Bloodgood, 542 5th Av.

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Will sell at great bargain my Colonial dwelling, 14 rooms, 3 baths, all improvements; 5 acres of ground; high elevation; delightful views; 40 minutes from Grand Central. Owner, 127 Times.

Dobbs Ferry, N. Y.—11 and 12 room cottages, overlooking Hudson River; comfortable and roomy; 3 minutes' walk from station; rents $480-$600 per year. Remco., Broadway, 98th.

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Come and see homes and bungalows at Larchmont. Leo Rugg, 40 West 32d St.

Write for list of attractive homes. Hastings Homes Co., Hastings, N. Y.

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Poultry farm, within mile of station; 35 acres; 8-room house, with gravity water; fine views; outbuildings; sacrifice price, $2,500. Slocum Farm Agency, 141 B'way.

Connecticut farms and shore front; especially Westport and Greens Farms. John Crawford, 7 East 42d.

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Beautiful bay front estate, 200 acres; a bargain to quick buyer. Owner, P. O. Box 4,415, Nicetown Station, Philadelphia, Penn.

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BATSON FARM AGENCY, 489 5TH AV.

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Will sell a plot of choice waterfront lots, Atlantic Ocean property, 50 minutes by electric trains from heart of city; restricted community; no assessments; very low prices; terms. P. G. Hough, Room 500, Century Building, New York City.

Party will sacrifice two elegant, actual waterfront lots, with private rights of same for boat anchorage, bath, &c.; must have $100 cash at once; balance easy. WATER FRONT, Box 152, Times Downtown.

Road House for sale; established at Hempstead; good location, junction of three roads; shade trees; over 2 acres land; price $9,500, including license and stock. George P. Norton, 277 Broadway, City.

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FREE! !—Beautiful illustrated map and birds-eye view of Long Island and vicinity, showing best place to live or invest. Auer, Box 142 Times Downtown.

WATERFRONT SITES 30 minutes from Broadway; easy terms; city conveniences; no assessments; bungalows built. Suite 1,111, 51 Chambers St., New York.

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L'ECLUSE, WASHBURN & CO.
18 East 34th St. Murray Hill 4080

RICKERT-FINLAY REALTY CO.,
Phone Greeley 5900. 1 West 34th St.

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At Lake Mahopac.—Bungalows for $1,950. N. W. Walker, 489 5th Av., New York.

New Jersey—For Sale or To Let.

Beautiful new house, artistic outside and a model of perfection in its interior; six large rooms, tiled bath, front and rear porches; plot 80x120; large trees; park approach; fine street; 2 minutes to station; commutation $5.90 per month; price, to sell quick, $4,500. Phone any morning before 10 A. M., evenings after 7 P. M., Mrs. L. M. Callison, 114 Morningside Drive. Tel. Morningside 320.

Beautiful house in parklike garden, with shade, fruit, and pine trees, 17 rooms and bath, gas, steam heat, barn, chicken houses, vegetable garden and peach orchard; this choice property is located on main road. Inquire R. B., 6 Terrace Av., Hasbrouck Heights, New Jersey.

A village farm, seven acres; house, 10 rooms, bath; improvements; barn, hennery; three acres lawn, shade, shrubbery; apples peaches, plums, strawberries, asparagus, garden; convenient school, trolley, station; sacrifice. Stevens & Teter. 'Phone 206—Ridgewood, N. J.

Atlantic Highlands, beautiful plots in Navesink Park, 240 feet above sea level; with direct view over Sandy Hook; also attractive bungalow sites with private bathing beach; 1 hour by fast steamer from New York. Navesink Park Co., 280 Broadway, N. Y. C.

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Modern dwelling; six rooms, bath; steam heat, gas, electricity, all improvements; near station and trolley; high elevation; 30 minutes from Manhattan; small first payment, balance like rent. $2,750 Bargain. Butscher, 21 Park Row, Suite 1330.

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Cape Cod, Mass.—Ballston Beach bungalows by ocean surf; choice location; $150 season. S. W. Ball, 198 Broadway, N. Y.

NOTICE OF APPLICATION FOR ORDER TO CHANGE NAME.

Notice is hereby given that Sulzberger & Sons Company, a stock corporation of the State of New York, the principal business office of which is situated in the Borough of Manhattan, City and State of New York, will present its petition and apply to the Supreme Court of said State, at a Special Term, Part I, thereof, to be held at the County Court House in said Borough of Manhattan on the 28th day of June, 1916, at 10:30 o'clock in the forenoon of that day, or as soon thereafter as counsel can be heard, for an order authorizing said corporation to change its corporate name to Wilson & Co., Inc.

Date? New York June 5, 1916.
SULZBERGER & SONS COMPANY,
By JAS. A. HOWARD, Vice President.

APARTMENTS TO LET

Thirty-five cents an agate line.

Furnished—East Side.

APARTMENT SEEKERS!

At reduced prices, desirable furnished apartments; ALL LOCATIONS THROUGHOUT NEW YORK; save time, trouble. Inquire, without expense, S. Alvin Fiss, 7 East 42d.

40th, 149 East.—Furnished or unfurnished, for Summer or sixteen months, delightful, artistic 3-room apartment; handsome fireproof house; exclusive Murray Hill district. Apartment 44. Telephone Murray Hill 8034.

WASHINGTON SQUARE NEIGHBORHOOD, 9th St., near 4th Av., until October, large, cool, exceptionally refined; furnishings artistic; seven rooms; bath. R 39 Times Annex.

Apartments, 2 rooms and bath, furnished; full hotel service; 1 block from subway and "L"; rent $12 weekly. Hotel Oxford, 35 East 27th St.

Hotel St. Louis, 34 East 32d St.—Two rooms and bath, handsomely furnished, all outside; full hotel service; Summer rates, $12 weekly and up. Extra large 3-room suite, $20.

699 Madison Av.—Two rooms, bath, kitchenette, attractively furnished, to sublet until Oct. 1. Telephone mornings, 9053 Plaza.

50th, 111 East.—Large room, alcove, bathroom; chambermaid; elevator; sublet very reasonable.

TO SUBLET, 14 EAST 60TH, BEAUTIFULLY FURNISHED APARTMENT, OVERLOOKING CENTRAL PARK.

Studio and four-room apartment, 10 East 50th St.

Furnished—West Side.

ROCKFALL APARTMENTS,
545 West 111th Street,

Beautifully and completely furnished apartments to sublet for Summer months.

6 rooms and 2 baths, furnished; private 'phone.

7 rooms and 2 baths, furnished; 7th floor, south and west exposure; private 'phone.

8 rooms and 3 baths, furnished; exceptional bargain.

Appointments made by letter or 'phone.

C. E. Hames. 'Phone 4838—Morningside.

Hotel conveniences, apartment house rates. Inspect our specially attractive apartments.
SPECIAL SUMMER CONCESSIONS.
MONTHLY OR WEEKLY.
CATHEDRAL PLAZA,
100 CATHEDRAL PARKWAY,
110TH ST. AND COLUMBUS AV.
We have 1, 2, 3, 4 room apartments, $30, $40, $50, $60 UP MONTHLY.
Fully furnished, dishes, silver, cooking utensils; maid service optional; apartment has private bath and kitchenette; concessions lease or unfurnished; near subway and "L"; must be seen to appreciate. 'Phone Academy 613. 5th Av. bus stops at door.

APARTMENTS, 2, 3, AND BATH.
Nine outside windows, three exposures; newly and beautifully furnished and decorated; full hotel service; phone; maid service; $35 per month up per room; meals optional, $8 a week; one block from "L" and subway express, cars and bus lines; special inducements for leases; references; just completed; very exceptional opportunity.
HOTEL NOBLETON, 126 WEST 73D ST.

THE WILSONIA.
225, 227, 229 West 69th St., near Broadway.
2 Rooms, kitchenette and bath, $42.50.
3 rooms, bath and kitchenette, $50.
SPOTLESSLY FRESH AND CLEAN.
No questionable or objectionable tenants; 'phone, elevator service; maid service optional; near subway, "L," 5th Av. bus, street cars; references absolutely essential.

Riverside Drive, near Grant's Tomb, eight rooms, fourth floor, view on three sides, June 15 to Sept. 15, $300. Address, with references, C. S. Baldwin, Columbia University.

Sublet from June to October—Six light, airy rooms, near the river; tastefully furnished; preferably to two maiden ladies; reasonable terms to desirable party; references required. Apply to Putnam, 310 West 97th St.

The city's largest assortment desirable apartments, 2 to 6 rooms, with kitchen or kitchenette. For particulars see inside back cover telephone directory. Office, 215 Manhattan Av. Phones 1647 and 1611 Academy.

52 WEST 39TH ST.
Large suite, 2 rooms, bath; southern, eastern, western exposure; 8 windows; also small suite; delightfully cool; electricity, phone.

4-ROOM APARTMENTS.
Completely furnished high-class elevator house; most modern rents.
507 WEST 113TH ST.

To Sublet—Cosy six-room elevator apartment, furnished, housekeeping, player-piano, June to October; rent reasonable. 404 West 116th St., corner Morningside Drive. Henderson.

The Hoffman Arms, Madison Av., 59th St.—Will rent for Summer to responsible people, five beautifully furnished rooms; references given, required; rent reasonable. Anders.

We have several choice 8-room furnished apartments to sublet; if you are looking for an apartment for the Summer near the Drive, write or phone Geo. Rosenfeld Co., Inc., 51 East 42d St. Tel. Murray Hill 1936.

TO SUBLET, FURNISHED—AN APARTMENT, SEVEN ROOMS, $100 PER MONTH. APPLY HOTEL WOODWARD ANNEX, 204 WEST 55TH ST.

All night elevator and telephone service; new four-room, completely furnished; refined neighborhood. 434 West 120th St., Apt. 5 H.

10th St., 60 West.—Four-room high-class elevator apartment; mahogany, Persian rugs, Grand piano, Victrola; $75. Bishop.

Sublet, Summer, two lovely rooms, bath, kitchenette, near Park. 1 West 64th.

Van Dyck and Severn Apts., Broadway and 73d St.—8, 9, 10 rooms, 2 and 3 baths.

Completely furnished elevator apartment; 4 bright rooms and bath. 5 West 104th.

93d, 251 West.—Seven rooms, sublet for Summer; exceptional opportunity; $90.

70th, (2,020 Broadway.)—Beautifully furnished 5 rooms 2 baths. Johnson, 5th floor. 1450.

$60, five, six rooms, furnished; elevator house. Townsend, 308 West 97th St.

Cool, attractively furnished 5-room apartment, $85. Apt. 77, 440 Riverside Drive.

Two rooms, bath, kitchenette, $50, (restaurant.) Apt. 32, 324 West 84th St.

Apartments HANDSOMELY Furnished. CLARK REALTY, 30 E. 42d. Vanderbilt 1450.

Furnished—West Side.

FURNISHED eight rooms and three baths; all sunny; building sound and fireproof; 760 Madison Av., northeast corner 77th St. Inquire of superintendent.

81st, 355 West.—New elevator building, furnished unusually; two, three, four rooms, kitchens, kitchenettes, $11 up; references indispensable.

160th, 645 West,

THE WEATHER.

WASHINGTON, June 5.—A storm of marked violence was central Monday night over Southwest Missouri and moving northeastward. This storm has been attended by shifting gales, heavy rains, and thunder storms in Arkansas, Missouri, Eastern Kansas, and Oklahoma.

Another storm area is central over North Dakota, and is being attended by showers and thunderstorms in the north plains States and the North Rocky Mountain region. Showers have also fallen in the North Atlantic States, the lower lake region, and the Ohio Valley.

Temperatures are considerably lower in the plains States and the North Rocky Mountain region, and the weather is warmer in the Southwest.

Indications are that in the Middle Atlantic States and New England partly cloudy weather on Tuesday will be followed by showers on Wednesday. In the South Atlantic States there will be local thunder showers Tuesday and Wednesday. In the East Gulf States, Tennessee, and Kentucky showers and probably severe local thunder storms on Tuesday will be followed by fair weather on Wednesday. In the Ohio Valley and the lake region there will be showers Tuesday and Wednesday.

No decided temperature changes are indicated for the eastern half of the country during the next two days.

Winds for Tuesday and Wednesday along the North Atlantic Coast, moderate variable; Middle Atlantic Coast, moderate variable, becoming east and southeast by Tuesday night; South Atlantic Coast, fresh south.

FORECASTS: TODAY AND WEDNESDAY.

Eastern New York and Southern New England—Partly cloudy Tuesday Wednesday, probably showers.

New Jersey, Western New York, and Eastern Pennsylvania—Partly cloudy Tuesday, probably followed by showers at night. Wednesday showers.

Northern New England—Fair Tuesday. Wednesday increasing cloudiness.

The temperature record for the twenty-four hours ended at midnight, taken from the thermometer at the local office of the United States Weather Bureau, is as follows:

	1915.	1916.		1915.	1916.
8 A. M.	58	60	4 P. M.	70	72
4 A. M.	58	60	6 P. M.	69	71
9 A. M.	61	67	9 P. M.	62	67
12 M.	65	76	11 P. M.	62	66

This thermometer is 414 feet above the street level. The average temperature yesterday was 67; for the corresponding date last year it was 63; average on the corresponding date for the last thirty-three years, 66.

The temperature at 8 A. M. yesterday was 64; at 8 P. M. it was 68. Minimum temperature, 75 degrees at 1:45 P. M.; minimum, 59 degrees at 5:50 A. M. Humidity, 66 per cent. at 8 A. M.; 60 per cent. at 8 P. M.

The barometer at 8 A. M. yesterday registered 29.83 inches; at 8 P. M. it stood at 29.78 inches.

FIRE RECORD.

A.M.	Loss.
3:05—24 Rutgers Pl.; M. Lefowitz	Slight
3:10—132 W. B'way; Harry Lohse	$100
3:20—1,485 1 Av.; J. Greenhut	Not given
9:15—451 E. 167 St.; J. Nicoletta	Not given
9:18—338 E. 32 St.; not given	$10
9:45—147 Duane St.; Shapiro & Aaronson	$10
10:30—471 Lenox Av.; Ida Carter	Slight
11:15—163 Madison St.; I. Goldman	Slight
P.M.	
2:00—646 Fox St.; E. Feinstone	Slight
3:15—201 E. 110 St.; Park Drug Co.	Slight
6:20—1,382 Washington Av.; S. Singer	$50
6:45—329 E. 79 St.; M. Glynn	Slight
8:15—514 Lenox Av.; Conn. Drug Store	Slight
8:50—186 Elizabeth St.; Beto Vatale	Slight
9:40—228 W. 59 St.; Edward Yorks	$25

THE UNITED SERVICE.

Special to The New York Times.

Army.

WASHINGTON, June 5.—Major C. O. Sherrill, Corps of Engrs., in addition to his other duties, report to Chief of Engrs. for duty pertaining to the fortifications of the Panama Canal.

Orders of May 11 relating to 1st Lt. W. McE. Edwards, M. R. C., revoked.

1st Lt. F. A. Prince, 5th F. A., from Ft. Slocum, N. Y., and from further duty on recruiting service, effective July 4, then to his regiment.

Capt. C. Abel, 4th Inf., to service in Q. M. C., effective June 14, vice Captain W. P. Kitts, Q. M. C., relieved from detail in that corps, effective June 13. Captain Abel will proceed to Ft. Sam Houston for duty, relieving Captain G. E. Stewart, Inf., of his duties at Ft. Sam Houston.

Captain W. B. McCaskey, Q. M. C., to South Bend, Ind., on official business, then to his station.

2d Lt. B. G. Weir, 4th Inf., is attached to aviation section of the Signal Corps as an aviation student, and will proceed to San Diego for duty.

2d Lt. B. W. Mills, 9th Inf., is attached to aviation section of the Signal Corps as an aviation student, and will proceed to San Diego for duty.

Orders of April 7, transferring 1st Lt. J. B. Johnson, 3d Cav., to 9th Cav., effective June 22, revoked.

A board of M. C. officers, to consist of Major K. Nelson and Capt. E. King is appointed to meet at the disciplinary barracks, Ft. Leavenworth, Kan., June 9, to examine medical officers of the organized militia.

Orders of May 12, authorizing the assignment of Capt. A. B. Sloan, Inf., to duty at the camp to be held at Ft. Sam Houston, Tex., June 12 to July 8, revoked.

Leaves: 1st Lt. E. C. McNeil, 14th Inf., 3 months; 1st Lt. P. J. Morrissey, Inf., 28 days extension; 1st Lt. C. S. Hoyt, Cav., 3 days, and Maj. H. Page, M. C., 14 days.

Navy.

Commander W. S. Turpin, Puget Sound Yard, to Las Animas Hospital, Col., sick.

Lts. W. O. Spears, the North Dakota, to the Washington Yard, and J. D. Willson from command of the Fulton to Minneapolis (Minn.) recruiting station, June 17.

Jr. Grade Lts. G. H. Laird, receiving ship at Norfolk, Va., June 26, to the Melville as Navigator; D. B. Kemp, the Washington, June 15, to Dallas Recruiting Station, July 6; O. L. Wolfard, the Machias, to the Naval Academy, June 30; O. M. Hustvedt, the Utah, to staff, Commander Seventh Division, Atlantic Fleet, and T. S. Wilkinson, Aid on Staff, Commander, Seventh Division, Atlantic Fleet, to Bureau of Ordnance, Navy Department.

Surg. A. W. Dunbar, Marine Corps rifle range, Winthrop, Md., to the Naval Academy.

Asst. Surgs. O. D. King, M. R. C., to Naval Hospital, Annapolis, Md., and W. J. Rogers, M. R. C., to Port Royal, S. C., barracks.

Midshipman P. W. Rutledge, Naval Academy, to the Dale, San Diego, July 7.

Assist. Civ. Engr. R. M. Warfield, Boston Yard, to Pensacola Aeronautic Station.

Gunners H. Jorgensen, New York Yard, to the Diving School, Newport, R. I., and J. Harder, to New York Yard.

Movements of Naval Vessels.

Arrived—Albany, at Manzanillo; Benham, Duncan, and the McCall, at Bar Harbor; Bushnell, L-1, L-3, and L-4, at New London; C-5 and the Potomac, at Almirante Bay; Cassin, Fanning, and the Paulding, at Rockland; Denver, at San Diego; Ericsson and Melville, at Rockport; Farragut, at San Pedro; G-3, at Bridgeport; Glacier, at San Francisco; Jarvis, Ontario, and the Sonoma, at Boston; Jenkins, at Portland; Kansas, Michigan, Minnesota, O'Brien, South Carolina, Tucker, Utah, and the Vermont, at Newport; Mayflower, at Washington; Marietta, at Tampico; New Hampshire, at Block Island; Proteus, at Balboa; Sterling, at Genoa; Walke, at Monte Christi, and the Wheeling, at Progreso.

Sailed—Acconman, Boston, for Provincetown; Cleveland, Mare Island, for Guaymas; Culgoa, Port au Prince, for Haitien and San Domingan ports; Jason, Norfolk, for Vera Cruz; Kentucky, Vera Cruz, for Guantanamo; Oregon, San Francisco, for Portland, Ore.; Prairie and Solace, Port au Prince, for Monte Christi; Saturn, Kodiak, for Dutch Harbor, and the Soudak, Bremerton, for Portland, Ore.

The San Francisco has been ordered in reserve at Portsmouth, N. H., Yard.

POLICE AND FIRE NEWS.

Police Department.

Transfers and assignments at 4 P. M. June 6: T. T. Dinkin, 14 to 74, to bicycle duty; R. Birmingham, 161 to 276, to bicycle duty; E. Lawlor, 169 to 167, at Kings County Hospital; P. Fitzmaurice, 270, to bicycle duty.

Temporary asignments: Lieut. A. L. Howe, Traffic Div., Sub-div. E, to B. B. H. Squad, motor cycle duty, 60 days, from 8 A. M., June 8. Mted. Sergt. with horse and equipts: T. L. Byrnes, 38, to Traffic Div., Sub-div. A, 60 days, 8 A. M., June 6. Sergts. M. McDonough and P. White, 13, and W. A. Morris, 81, to 99, 10 days, 8 A. M., June 7. Motor cycle patrol, W. E. Mosher, 278, to Bridge, 30 days, 4 P. M., June 7.

Mounted patrol, with horses and equipts, to Traffic Div., Sub-div. A, from prects indicated, 30 days, 8 A. M., June 6: E. N. Distler, 69; B. A. Hannon, 283; J. R. Uhlig, 168; D. T. Tunstall, 283.

Patrol, J. Ward, 8, and A. W. Jayne, 145, to Marine Div., 30 days, 4 P. M., June 9.

From prects. indicated to 99, 10 days, 8 A. M., June 7: T. A. Kelly, 1; H. J. Chorman, 11; S. Johnson, 1; A. Henne, 1; J. Rhodes, 2; M. Hurley, 2; E. G. Jaeger, 2; J. Dougherty, 4; A. McKittrick, 5; J. Quaglieno, 5; J. Flynn, 6; C. A. McCarthy, 10; H. J. Haggerty, 10; D. Kernon, 10; W. Kiley, 10; E. Linny, 1; K. Hathaway, 1; H. Holtchert, 1; A. G. Hummage, 1; C. Fetterolf, 2; H. Schaff, 2; J. Reid, 2; E. J. McGuire, 4; J. J. Gay, 4; T. Rowan, 5; E. Willow, 6; J. Scott, 6; C. Harson, 10; J. J. Collins, 10.

Leaves of absence, without pay—Patrol, T. J. Reddington, 88, 2 days, 4 P. M., June 6; J. G. Steppe, 171, 1 day, 4 P. M., June 7; W. B. Cortright, 276, 1 day, 8 A. M., June 7; J. M. Dillon, 276, 7 days, 8 A. M., June 27.

Fire Department.

Special leave: Fire, 1st gr, W. B. Frost, Eng. 54, 84 hours, 8 A. M., June 8.

THE CIVIL SERVICE.

City.

Applications for Instructor in light and power, Grade 2, will be received until 4 P. M. on June 19. The subjects and weights of the examination are: Technical, 7; experience, 3. The salary is $1,140 to $1,500 a year. There are no vacancies at present.

United States.

The commission announces for June 21 at the New York Custom House an examination for superintendent of acid plants, for men only, to fill a vacancy at the Naval Proving Ground, Indian Head, Maryland, at a salary of $6 per diem. The duties will be to conduct the manufacturing operations in a Schroeder system sulphuric acid plant and Hart system nitric acid plant. Competitors will be examined in general chemistry, practical questions in acid manufacture, education, and experience. At least one year of college chemistry, including a course in qualitative analysis and two years' practical experience, part of which shall have consisted in actual supervision, in the manufacture of nitric acid and contact sulphuric acid, are prerequisites. Age 20 years or over on the date of examination. Further information may be obtained from the commission, Washington, D. C.

EDUCATION NOTES.

The pupils of P. S. 4, the Bronx, will assemble in Crotona Park at 11 A. M. on June 14 and will salute the flag. At 8 P. M., under the auspices of the school and the Music League of the People's Institute, a concert will be given at the Crotona Park Athletic Field, North and Prospect Avenues.

There has been placed as of Dec. 22, 1915, upon the eligible list of persons holding licenses as assistant teacher of English in high schools the name of Hardin Lucas of 227 East 104th Street, Manhattan, with a rating of 71.75.

There have been placed as of May 26, 1916, upon the eligible lists of teachers holding license for promotion the names of the following:

Elementary schools—Augusta C. Nolan, 91, and Mar O'Connell, 170G Manhattan, 86.

Mathematics—Pauline P. David, 4 Manhattan, 88, and Mary M. Richardson, 25 Manhattan, 86.

The Parents' Association of P. S. 165, Manhattan, will hold its regular meeting and entertainment this evening at 8 o'clock. The Executive Committee consists of John Willett, President; Mrs. David S. Hoffman, Treasurer, and Mrs. Herman Herst, Jr., Secretary.

BOARDERS WANTED

Thirty cents an agate line.

East Side.

21ST., 145 EAST, (Gramercy Park.)—Very large rooms; excellent table; private baths; electricity; 'phone; references.

West Side.

16TH ST., 7 WEST.—Beautiful large and small front rooms; modern improvements.

49TH, 60 WEST.—Double, single rooms; running water, electricity, bath; exceptional table.

58TH, 146 WEST.—Small, large rooms, with private bath; references; table guests.

68TH, 56 WEST.—Parties desiring comfortable home, with refined surroundings; private bath; electricity; southern cooking; also smaller room.

71ST ST., 62 WEST.—SUPERIOR BOARD. ATTRACTIVE DOUBLE ROOM, PRIVATE BATH WITH SHOWER; ELECTRICITY; SINGLE ROOMS; REASONABLE.

72D, 120 WEST.—Large and small rooms; private bath; electricity; parlor dining room. Phone 6941 Col.

72D, 267-308 WEST.—Attractive rooms; private baths; abundant table; transients, Summer rates.

72D, 253 WEST.—Single and double rooms; excellent table; table guests; prices reasonable.

72D, 122-131 WEST.—Desirable large rooms, baths; also single; fine table.

72D, 111-117 WEST.—Large rooms, with board; excellent location.

73D, 142 WEST.—Exceptionally attractive, high-class furnished rooms, with board; unequaled French cuisine; table guests.

76TH, 246 WEST.—Attractive large, small rooms; bath; exceptional board; table guests; reasonable.

76TH, 249 WEST.—Attractive rooms, parlor dining; references.

77TH, 301 WEST.—Select pension; superior, attractive accommodations; cool double, single rooms; private baths; best home table; electricity.

79TH, 114-132 WEST, (Wide Parked Street.)—Unusual and attractive; large parlors; tea room and lounge; telephones; booklet; references.

79TH, 122 WEST.—Second floor large, small rooms, private bath, electricity; excellent table.

80TH, 124 WEST.—Rooms, newly decorated; good home cooking; ideal location; references.

82D, 124 WEST, (Graycourt.)—New, attractive and modern; references; table guests; booklet.

88D, 5 WEST.—Suites, singly; electric lights, continuous hot water all rooms; table the best; open all Summer; coolest location in city; terms moderate.

85TH, 130 WEST.—Attractive large and small rooms, connecting bath; board optional; references.

89TH, 318 WEST.—Attractive rooms; private bath; beautiful location; excellent cuisine; reference; table guests.

94TH, 38 WEST.—Desirable rooms; couple, two gentlemen; superior table; homelike. Strauss.

102D, 253 WEST.—Large room and private bath, elegantly furnished; also single room; excellent table. Aarons.

107TH, 322 WEST, (Riverside Drive, near Broadway.)—Modern private residence with every comfort; offering luxurious economy; two spacious rooms, bath; also smaller room; table of liberal excellence.

113TH, 560 WEST.—Large, small rooms, with, without private bath; excellent table board.

122D, 156 WEST.—Comfortable, large, small rooms; home cooking; reference; table guests.

WEST END AV., 322, (75th.)—Large, cool rooms; buses, subway; excellent board.

Brooklyn.

THE BROWN LODGE,
8 Eighth Av.

Spacious drawing and music rooms, modern and up-to-date dining room and exceptional cuisine. Phone 7448 Prospect.

COUNTRY BOARD

Thirty-five cents an agate line.

Staten Island.

THE WILLOWS, HUGUENOT PARK. Superior accommodations, modern conveniences; bracing sea breezes; sun parlors; one hour Wall Street; excellent chef. Telephone 907 Tottenville.

Westchester County.

HIGHCLIFFE HALL HOTEL, Park Hill, Yonkers.—Unexcelled home cooking; river view. W. E. Robinson. Phone 2161 Yonkers.

New Jersey.

THE MARLBOROUGH,
45 North Arlington Av.,
East Orange, New Jersey.
"Thirty Minutes from Broadway."

Spend the Summer in Beautiful East Orange. Oiled Streets, Shady Lawns, Sunshine, and Flowers; finest water in or around New York. Cool, fragrant, and delightful; good service and excellent cuisine; two people in suite of parlor, bedroom, and private bath, with board, $25 per week; take Lackawanna at Hoboken; hotel one block from East Orange Station. Write for booklet. W. T. Reade, Prop.

CHRISTIAN LADY, graduate nurse, gives mother's love and care, nurse's and physician's oversight to your young daughter; an unusual proposition for the motherless girl or one of delicate constitution; reference. Mrs. Giesy, 21 North Virginia Av., Atlantic City, N. J.

Desire to get in communication with responsible party to share cottage at shore or mountain resort for July and August, or spend Summer as paying guest. Trenton, N. J., P. O. Box 644.

Charming family house; high standard; newly decorated and furnished; excellent chef and service. 137 Crescent Av., Plainfield, N. J.

Knollbrook Farm, Westwood, N. J.; station ten minutes via jitney; modern improvements.

Long Island.

ARVERNE, L. I., N. Y. City.—On ocean; 30 min. from Broadway, (25 from Brooklyn;) commutation, $7.50 mo.; high-class boarding house, capacity 100 guests; luxuriously furnished; bountiful table; glorious bathing; tennis; room and board, $10-$20 each. THE STAFFORD, 108 Beach 66th St. Phone 415 Hammels.

Nurse having beautiful home at Shelter Island would like a few patients. Harriette Hosley, Shelter Island, N. Y.

Sheepshead Bay.—Private family will accommodate gentlemen or couple for Summer. 2,641 Kenmore Place.

Nurse takes invalid, convalescent, aged in her detached cottage. 357 78th St., Bay Ridge.

New Hampshire.

Widow, Colonial home, facing lake, New Hampshire, take paying guests; fishing, boating; 16 acres; wonderful country. Telephone Warren, 3502 Morningside. 414 West 118th St.

Connecticut.

AMONG the Blue Hills of Connecticut; high elevation; excellent table; own farm products. Address for particulars, Cedar Rest Farms, Tolland, Conn.

Country Board Wanted

Thirty-five cents an agate line.

TWO refined gentlemen desire two or three rooms, with board, within commuting distance of New York, preferably near seashore where bathing facilities are to be had. L 66 Times.

ROOM and bath wanted, including simple board, by couple with infant, Far Rockaway or vicinity. L 75 Times.

FURNISHED ROOMS

Thirty cents an agate line.

East Side.

19TH, 101 EAST, (Gramercy Park.)—Large studio; artistic house; $7. Gramercy 6019.

30TH, 123 EAST.—Neat, comfortable room; running water; telephone.

34TH ST., 46 EAST.—Elegant room, bath, electricity, $6. Telephone.

43D, 16 EAST.—Cool, comfortable room, with or without bath; breakfast optional.

55TH, 71 EAST.—Large, light room; private bath, telephone; Summer rates; references.

57TH, 433 EAST.—Large, small rooms; all conveniences; refined neighborhood; very reasonable.

91ST, 75 EAST.—Large or small neat rooms; conveniences; telephone; reasonable; references.

MADISON AV., 220, (30th.)—Large, small furnished, unfurnished rooms; bath; musical studios, furnished or unfurnished.

West Side.

48TH, 32 WEST.—A large, attractive room; private bath; three flights, front.

52D, 55 WEST.—Large, cool front room; electricity; private bath; constant hot water; telephone; gentlemen only; $8 weekly; references.

57TH, 109 WEST.—Rooms, large, small; richly furnished; running water, electricity, telephone.

58TH, 17 WEST.—Attractive rooms, furnished or unfurnished; every convenience; private house.

61ST ST., 33 WEST.—Attractive rooms; running water; phone; reasonable. Engel.

69TH, 61 WEST.—Parlor, suitable for studio; large room with kitchenette; smaller room.

70TH, 200 WEST, (Broadway.)—Charming, large, front housekeeping suite; modern apartment; also attractive room; running water; reasonable. Vane.

70TH, (2,030 Broadway.)—Attractive room; lavatory; suitable business gentleman. Johnson, fifth floor.

71ST, 218 WEST.—Nicely furnished, airy, small, large rooms; parquet floors, electric lights.

71ST, 221 WEST.—Delightful Summer room; private bath; continuous hot water; very reasonable.

71ST, 251 WEST.—Large, sunny front room, bath adjoining; private family.

72D ST., WEST, (near Park.)—Private family; shower, electricity, elevator; $5. Columbus 2051.

72D, 22 WEST.—Desirable, quiet, airy rooms; modern conveniences; electricity; near Park.

73D, 275 WEST.—Handsome room, with private bath; electricity and telephone.

73D, 302 WEST.—Two large, high-class rooms; private bath; Summer rates.

73D, 302 WEST.—Two large, high-class rooms; private bath; Summer rates.

75TH, 102 WEST.—Delightful room; electric fan; private family; for gentleman; board optional. Apt. 32, Columbus—3384.

75TH, 3 WEST.—Parlor, connecting bedroom; also suite, with 4 windows; Summer rates.

75TH, 46 WEST.—Large back parlor, private bath; phone; southern exposure; $15.

78TH, 142 WEST.—Bright, airy rooms; adjoining bath; telephone; reception room; $3 up.

78TH, 208 WEST.—Large, handsome, front room, with running water; first floor; high-class house; gentlemen; $8; references.

78TH, 118 WEST.—Attractive suite with bath; also small room; out-of-town people accommodated.

80TH, 104 WEST.—Large, beautiful room; private bath; single room; electricity; telephone.

81ST, 110 WEST.—Newly furnished, large, airy rooms; electricity; $8-$6; convenient L.

82D, 100 WEST.—Front room and front bedroom; suitable for two. Koenig.

82D, 115 WEST.—Comfortably furnished large room, suitable for two; adjoining bath.

West Side.

82D, 33 WEST.—Rent beautiful suite, newly furnished; also small room; references.

84TH, 45 WEST.—Large front room, bath adjoining; balcony; 3 windows; breakfast; references.

85TH, 201 WEST.—Business woman having large apartment near Drive, 1 or 2 rooms; $4-$5.

86TH, (West End Av., 533.)—Desirable rooms; every convenience; very reasonable for Summer months.

90TH, 58 WEST.—Room, private bath; single room; reasonable; reference; private house. Barry.

93D, 157 WEST.—Front room; southern exposure; private family; Summer prices; references.

93D, 263 WEST.—Light, airy room and bath; every convenience; moderate; breakfast optional.

94TH ST., 17 WEST.—Comfortable room in private house of owner; bath convenient; also small room.

97TH, 230 WEST.—Attractive large and small rooms; running water; breakfast optional. Lyon.

97TH, 145 WEST.—Private house; attractive, well-furn'shed room; bath; telephone; gentlemen.

109TH, 301 WEST, (Near Riverside.)—Comfortable outside rooms, single or en suite; running water; reasonable. 3B.

109TH, 312 WEST.—Beautiful room, overlooking Hudson; 7th floor; kitchen optional; $6.

115TH, 604 WEST.—Large, light, newly furnished rooms, single and en suite. Mathewson.

118TH, 414 WEST.—Cool, homelike rooms; near Columbia University. Inquire Apartment 21.

119TH, 420 WEST.—Pleasant rooms overlooking Morningside Drive; reasonable. Apt. 21.

121ST ST., 523 WEST.—Unusually desirable rooms, near Columbia University; large, small. Seller.

121ST, 503 WEST.—Nicely furnished, light room; modern apartment; references. Muir.

122D, 540 WEST.—Breezy corner room; home atmosphere; elevator; reference. Apt. 51.

123D, 243 WEST.—American family will rent room adjoining bath; refined gentleman.

142D, 540 WEST.—Large room, suitable two; phone, running water; private dwelling.

143D, 501 WEST.—Large front room with exclusive use of kitchen. Apt. 27.

144TH, 600 WEST.—Large front, $7; elevator; high class, convenient location. 4-B.

145TH, 502 WEST.—Exceptionally pleasant, sunny room; private entrance; gentleman; $2.25. Gyslin.

152D, 508 WEST.—Outside single and double rooms; kitchen privileges. Turner.

BROADWAY, 2,684 (103d St. subway station.)—Beautiful light single or suite; lavatory. Ungerland.

CENTRAL PARK WEST, (66th St.)—Couple having charming apartment, opposite Park, rent delightful corner room; lavatory. Telephone 7915 Columbus.

ELEGANTLY furnished rooms, private bath; refined private family; reasonable. Telephone 640 Audubon.

HANDSOME large room, with private bath; electricity. Telephone Columbus 8086.

RIVERSIDE DRIVE, 668, (144th.)—Cheerful, cool room; private family; gentleman. Apartment 35.

RIVERSIDE DRIVE, 687, (137th Subway.)—Rooms, overlooking Hudson; home cooking. Apartment 4D.

RIVERSIDE DRIVE, 550.—Suite with kitchen; also single rooms.

Rooms Wanted

Thirty cents an agate line.

Furnished.

YOUNG business man, bachelor, desires attractive room. Write full details, M 86 Times.

BUSINESS OPPORTUNITIES

Fifty cents an agate line.

RETAIL MERCHANTS:

INCREASE YOUR PROFITS.

CUT YOUR COST OF DOING BUSINESS!

78,000 housekeepers pass this spot every month; merchants who want to grow can get into the best location in the Bronx on a new and interesting basis; over $300,000 in retail sales was done here in past six months; you can reduce your costs and increase your profits by our

NEW PLAN.

Bank references; big firm backs this opportunity; write for free facts today. Address all week, "Progress," Box L 104 Times.

A RARE OPPORTUNITY.

For Sale.—Corner dry goods store, long established, thickly populated avenue, city; up-to-date merchandise. Profits $9,000 to $10,000 yearly. Reason, retiring. No brokers. For full particulars address L 57 Times.

Patents secured, trademarks registered; protect your ideas; ask Washington office for free books and list of inventions wanted; advice free. Richard B. Owen, 165 Owen Bldg., Washington, D. C. New York office, Woolworth Bldg. Phone Barclay 7394.

Being unable to import goods, we desire to connect with a profitable business or control agency for staple article; can furnish capital, floor space, office force, and have an established credit. Staples, F 211 Times Downtown.

MULTIGRAPH TYPEWRITTEN LETTERS, 500, $1.25; 1,000, $1.75; 10,000, $8.50; addressing, filling-in, folding, mailing. Knickerbocker Multigraphing Co., 72 Trinity Place. Rector 2394.

Will invest $5,000 to $10,000. Replies must give some information. F 210 Times Downtown.

WE WANT INDUSTRIES
AND WILL STAND BEHIND OUR WANTS.
CHEAP FUEL AND ELECTRIC POWER.
GOOD RAILROAD FACILITIES.

IF INTERESTED, GET IN TOUCH WITH JESSUP BOARD OF TRADE,
JESSUP, PENN.

EXCEPTIONAL OPPORTUNITY FOR DRUGGIST.

Must sell thoroughly equipped drug store on best business avenue in Asbury Park, N. J.; everything new and modern; all-year business; other business requires present owner's entire attention; real bargain and easy terms to right party. Address George Kempton, 195 Fulton St., New York City.

Abattoir for sale, Brooklyn; capacity 100 cattle a day; complies with Federal and city laws; long lease; very profitable. Address Abattoir, F 220 Times Downtown.

Hardware and grocery; established 18 years; will sell at inventory; wish to retire account of other business; good trade and in thriving town. Box 608, New Rochelle, N. Y.

Capital required by manufacturer meritorious household article; am handicapped obtaining credit; liberal interest for reasonable investment. E 222 Times Downtown.

Advance $6,000 wanted to bid in bankrupt restaurant making good profit; sale takes place June 8; will give mortgage for the amount and liberal bonus. L 74 Times.

Partner in established clothing business; excellent opportunity; must have $3,000. Write for appointment. L. S., 605 Arbuckle Building, Brooklyn.

Salesman wanted as partner; well-established going manufacturing children's dresses and middy blouses; investment required. L 88 Times.

Fully equipped factory, children's dresses, 50 machines, cheap for quick action. Call 55 West 3d St., top floor.

Salesman wanted as active partner; prosperous manufacturing business; investment required. X 239 Times Annex.

HELP WANTED, FEMALE

Twenty-five cents an agate line.

ABRAHAM & STRAUS,

FULTON STREET, BROOKLYN.

FUR WORKROOM REQUIRES AN EXPERIENCED OPERATOR. APPLY SUPT.

BOOKKEEPER and STENOGRAPHER; must be quick and accurate; state experience, education and salary expected. L 60 Times.

BOOKKEEPER and general assistant in office of patent solicitor. E 376 Times Downtown.

CARETAKER.—Trusty woman wanted as caretaker of country house through Summer; references required. Apply 300 East 4th St., New York.

EDITOR for food magazine, good pen, executive ability; knowledge of makeup. L 61 Times.

EXPERT FOREWOMAN WANTED ON MEN'S FINE SILK NECKWEAR; GOOD POSITION FOR ABLE, EXPERIENCED WOMAN.

BLANCHARD & PRICE,
142 FIFTH AV., NEW YORK.

DESIGNER
LADIES' MUSLIN NIGHTGOWNS
AND WHITE SKIRTS.
THE WOLF COMPANY,
864 6TH AV.

GIMBEL BROTHERS,
NEW YORK,
REQUIRE THE SERVICES OF WAITRESSES FOR THEIR COUNTER AND RESTAURANT.

Apply Employment Office, fifth floor, 32d St. side.

GIMBEL BROTHERS,
NEW YORK,
REQUIRE THE SERVICE OF EXPERIENCED TYPIST.

Apply at Employment Office, fifth floor, 32d St. side.

GIRLS WANTED IN PACKING DEPARTMENT; SALARY $7 TO START. GOOD CHANCE FOR ADVANCEMENT; FACTORY SHORT WALKING DISTANCE FROM QUEENSBORO BRIDGE AND STEINWAY TUBE.
LOOSE-WILES BISCUIT COMPANY,
LONG ISLAND CITY, N. Y.

GIRLS wanted to work in country hotel; best of wages. Answer F. R., P. O. Box 554 Glencove, L. I.

HOUSEWORKER, good cook; 3 in family; leave for Washington, D. C., Saturday; $30. Address Box M 30 Times.

LAUNDRESS.—Wanted, Far Rockaway, for Summer; city references required. Call, 11-12, 20 East 93d St.

NURSE.—Trained baby's nurse; middle-aged woman preferred; excellent references required; to go to West Point, N. Y., for Summer. Address or call Chesaman, Apartment 22, Hotel Chelsea, West 23d St., city.

NURSE GIRL, experienced. Call, with references, Mrs. J. V. Cohen, 140 East 92d St.

STENOGRAPHER, with some experience filing and card index work preferred; excellent permanent position for intelligent, competent girl only; give age, experience, and salary expected. M 22 Times.

STENOGRAPHER.—Wanted, in law office, competent stenographer under 20 to take charge of commercial department; state age, experience, education, and salary expected. E 369 Times Downtown.

STENOGRAPHERS.—Wanted, neat, accurate girls; no registration. Fulton Agency, 93 Nassau St.

TYPIST, stenographer, American; capable translating Spanish; state experience, salary expected. M 31 Times.

Employment Agencies.
Fifty cents an agate line.

STENOGRAPHERS, $10-$15. We are unable to fill hundreds of desirable positions owing to scarcity of "above the average" applicants.

BILL CLERK.—Must be rapid, accurate figurer, and operate Underwood machine; $10-$12.

FILE CLERK AND STENOGRAPHER.—Must be thoroughly experienced handling extensive files in law office; $20.

FRENCH AND ENGLISH STENOGRAPHER.—Must be experienced taking dictation in both languages; $20-$22.

BOOKKEEPER.—Thoroughly experienced double entry; $25.

TYPIST.—Expert; able to cut stencils; $15. Call between 9 and 2 P. M.

NATIONAL EMPLOYMENT EXCHANGE,
30 Church St., City.

STENOGRAPHERS, typists, bookkeepers, office assistants, dictaphone operators; numerous vacancies; experienced and beginners. Doyle Agency, Tribune Building.

EFFICIENT EMPLOYMENT EXCHANGE, AGENCY, 10 E. 43d.—Bookkeepers, stenographers, clerks, typist, telephone operators, bill clerk. Miss Budenbender, Prop.

STENOGRAPHERS, bookkeepers, switchboard operators; numerous positions unfilled. Van Tyn Agency, 1 West 34th St.

STENOGRAPHERS.—Refined Americans; good positions; salaries, $8-$15; also typists. Clark Agency, 5 Beekman.

STENOGRAPHERS wanted; no registration fee. Diehl Agency, 20 Vesey.

Instruction.
Thirty-five cents an agate line.

SHORTHAND IN 30 DAYS.
SHORTHAND SUCCESS.—You can be a stenographer 30 days from now by learning Boyd Syl-lab-ic Shorthand. Why waste half a year when we can qualify you to write 100 words per minute in 30 days? Call or write for free trial lessons and catalogue. SPECIAL SUMMER RATES. Moon's Schools, 587 West 181st St., N. Y., and 214 Livingston St., Brooklyn.

$10
this week ONLY, pays for Summer Course in STENOGRAPHY, TYPEWRITING, TELEGRAPHY; day or night; positions secured. Est. 1884. GAFFEY'S SCHOOL, 11 West 34th St.

FILING.—Instruction in day, evening, and correspondence courses; demand for graduates exceeds supply. N. Y. School of Filing, Singer Building.

COLLECTION CORRESPONDENT, EXPERIENCED, GOOD GRAMMARIAN, WITH TACT AND ABILITY; GOOD OPPORTUNITY; STATE PARTICULARS, ADDRESS, STATING EXPERIENCE, BOX F 219 TIMES DOWNTOWN.

GAUGE MAKERS.

60 CENTS PER HOUR AND RAILROAD FARE FOR FIRST-CLASS TOOL MAKERS, CAPABLE OF HANDLING HIGH-GRADE GAUGE WORK; STEADY JOBS, NEW EQUIPMENT, NO LABOR TROUBLES. BOX 976 DAYTON, OHIO.

HELP WANTED, MALE

Twenty-five cents an agate line.

ACCOUNTANT.—Senior clerk, by public accountant; only experienced man wanted; good opportunity for right party. L 71 Times.

ADVERTISING SOLICITORS; men with clean selling records; such men can make big money on live publication; commission basis only. Apply, with reference, between 9 and 10:30 o'clock in morning, Realty Service Publishing Co., 220 5th Av.

A PROMINENT MAGAZINE has opening in executive offices for a young man about 21; good education. Address, own handwriting, M 27 Times.

ARCHITECTURAL, first-class country house designer; state experience, wages. S. K., Times Harlem.

BOOKKEEPER wanted; an experienced young man capable of taking complete charge of books, costs, and financial statements, in a manufacturing business. Apply by letter, stating age, experience, qualifications, and references; also if now employed and how soon available. The Gresat Manufacturing Co., New Haven, Conn.

BOOKKEEPER for printing and publishing business, capable taking full charge accounts and collections; write full details, experience, and references; mention salary. F 217 Times Downtown.

BOOKKEEPER.—A1 double-entry man to take full charge of general books, including stock books of electrical corporation of high repute. Apply by letter, stating qualifications and salary expected. L 75 Times.

BOY wanted, bright, ambitious, about 15 years old, for office work and light errands in advertising department, large magazine; $5 per week to start; an excellent opportunity for advancement; state schooling and references. L 67 Times.

BOY, for mailing department; must be 16 years of age and willing to start at moderate salary; good opportunity for advancement. Write for appointment, giving experience and reference. L 70 Times.

BOY, bright, industrious, for office manufacturing plant, Brooklyn. Reply in own handwriting, stating age, experience, and salary. X 275 Times Annex.

BOYS for work in factory manufacturing metal goods; must be over 18; steady work. Simon Zinn, Inc., 25th St. and 11th Av.

BOY wanted in office wholesale dry goods house; state age, references, and salary expected. E 372 Times Downtown.

BOY for office work. J. E. Pearce & Co., 191 7th Av.

CLERK.—Young man, accurate at figures, preferably with experience in a purchasing department. Apply, stating age, qualifications, and salary desired, M. P., 47 Times Downtown.

ERRAND BOY, 15 years old; $5 to start; good future. L 68 Times.

GARDENER—HOUSEWORKER.—Couple for small place in country; man as gardener; wife as houseworker. 986 West End Av.

JUNIOR CLERK wanted in a bank. Address F 204 Times Downtown.

OFFICE MANAGER with accounting experience, executive ability; state salary expected; references. Address American, Station G, Brooklyn.

OFFICE and errand boy, not under 16. G 241 Times Downtown.

OFFICE BOY wanted. H. Jaeckel & Son, 16 West 32d St.

PRICING CLERK, assistant, wanted by large hardware manufacturing company; give experience and salary desired. R 41 Times Annex.

SALESMEN.—Toledo Scale Company, now employing more than 300 salesmen, will require at least 500 to cover the territory; strictly commission basis; a number are needed in the New York district; only capable, experienced salesmen, now employed and who have occupied their present positions for a period of one year or longer, will be considered; age limitations, 25 and 45 years; Fidelity bond will be required; apply in writing for personal interview; state in your letter your past experience; every application will be regarded as strictly confidential. Address Theodore Sturm, Mgr., Toledo Scale Co., 1,358 Broadway, N. Y. C.

SALESMAN wanted to take orders on men's and young men's ready-made garments; from factory to wearer; liberal commissions paid. The Wonder, 832 Broadway.

SALES

RAILROAD WORKERS FIRM IN DEMANDS

Conference Brings Much Badinage, but Refusal of Any Concessions.

'ROADS SHOULD BE SOAKED'

Grand Chief Stone Says Men's Demands Weren't Meant to Give Companies Any Consolation.

The engineer who had a 2-year-old baby who had never seen his father because he went to work every morning before the baby awoke and got home after the baby was abed, was the subject of a heated discussion yesterday at the fourth day of the conference between representatives of the railroads of the United States and of the "Big Four" brotherhoods at the Engineering Societies' Building, 29 West Thirty-ninth Street.

"He had a pretty bum job, didn't he?" commented Elisha Lee of the Pennsylvania with a smile.

"That's what he had," responded Grand Chief W. S. Stone of the Engineers, "and we want to fix it so that he can see his family once in a while, and if you keep on working him sixteen hours a day we want you to pay him overtime to punish yourselves."

A moment later Mr. Lee turned to the union men and said:

"If the roads were soaked the way you men want to soak them—" the sentence ending in a smile.

"The roads should be soaked," retorted Mr. Stone. "The men have been soaked for years. Turn about is fair play."

This sample of debate indicates about how near the conference has got to any settlement. The unions have presented their demands and the last two sessions have been spent by the railroad men in trying to show that the application of the demands would be unreasonable. The chief demands are the eight-hour day and time and a half for overtime.

$7 a Day for a Yard Man.

Mr. Lee asked, for instance, what the rate of pay would be for a yard man who works twelve hours a day for $4 under the present schedule. He was told that under the proposed rates this man would get the same $4 for the first eight hours of 50 cents an hour. Reckoning the overtime at time and a half, he would then get 75 cents an hour for four hours, or $7 for the twelve hours for which he is now paid $4.

Mr. Stone said many of the men never saw their families except on Sundays. One of the railroad managers said these conditions had existed for years.

"We know it," said Mr. Stone, "and we want you to pay for it. This is a case where the chickens come home to roost. The companies have built up their schedules on long hours—"

"But the men are getting a fair day's wage," said Mr. Lee.

"And the companies are getting a good day's work," retorted Mr. Stone.

Later on Secretary Higgins of the Southwestern Conference objected to the stand of the unions in refusing to make any concessions.

"Why don't you apply the rule both ways?" he asked.

"We railroad men know there are some rules that shouldn't work both ways," said Mr. Stone.

"Oh, I heard that argument twenty-five years ago," returned Mr. Higgins.

"Why, Sir," said Mr. Stone, "twenty-five years ago you were arguing on this side of the table."

The laugh was on Mr. Higgins, for he used to be a conductor.

"How Old Is Ann?"

"Well, we have to look at things pretty hard to get any consolation," observed Mr. Lee.

"These demands weren't intended to give you any consolation," said Mr. Stone. "They were intended to give the men some consolation."

"That's very clear, thank you," smiled back Mr. Lee.

Then the railroad man assailed the union leaders with cases the union men said were exceptional when a man would get forty-five days' pay in a month and in some cases sixty-two days' pay a month. Denials and arguments chased figures across the table until Mr. Lee shouted:

"How old is Ann?"

It is generally expected that the conference will reach no settlement, inasmuch as the union delegates have no power to declare a strike if they can't get what they want. It is probable that the present conference will be followed by a referendum vote on giving the leaders power to declare a strike and then there will be another series of conferences. Neither side, so far, has shown signs of being willing to yield anything.

The conference will be continued this morning at 10 o'clock.

1,300 Strikers Return to Work.

PERTH AMBOY, N. J., June 5.—Thirteen hundred employes returned to work today at the Standard Underground Cable Works, following a strike of a month's duration. A compromise was agreed upon, which provided for an increase of from 1 per cent. to 7 per cent. increase in wages affecting both men and women employes. The settlement was brought about by city officials acting as mediators, and Henry Hilfers, Secretary of the State Federation of Labor. In a statement today, Vice President Baldwin of the cable plant stated that $100,000 had been lost forever to the community, which amount would have been paid in wages, and that the cable plant had also suffered financially.

Machinists Strike in 15 Shops.

ELIZABETH, N. J., June 5.—Machinists employed in fifteen shops in Elizabeth went out on strike today when their employers refused to grant their demands for shorter hours. Nine shops, including most of the larger ones, submitted to the demands and, as a result, the walkout was not as large as had been anticipated. It is estimated that fewer than 500 men are affected. It is feared, however, that the movement will spread to Newark, and, in that event, it probably would assume large proportions. A meeting to decide what action shall be taken by the Newark machinists will be held in Labor Lyceum in that city tomorrow night.

Standard Oil Co. Workers Strike.

Several hundred men employed in different departments of the Standard Oil Company's plant in West Avenue and Eighth Street, Long Island City, quit work and walked out yesterday morning. The plant was shut down. Superintendent Schaeffer said the men had served notice on him that they wanted a half holiday each week, all year around. Some time ago they went on strike and obtained an increase in pay. There was no disorder.

FOUND THROUGH THE NEW YORK TIMES

Lost property recovered through advertisements in The New York Times. To get quick action telephone your lost property announcement to

Bryant 1000

EDUCATOR SEEKS DIVORCE.

Hoboken School Superintendent Names One of His Principals.

Abraham J. Demarest of 605 Hudson Street, Hoboken, City Superintendent of Public Schools of that city, appeared as plaintiff yesterday in an action for divorce tried before Vice Chancellor Foster at Newark, which he began some time ago. Mrs. Demarest lives at 1,017 Bloomfield Street, Hoboken, which was her husband's home prior to the action for divorce. Edwin W. Oliver, Principal of Public School 9 of Hoboken and long a close personal friend of Superintendent Demarest, is named by him in the case.

Mrs. Demarest was Miss Fanny Taylor, whose father, Samuel Taylor, was County Clerk of Bergen County for some years. When he died in 1912 he left no will, and his large estate was divided between Mrs. Demarest and her sister. She owns the home in Hoboken and a Summer home at Lake Hopatcong.

Depositions were read at the opening of the case. One was made by Hilda Albrightson as she lay dying in Hoboken. The other was made by her sister, Mrs. Regina Larsen and was taken just before she left for Norway some months ago. Each had been a servant in the Demarest home. They told of visits which they said Oliver had made to the Demarest home in Hoboken and Lake Hopatcong.

Mr. Demarest was his own first personal witness. He said stories told him by his son Stanley aroused his suspicions. He then ordered Oliver to cease his visits to the house.

On cross-examination Mr. Demarest admitted that his son, who is now 25 years old, had carried many tales to him about his mother. He denied that the trouble between himself and wife arose out of her refusal to give him the management of her estate.

HODGES TO PLEAD INSANITY.

Wife Shot by Insurance Man Is Still Unconscious.

Special to The New York Times.

RED BANK, N. J., June 5.—The condition of Mrs. Emma Reeves Hodges, who was shot in the left temple by her husband, a New York insurance adjuster on Sunday, and who has since been a patient in the Monmouth Memorial Hospital at Long Branch, was reported to be very serious late this afternoon. The hospital authorities say that her recovery is doubtful. Hodges is in the county jail at Freehold, N. J. It was announced this morning by the jail authorities that the prisoner's defense will be insanity. His attorneys are former Attorney General Edmund Wilson and Warren H. Smock of Red Bank. Since her admission to the hospital Mrs. Hodges has been unconscious.

Hodges is said to have told friends that he had deeded over his property, valued at $25,000, to his wife. He said she intended to leave him, and that she refused to deed back to him the property.

Chief of Police Harry Clayton of this place says that the prisoner had been smoking from forty to fifty cigarettes a day. At the time of the shooting he is said to have been on the verge of a nervous breakdown, due to financial troubles, having lost a large amount of money through speculation in war stocks.

SAY WOMAN INSULTED FLAG.

German-Americans Assert Prisoner Trod on Emblem While Angry.

Miss Delia Shields, 29 years old, of 79 Jefferson Street, Hoboken, was arrested last evening at Second and Washington Streets by Policeman George Whitlock, the oldest man on the Hoboken force and a veteran of the civil war, who took the girl into custody after Hans Knobeles of 535 Washington Street had said she desecrated the American flag.

According to the story which Knobeles told at the police station, he was taking in the flag, which had waved all day above the door of Bernhardt Hall, Second and Washington Streets, and in doing so accidentally dropped a piece of wood. Miss Shields was passing and the wood struck her upon the shoulder. She became angry and condemned Knobeles, and then, he asserted, she reached up, tore down the emblem, and stamped upon it. Miss Shields admitted that she had been angry, but denied disrespect to the national emblem.

Victor Puch of 607 Fall River Street said that he had witnessed the incident. Partly in German, partly in English, and all in earnest, he corroborated Knobeles's testimony, and Miss Shields was held in $500 bail on a charge of disorderly conduct. Asked if they were German-Americans, Knobeles and Puch replied that they were Americans always, although of German descent.

POLICEMAN SHOOTS THIEF.

Bullet Downs One of Four Car Burglars at East Rutherford.

Special to The New York Times.

PASSAIC, N. J., June 5.—In a fight with four burglars, Patrolman George Schmelz of the East Rutherford police force, early today shot down one of the quartet and scared the others off. The wounded man says he is John Walsch of Jersey City. His wound is in the left thigh.

The policeman discovered the burglars shortly before daylight when they were attempting to take a lot of rubber from a freight car near the Rutherford Rubber Company's plant. The rubber is valued at $2.50 a pound. As soon as the thieves saw the policeman they opened fire on him. He got behind a freight car and returned the fire, hitting Walsch with the first shot. The wounded man is in the Hackensack Hospital.

Newark Pastor Resigns.

The Rev. Dd. Lyman Whitney Allen of the South Park Presbyterian Church, Newark, has resigned his pastorate, to take effect Oct. 1. On that date Dr. Allen will have been twenty-seven years pastor of the church. He intends to devote the remainder of his life to literary and lecture work. Action on the resignation will be taken at a congregational meeting June 13. Dr. Allen read an original poem at the unveiling of the Lincoln staotue in Newark, and he wrote and read the Newark ode in connection with the opening exercises of the city's two hundred and fiftieth anniversary on May 1 last.

Carter's KNIT Union Suits

You'd naturally expect to find Carter Underwear for men at Wallach's. It is our policy to sell only the best—

It is light, sheer, elastic—so comfortable in warm weather. And "it wears like iron."

$1, $1.50, $2, $2.50, $3.50.

Wallach Bros.

Broadway, below Chambers St.
Broadway, Cor. 29th St.
Third Ave., Cor. 122d St. | Open Evenings
246-248 West 125th St.

Hart Schaffner & Marx Clothes

MINISTERS TO PICKET FOR CLOAK STRIKERS

Committee of 400 Members, Also Including Physicians, Will Direct Work.

15,000 WATCH THE SHOPS

Manufacturers Admit That Very Few Have Returned—No Arrests for Disorders.

Fifteen thousand pickets, according to the figures of the Garment Workers' Union, were deployed along Fifth Avenue and side streets between Fifteenth and Thirty-eighth Streets, yesterday, to resist the efforts of the Cloak, Suit and Skirt Manufacturers' Protective Association to resume operations on an open-shop basis. The manufacturers ended the lockout for the purpose, it was explained, of "throwing the onus" of causing starvation on the workers who refused to return to their places.

"We have been blamed for trying to starve our employes into submission," an official of the manufacturers' association said. "Now, those who do not relish going hungry have only to come back to their benches."

How many, if any, of the members of the garment workers returned to work could not be learned. According to Benjamin Schlesinger, President of the labor organization, not a single union member passed the massed lines of pickets in front of the shops. E. J. Wile, President of the manufacturers' organization, asserted, on the other hand, that work in some of the shops "was going on," but no figures were given. A majority of other manufacturers interviewed asserted that the number of those who went back was very small.

The streets along which the test of strength between the employers and their workers took place presented a remarkable spectacle. The pickets, mobilized to full strength, assembled at Arlington Hall, 23 St. Marks Place, at 4 o'clock in the morning and from that time until late in the afternoon fresh details were continually sent to take the places of watchers who completed their period on guard. The great number of watchers attracted many spectators and pedestrians found difficulty in making their way along the streets, although no instances of disorder were reported. While telephoned to Police Headquarters for two policemen to keep the crowds away from the doors of his factory at 100 Fifth Avenue, but no trouble developed.

One of the objects of the manufacturers in asking their workers to return to their machines and benches yesterday was to work on the samples for the Winter trade. These samples must be made before the regular stocks for customers can be made up. The defeat yesterday was said to be of no significance, however, because many of the manufacturers were having their samples manufactured in other cities. The members of the Garment Workers' Union scoffed at this statement, asserting it was only made to dishearten those on strike.

Benjamin Schlesinger in a statement late in the afternoon asserted the payment of strike benefits were begun yesterday, and that no member of the union faced danger of want. He did not feel at liberty to announce the amount apportioned to each worker.

"I do not believe a single man went back to work today, and none will until the fight has been won by the union," he said. "The orderliness of the union members was testified by the fact that not a single arrest was made today. The developments of the day were reported to the members of the union at sixteen meetings. One of the meetings was addressed by Hugh Frayne, organizer of the American Federation of Labor. A picket committee of 400 members is being organized, and prominent persons, among them clergymen and physicians, will take charge of separate divisions as the days go on. Arrangements are also going forward for a general labor day in churches, when clergymen will preach on the lockout by the Cloak, Suit, and Skirt Manufacturers' Association."

Mr. Schlesinger and Morris Hillquit will address the Garment Salesmen's Association at the Hotel Martinique on next Thursday afternoon to explain the union side of the controversy.

Poison Put in Workman's Lunch.

Antonio Senro, 38 years old, of 80 Wright Avenue, became ill when eating his luncheon at the Hendel Box Factory in West Side Avenue, near Newark Avenue, Jersey City, yesterday, and Dr. Wallis of 502 Summit Avenue reported to the police Senro had been poisoned. Senro was carried to his home by friends. His dinner was prepared by his wife and was carried to him by his sister-in-law. It is suspected poison was put in the food by some enemy Senro made during the recent strike of several weeks at the Mendel Factory.

Used Hair as Noose to Hang Herself

TRENTON, N. J., June 5.—Making a noose from her braided hair, and then fastening it to a gas jet which she had opened, Mrs. Mary Fisher, 45 years old, attempted suicide at her home here today. Her plans failed, however, for her sixteen-year-old son detected the odor of gas, and, investigating, discovered his mother in a semi-conscious condition. Physicians were summoned, and after the woman had been revived, the doctors decided she was of unsound mind. She was removed to the New Jersey State Hospital for the Insane.

'MADE IN JERSEY CITY WEEK.'

Municipality Begins Week's Celebration to Boom Trade.

Jersey City's "Made in Jersey City Week" was opened at the City Hall in Jersey City at noon yesterday. Commissioner George Brensinger of the Department of Revenue and Finance made a brief address for Mayor Mark M. Fagan, who was present but was unable to speak because of illness, according to the announcement of Commissioner Brensinger. The Jersey City Police Band had been announced to play at the opening exercises, but the band, owing to a misunderstanding, didn't appear, and a street brass band of four pieces was substituted. Merchants in all parts of the city are exhibiting the products of Jersey City.

Exercises intended to instruct the inhabitants in the importance of their city and its desirability as a place of residence will be held in various parts of the town during the week. A dinner will be given this evening at the Grand View.

BLOCK DU PONT TRANSFER.

Minority Stockholders of Jersey Co. Obtain an Injunction.

Vice Chancellor James E. Howell granted an order in Newark yesterday restraining the stockholders of the E. I. du Pont de Nemours Company of New Jersey, who meet in Hoboken, from distributing 90 per cent. of the $120,000,000 of capital stock. Those objecting to the distribution represent 10 per cent. of the stock. Francis P. Hoyt of Morristown obtained the order.

The New Jersey corporation of the du Ponts was recently sold to a corporation of the same name, chartered in Delaware. All but 10 per cent. of the stock was turned in for distribution to the Delaware company, but the minority holders assert that the valuation put upon the assets of the New Jersey corporation is not equitable, and that the basis of the transfer is unfair to them. They allege that, taking the capitalization of the Delaware company as a basis, it shows there is no equity in the transaction.

IN NEW JERSEY.

JERSEY CITY.—A man about 50 years old and wearing brown overalls with the name "P. Jacobson" stenciled on his right arm was found drowned yesterday in the river at the Erie Railroad pier near Pavonia Avenue.

BELLEVILLE.—More than 250 employes of the Napier Manufacturing Company here refused to return to work on Saturday when the company rejected a clause in their demands which stated that the selling price of hats be stamped on the weighing-out tickets. They are still out.

BLOOMFIELD.—Frank V. Oakes, Superintendent of the Thomas Oakes & Co. woolen mills here, has been appointed a member of the Town Sinking Fund Commission to succeed Allison Dodd.

HACKENSACK.—John Allen of 482 West Forty-seventh Street, and Edward Cooper of 520 West Forty-fourth Street, New York City, were locked up here yesterday charged with having robbed Andrew McConnell, a bartender, of $150, after holding up the saloon of McGrery & Goodfellow at 633 Tenth Avenue, New York, on May 25. They will be held for requisition.

HACKENSACK.—The Rev. Dr. C. R. Kuebler, who is celebrating his twenty-fifth anniversary as pastor of the First Presbyterian Church, preached an historical sermon on Sunday night, during which he said that he had never missed a service in his church.

PASSAIC.—A tentative city budget arranged by the City Commissioners now totals $940,000, an increase of $45,000 over last year. This means an increase in the tax rate of four points, making the rate for this year 2.07 instead of 2.03, the rate for 1915.

MONTCLAIR.—The students of the Montclair High School will present "The Tempest" today, and there will also be fancy dances and singing.

UNION.—Thomas Tobin, a resident of this place, died yesterday in the Elizabeth General Hospital as the result of injuries suffered when he was struck by a car of the Morris County Traction Company. He fell asleep on the tracks and was run over.

NEW BRUNSWICK.—After declaring for months that every man over the age of 60 years should be put out of the way, John Reick, 63 years old, of Bound Brook, N. J., shot himself on Saturday night. His body was found yesterday by boys playing in the bushes near his home.

RAHWAY.—Fire yesterday did $5,000 damage to the buildings of the Hydrex Felt and Engineering Company on Lake Avenue here. The main building was saved by the company's fire corps on the Rahway Volunteer Fire Department.

TRENTON.—Motor vehicle receipts for New Jersey for May amounted to $107,002, making a total for the first five months of the year of $1,009,439.

Charming Living Room Fixture.

Remember Dale Fixtures

when planning the appropriate lighting of your Summer home.

Experienced, seasoned advice Free—and prices one-third below retail.

Complete line of Portable Desk, Table and Floor Lamps.

Write for Our New Catalog No. 20 or, better still, call at our showrooms.

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Dale Lighting Fixture Co.

"A NATIONAL INSTITUTION"

Browning B&K King & Co

CLOTHING, HATS AND FURNISHINGS

If you like to wear really good clothing with the added satisfaction of a small cost

THIS SHOULD INTEREST YOU

Beginning to-day, a Sale of Men's Summer Suits of regular $20, $22 and $25 values for

$17.50

THE SUITS are our own make, of customary excellence. Coats are full, half or quarter lined.

A MODEL for every man, from the extreme of style to the most conservative.

PATTERNS and MATERIALS in sufficient variety to please almost every taste.

Mail orders will have prompt attention.

BROWNING, KING & CO.

Broadway near 32d Street.

Cooper Square at 5th St. Fulton St., Brooklyn.

MONTCLAIR ELECTION TODAY

Citizens Will Vote on Question of Commission Government.

Special to The New York Times.

MONTCLAIR, N. J., June 5.—The voters of this town are considerably excited over the referendum which takes place tomorrow on the adoption or rejection of commission form of government, and it is expected that there will be a big turn-out at the pols. The mails were flooded today with literature from the Commission Government League as well as circulars from the Citizens' Committee, headed by Walter E. Hampton, which is opposed to the adoption of the new system. Both sides have expressed themselves as confident of winning.

Nearly 1,500 citizens signed the petition asking that the referendum be held, but the "antis" assert that this does not truthfully reflect the sentiment, for they argue that many who attached their names to the petition did so only that the question might be brought to an issue. Dallas Flannagan, Chairman of the Executive Committee of the Commission Government League, said today, however, that the number of signers showed clearly that there was a strong sentiment in favor of the plan.

Montclair has been conducted under a town form of government since 1894, when a change was made from the antiquated township committee form. At present each of the five wards is represented by two members of the Town Council. The Mayor, who is elected by the town at large, also sits in the Council and has a vote, but no veto powers.

Arrested Among Munition Cars.

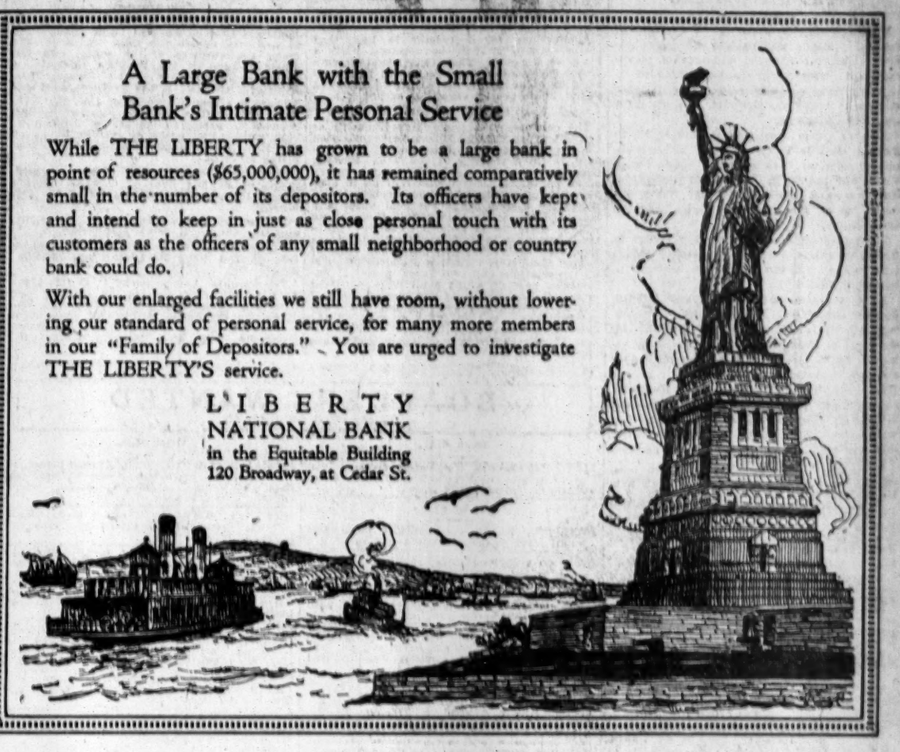
August Walters, 69 years old, of the Terminal Lodging House in Hoboken, was arrested walking among the munition-loaded cars of the Lehigh Valley Railroad at the Black Tom Piers at midnight yesterday morning. The yards are closely guarded by railroad watchmen who have orders to exclude all persons who do not belong on the pier. The watchmen say they do not understand how Walters got by them. He was held as a disorderly person for further examination in the First Criminal Court of Jersey City.

A Large Bank with the Small Bank's Intimate Personal Service

While THE LIBERTY has grown to be a large bank in point of resources ($65,000,000), it has remained comparatively small in the number of its depositors. Its officers have kept and intend to keep in just as close personal touch with its customers as the officers of any small neighborhood or country bank could do.

With our enlarged facilities we still have room, without lowering our standard of personal service, for many more members in our "Family of Depositors." You are urged to investigate THE LIBERTY'S service.

LIBERTY NATIONAL BANK
in the Equitable Building
120 Broadway, at Cedar St.



Observe the CORDS!

SILVERTOWN Cord Tires have no Threads in them!

Nor have they the 5 to 7 layers (of Threads) as used in other so-called "Cord" Tires, and in the Palmer-Web Tires we *abandoned* making in 1913.

They have CORDS only,—*giant* Cords (as shown in picture herewith) and only *two layers* of these, with a layer of Rubber between to prevent friction.

Each one of these two CORDS is *strong* enough to lift a Man's weight.

It is the enormous *Strength* of these flat, rubber-impregnated, CORDS,—firmly anchored, with equal tension on every inch,—that gives to Silvertown Cord Tires their unequalled *Endurance*.

Witness the recent Mulford achievement of driving more than 1500 Miles, at 76 Miles per hour average, *without changing a Tire*.

Witness the winning of every important high-speed, or long-distance, Race during the past two years *on Silvertown Cord Tires*.

• • •

SUCH is the marvellous *Resilience* of these Two-layer (Silvertown) CORD Tires that a Car will *coast 25% to 30% further* on them, down a slight road incline, than would the *same* Car on the best *Fabric* Tires made.

This easily-proven fact *indicates* why the *same* Motor-power drives the *same Car 17% faster* than that Car could be driven on the best *Fabric* Tires.

It also supplies a key to the *25% saving on Gasolene*, per mile, which results from the use of *Silvertown* CORD Tires.

But it does not, so clearly, explain the wonderful *smoothness* of riding on Silvertown Tires,—that luxurious sense of *gliding* over the ground instead of "driving" over it.

This is probably the *highest* attribute of the Silvertown Cord Tire—that which is *most* valued by the *critical* Car-Owner.

SILVERTOWN Cord Tires, are made with Silvertown "Safety-Tread" and with Silvertown "Rib-Tread" (shown in Tire picture) as well.

Made in "Straight-side" Type as well as in "Clincher" Type.

No Tires on earth *average* LARGER for their Size and Type.

The Silvertown 36x4½ Tire contains 1240 Cubic Inches of Air-space.

The nearest Thread (or so-called "Cord") 36x4½ inch Tire found on the Market, after a diligent Search, has only 1191 Cubic Inches, for same Straight-side Type and Size.

• • •

THE original Silvertown Rib-Tread being now closely *copied* by Makers of *other* Tires, we have identified the genuine Silvertowns with a small and sightly Trade-Mark.

That Trade-Mark is a *double-diamond* of red rubber, on each Tire, as pictured on upper part of Tire herewith (and as spacers between paragraphs of this Advt.).

By this, and their *aristocratic* appearance, shall you know them.

Silvertowns can now be had through all Goodrich Dealers and Branches.

Made solely by The B. F. Goodrich Co., of Akron, O.

Silvertown Cord Tires are Standard Equipment on the following Cars:

GASOLENE CARS			ELECTRIC CARS	
FRANKLIN	OWEN MAGNETIC	STUTZ (Bull-dog)	ANDERSON ELECTRIC	RAUCH & LANG
LOCOMOBILE (Optional)	PEUGEOT	WHITE	BAKER ELECTRIC	OHIO ELECTRIC
McFARLAN	PIERCE-ARROW			
NORDYKE & MARMON	SIMPLEX			
	STANLEY (Touring)			

Silvertown Cord Tires

TRADE MARK

B. F. GOODRICH CO.,
New York Branch, 1,780 Broadway.